"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

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ONE CENT

THE WEATHER.

Fair and cooler; fresh northerly winds.

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TO-DAY:
TEN PAGES,
WITH FINANCIAL REVIEW
AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

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FOREIGN.—The political bearings of the Dreyfus case are shown by the arrest in Paris of Paul Déroulède and his alleged partners in a conspiracy against the French Republic. The contest is said to have reached a point where neither side can surrender until utterly routed. The meeting of Gen. Mercier and M. Casimir-Périer to-day before the court-martial is awaited with the greatest anxiety. Further arrests have been made in Paris in connection with the reported conspiracy, among the men taken into custody being M. Godefroy, President of the Young Royalists. The Transvaal Government is awaiting the approval of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Ministry before replying to Mr Chamberlain's proposal to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission. The British Government has been warned that the first shot fired in the Transvaal would be the signal for a general native rising. War preparations are going on at Pretoria. Crowds passed the Presidential palace at Rio de Janeiro last evening, shouting for union between Brazil and Argentina. Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, in a communication to the Argentine and Brazilian press, declared that the United States asked nothing of South America but trade and harmony. It is proposed to open an exhibition of American goods either at Moscow or St. Petersburg, for the purpose of extending American trade with Russia. There was serious rioting yesterday at Londonderry, growing out of a Protestant celebration. The Russian Government has given warning that students who instigate disorder will be drafted into the army. It is reported that the Archduke Francis, imperial heir presumptive of Austria, is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia.—Pages 1 and 7.

Page 1.

The mast of the yacht of Richard L. Young of Philadelphia snapped off at Atlantic City and the vessel, which had a party of guests on board, drifted on the bar. A passing yacht refused help, but another went to the stranded craft's assistance.

Page 2.

Congressman Henderson of Iowa, candidate for Speaker, called on Senator Platt yesterday.

The bolting Democrats in Kentucky have announced their intention to adopt Bryan's picture as their voting emblem, and intimated that he will lose votes next year if he attempts to restrain them.

Richard Croker declared yesterday that he had nothing to add to his interview indicating a change of view on the question of imperialism, except that he had found that he was in error originally, and was glad to acknowledge his mistake.

Page 3.

An Arizona recruit at Fort Logan, Col., killed two Denver policemen and made his escape.

The Brooklyn trolley cars put in another busy day yesterday providing work for ambulance surgeons and undertakers.

Three members of the Board of Managers of the Perth Amboy (N. J.) Savings Institution have resigned.

John Gafkin of 429 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was killed in a peculiar manner yesterday by a Coney Island trolley car.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, last night denounced the leaders of his race who are preaching the gospel of despair, and said the future of the negro in this country was never more hopeful than to-day.

The Afro-American Council of Colored Men, which will meet in Chicago, next Wednesday, is expected to pass resolutions denouncing President McKinley for not using the Federal forces to prevent lynchings in the South. The resolutions will be opposed by the Washington men.

Page 4.

The oppressive atmosphere yesterday did not affect the attendance at the "Glad Tidings" Gospel tent.

Page 5.

The New York Baseball team defeated the Louisvilles yesterday by a score of 9 to 5.

Joe Downey, the sixteen-year-old bicycle rider, lowered all the New Jersey State records for from one to five miles yesterday at the Vailsburg track.

Page 7.

The Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins of the Paulist Fathers died yesterday.

Page 10.

Mrs. Anna Grasser of 130 East Houston Street and four guests were seriously poisoned yesterday by eating freely of "mushroom" stew.

Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers. —Page 2.
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GAS EXPLOSION AT HARTFORD.

Damage to the State Capitol—Watchmen Injured.

HARTFORD, Aug. 13.—Escaping gas at the State Capitol caused Night Watchman James Keefe of this city and Assistant Night Watchman George A. Cooper of New Haven to investigate the leakage to-night. With a lighted lantern they went into a vault under the stone steps on the north side.

On opening a door a tremendous explosion occurred, blowing out several tons of the stone stepping and moving the steps two feet from their foundation for a distance of about fifty feet. The two large lamp posts also were moved from their foundations.

Watchman Keefe was injured seriously and may not recover. Cooper also was hurt badly.

AGAINST THE ICE TRUST.

Dealers and Harvesters Decide to Form an Association.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—An organization of ice dealers and harvesters is being formed here to oppose the American Ice Company, which has absorbed all the big ice firms from Maine to Philadelphia.

At a meeting held yesterday, which was attended by representatives of over forty ice dealers, it was resolved to unite in an association for mutual benefit and protection. The following committee was appointed to draw up a plan of association to be submitted at a meeting to be held some time in September: J. K. P. Pine of Lansingburg, Walter Mead of Troy, Theodore Every of Athens, E. A. Smith of New York, and J. H. Feroe of Tivoli.

NEBRASKA AND THE TRUSTS.

Attorney General Smythe to Fight Them to a Finish.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The fight started by Attorney General Smythe against the Standard Oil Company, and his assertion that he would in turn proceed to have every trust in the State expelled or dissolved, has been the source of considerable animated speculation among all classes of business men. Mr. Smythe says he has spent many months securing evidence against the oil trust and other similar organizations which come under the anti-trust law of 1897.

It is said he will shortly file cases against every known trust in the State, the Smelter Trust, Linseed Oil Company, National Mining Association, the Insurance companies, the Biscuit Company, the National American Distilling Company, and even against a number of big brewing concerns, which are said to be operating in violation of the law. The insurance people ostensibly abolished their pooling association when the law against that kind of thing was passed, but since then their Secretary, C. Hartman, continues to conduct in Omaha an insurance rate bureau, in which he says he sells to all companies a rate sheet, which they are necessarily not bound to observe, but which, as a matter of fact, they do observe the same as they did his rate sheets when he was their paid Secretary.

$120,000 RAISED BY DR. A. B. SIMPSON

Christian Alliance Leader Breaks the Record for Collections.

ONE DAY'S MISSIONARY GIFTS

Remarkable Scenes at Old Orchard Beach Meeting.

Ushers Could Hardly Carry the Money Rained Into Their Baskets—Children Bring Their Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 13.—This has been the most remarkable day in the life of Dr. A. B. Simpson of New York, leader of the Christian Alliance Society. It was the closing of the two weeks' convention, and the annual collection was taken. Both Dr. Simpson and his assistants positively refuse to state the amount received, but it is generally understood that it is nearly if not quite $120,000. The doctor also replied to charges recently made to the effect that he misused the money annually collected by him. While his reply caused no sensation, there was much talk by the Elders.

People commenced to arrive last night to be present at the great meetings to-day. Early morning excursion trains came from all parts of Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. Massachusetts also sent train loads. It is estimated that 20,000 people were in town at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Last night Dr. Simpson, with his assistants, held a long vigil of prayer, asking that their efforts to break all previous records at money collecting be successful. At 5 o'clock this morning the first service of the day was held. There was an unusually large crowd present for a meeting before daybreak. As soon as the little bell in the tower on the northeast corner of the Tabernacle in the grove had ceased ringing, Dr. Simpson came on the speakers' platform, and dropped to his knees in prayer. For half an hour praying was continued, one brother commencing as soon as another had finished.

THE FIRST COLLECTIONS.

When all who desired to do so had offered supplication Dr. Simpson asked the congregation to join in singing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow." The echo of the last words of the chorus had not died away when Dr. Simpson announced that it was the day of the annual missionary offering, and called upon his congregation in the name of God to give freely. Young men and women took little wicker baskets, and went through the aisles. When they had finished they returned to the speakers' platform and passed up the baskets. They were laden with bank notes of all denominations, checks, drafts, jewelry, and other collateral of value. It is estimated that $1,500 was taken in. The ushers passed to their respective seats, and waited until the benediction had been said.

Dr. Simpson announced that another meeting was to be held at 7 o'clock, and many remained in their seats until after the service at that hour. The Rev. William La Lourache led the service, Dr. Simpson not appearing on the platform until nearly time to close the service. Then he again told about the collections of money each year, and asked the ushers to pass among the people. Another stream of silver and paper flowed into the baskets, and when at 8:15 the service was closed there was $3,000 more.

At 9 o'clock the Sunday school session was held. Summer residents commenced to appear from the village, and it was easy to see even at that early hour that the attendance would exceed previous records. The excursion trains also had commenced to arrive then, and their human freight started for the grove as soon as it was discharged from the cars. At that hour testimonials from some of those who had been cured of disease and infirmities were given. This had a tendency to unloosen pocketbooks, for at that service over $16,000 was taken. The doctor announced that at 10:30 o'clock he would reply to charges made against him by his enemies. Around and through the grove there was a dense mass of humanity, and as soon as a seat was left by one man it was taken by another. Far back there was a surging crowd, each one in it trying, in the sweltering heat, to get closer to the front.

DR. SIMPSON DENIES CHARGES.

When Dr. Simpson offered prayer at 10:30 A. M. there were fully 12,000 persons within hearing of his voice. His prayer was short, but forceful. He depicted the scenes in foreign lands among the heathen, and asked God to inspire his hearers to give freely to help along the cause of converting the ignorant. When he had finished every one joined with the choir in singing a hymn, and then a chapter of Scripture was read. One of the brothers made a few remarks, and then Dr. Simpson again came on to the platform. Stepping to the front he raised his hands above his head, and closing his eyes, offered a short prayer. He held in one hand a newspaper, and when he commenced speaking he referred to the charges, and in a talk of less than two minutes disposed of his subject. He stated that there was ground for any allegations against him, and said that if requested he would give an itemized account of all the money ever given into his keeping. Then he asked his audience not to let the reports circulated about him have any effect on their liberality. As he said this there was a shouting of "Amen" in all parts of the grove. Then the doctor preached a short sermon, and closed by asking all to join in singing.

USHERS CANNOT CARRY THE MONEY.

Almost before singing had stopped the signal was given to the ushers, and they started down the aisles. It was with difficulty that they made their way to the crowd back of the seats. Twice they were obliged to return to the platform and leave the heaped-up baskets. They were fully half an hour making this collection, and how much they secured is unknown. Good judges, however, say that the total of offerings at this meeting must have been $60,000. Hand baskets were brought into use, and it was after the noon hour when the benediction was asked.

Another service was to be held at 1 o'clock, and no one was willing to take the chance of losing his seat by going down town. While the people were yet waiting for the afternoon meeting to commence, many of the converts passed through the crowd describing wonderful cures that had been made during the two weeks' session of the society. A woman who had suffered from childhood with a deformed leg had prayed and the limb was straightened. A man who for many years had been a drunkard had come to the meetings, prayed, believed, and now had no desire for drink. A woman who had been thrown from a carriage by a horse running away said that one of her ribs had been broken and driven into her lung. Doctors were of no avail, their treatment had done her no good, but after coming to Old Orchard last year she had asked the Great Physician to relieve her, and she was now well. Scores of other remarkable cures were mentioned.

CONTRIBUTIONS BY CHILDREN.

When the 1 o'clock meeting commenced there was a still larger crowd present. Another collection was taken, but the amount fell off apparently. At the children's meeting little tots gave up their pennies and in several instances brought the little banks which for years had sat on the shelf at home to receive the pieces, one by one. Parents took rolls of bills and gave them to the children that the little ones might add to the great collection. One of the leaders said after the service that undoubtedly this offering was the greatest ever made by children.

The next service had hardly commenced when a heavy thunder shower began and rain fell fast. One of the speakers cried out to the audience to keep their seats as a little rain was needed for the good of God's fields, and that while water could injure the clothing it could not harm the soul. Cries of "Amen!" rang through the crowd, and few people left the grove. The shower was soon over and the wicker baskets again went through the crowd. Money rained into them almost as fast as the water had fallen during the thunder shower. Intense excitement prevailed in the grove, men with rolls of bank bills, handfuls of silver or holding checks between their fingers and waving them frantically at the ushers, were seen on all sides. Six more heaping baskets were nearly filled, and the meetings were closed until 5 o'clock. The attendance fell off noticeably at that hour. The excursion trains had commenced to take the visitors home, while others went to their hotels to seek rest. This evening another service was held and another collection was taken.

A man who is interested personally with Dr. Simpson was asked how much had been collected to-day. He would express no opinion until he had consulted his chief. Dr. Simpson said that he had decided not to give out any figures. "But," he added, "the collection was quite large; in fact, I think it is far ahead of any previous year." At 9 o'clock it was said that the amount would reach $120,000.

"FAITH CURE" IN THE SOUTH.

First Case in South Carolina Results in the Victim's Death—Investigation by the Coroner.

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 13.—The first case of "faith cure" in South Carolina is reported from Darlington. James Lide and his wife have been practicing it in that town, Mrs. Lide doing most of the practicing, while her husband engaged in business. Three weeks ago Agnes Lide, the twelve-year-old daughter of the couple became ill. No medicines were given, and no doctor was called.

A neighbor, knowing the condition of the girl, urged his physician to call at the Lide house and offer his services. The doctor was allowed to enter the sick chamber but not to administer to the sufferer, whom he found to be critically ill. Last evening the girl died, having had no medical attention.

The death was reported to the Coroner, and to-day when the funeral cortège was waiting for the cemetery the Coroner interrupted it, and had the coffin taken back to the Lide residence where the body was inspected by the jury. To-morrow evidence will be taken, and a verdict of criminal neglect probably rendered. One faction in the town strongly condemns this interference.

HOPE FOR ANSON P. STOKES.

Doctors Attending the Millionaire Injured at Lenox Satisfied with His Condition.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 13.—Anson Phelps Stokes, the New York millionaire, who was thrown from his horse and seriously injured yesterday, is resting comfortably to-night. He has not been in great pain during the day and has slept a good deal of the time. The physicians, Dr. Charles McBurney, Dr. F. K. Paddock, and Dr. Armstrong, held a consultation this afternoon and are well satisfied with the progress that Mr. Stokes is making. There has not been time yet, however, for complications.

Mr. Stokes said to-day that he remembered nothing about the accident. He simply remembered being on the horse, but did not know how or when he was thrown from it. The physicians examined the amputated leg to-day and found that the bones were crushed even worse than they supposed, and the arteries torn asunder. It would have been impossible to save it.

All the members of the Stokes family have arrived at Shadow Brook, with the exception of Mrs. John Sherman Hoyt, who is abroad. The Baroness Halkett, Helen Stokes, Anson Phelps Stokes, Jr., and Harold Stokes arrived from the Adirondacks this afternoon, and James Stokes and W. E. D. Stokes came from New York. Mr. Stokes has two trained nurses and one of the physicians constantly with him. The family feel encouraged to-night to hope for his recovery.

NEGRO WITH TWO HEARTS.

Dr. John H. Lawrence of Brooklyn Describes What He Believes to be a Remarkable Case.

Dr. John H. Lawrence of 347 Jay Street, Brooklyn, had a visitor a day or so ago who astonished him. The visitor, the doctor declared, was a man with two hearts. He was William King, a negro, eighty years old, whose home is in Boston. Dr. Lawrence says that the case is the most remarkable one that has ever come to his notice, and that he has never read or heard of one exactly like it.

King is staying in this city, and called upon the physician to be treated for some slight ailment. While the doctor was prescribing for him the aged negro told him that he had two hearts.

"I'm not joking," said King; "just put your ear to my chest."

Dr. Lawrence did as he was requested, and distinctly heard the beating of King's heart on the left side. Then the negro asked him to put his ear to the right side. There, apparently, was another heart, beating as actively as the first one. Then King, by some peculiar contraction of his muscles, moved one of his hearts down in his body, while he held the other one in its normal place. First he reversed the positions of the organs. Dr. Lawrence in each case, he says, distinctly heard the beating of what he believed to be King's two hearts.

King told the physician that he had exhibited himself in museums on several occasions.

RIOTING AT LONDONDERRY.

Protestant Celebration Leads to a Clash with the Police.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 13.—The Protestant celebration of the anniversary of the relief of Derry, besieged by James II.'s army in 1689, led to riotous scenes here to-day. An excursion party, composed of 400 members of a '98 club, arrived from Belfast, but the police refused to allow the excursionists to enter the city. The appearance of a Nationalist band to meet the party caused disorders and stone-throwing. Both mobs attacked the police. Finally the Riot act was read and the Mayor of Londonderry called out the garrison. Eight constables were seriously injured.

The rioting was renewed this evening on the departure of the excursionists, in the vicinity of the railway station. The police made repeated baton charges and several persons were injured.

MIGHT HAVE BEEN AN HEIRESS.

Miss Bessie Colby Was Stage Struck and Left Home.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—Miss Bessie Colby has unwittingly thrown away a chance to become heiress to the millions of John A. Colby, the wealthy furniture manufacturer of Chicago. She is nineteen years old, and strikingly handsome. She was adopted by a brother of Mr Colby at Exeter, N. H., and after his death was reared by his second wife. She was recently graduated from a Maine academy, and became stage struck. Mr. Colby of Chicago not knowing this asked her to visit him, his idea being to bequeath to her his wealth.

When she discovered that her theatrical ambition would not be fostered by Mr. Colby she left the house last Friday, and the family has not seen her since. She wrote a note saying that she had secured employment. She applied at McVicker's Theatre, but the manager communicated with Mr. Colby. She suspected the trap, and failed to keep her appointment. The police are searching for her.

Another afternoon train for Saratoga by the New York Central leaves New York at 4:00 P. M., arrives Saratoga 9:25 P. M. Through coach New York to Saratoga.—Adv.

MAITRE LABORI AMBUSHED

Counsel for Dreyfus Receives a Wound in the Back, but Is Still Alive.

RENNES, Aug. 14.—Two men ambushed Maitre Labori, counsel for Dreyfus, and one shot was fired, hitting Labori in the back. M. Labori fell in the roadway.

He is still alive.

AN AUSTRO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

Reported Betrothal of the Archduke Francis to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna.

VIENNA, Aug. 13.—It is reported that the imperial heir presumptive of Austria, the Archduke Francis, is betrothed to the Grand Duchess Helene Vladimirovna of Russia, who was formerly affianced to Prince Maximilian of Baden.

The heir presumptive to the sovereignty of Austria-Hungary, the Archduke Francis Ferdinand, is the son of the late Archduke Karl Ludwig, brother of the Emperor-King, and Princess Anunciata, daughter of the late King Ferdinando II. of Naples. The Archduke was born at Gentz, Dec. 18, 1863.

The prospective bride of his Imperial Highness is the daughter of the Grand Duke Vladimir-Alexandrovitch, uncle of the Czar, and of the Duchess of Mecklenburg, who was married to the Grand Duke in 1874. The Grand Duchess Helene was born in 1882 at the palace of Tsarskoie-Selo.

YACHT'S PERILOUS TRIP.

Mast Snapped Off and She Drifted on the Bar at Atlantic City—Another Yacht Refused Help.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—While leaving the inlet this afternoon the private yacht of Richard L. Young, a member of the Malta Yacht Club of Philadelphia, had her mast carried away. The accident almost capsized the boat and greatly frightened Mr. Young and a party of twelve friends on board. The mast without warning snapped short off close to the deck, carrying all the rigging overboard. As the sail hung in the water the yacht all but overturned and began drifting toward the breakers which were dashing over the bar. Mr. Young called to a passing yacht to take his friends aboard. The Captain refused. He even declined to lend an anchor, fearing to endanger his own boat, that was crowded with passengers. Mr. Young did not recognize the yacht or her Captain.

The disabled boat then drifted rapidly upon the bar. Meanwhile the ladies were placed in the cabin while the men cut the rigging loose and dragged it upon deck. Capt. Henry Monroe's sloop yacht was on the point of leaving the wharf and at once went to the stranded yacht's assistance. Capt. Monroe succeeded in pulling Mr. Young's yacht from the bar and towed it to the dock, where the party disembarked.

The members of the party, who were thoroughly drenched, refused to give their names.

GAMBLERS ON A STEAMBOAT.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—The excursion steamer Chief Justice Waite was boarded by a squad of detectives late last night as it touched the dock, and Capt. Byron, his crew and 160 men and women passengers, were put under arrest as inmates of a gambling house. When Byron was arrested he signalled the engineer to pull out into the river, and at the same time whistled for Clark Street Bridge to open.

"Turn this boat back," called Detective Dodds.

"Not on your life," said Byron. "I'm going to give you a trip on the lake."

But he didn't, for Clark Street Bridge would not turn for him, and he was obliged to return to the dock. A great many complaints have been made to the police that gambling has been going on upon some of the steamers running out of this port. The police have warned the Captains, but the latter have defied them. This is the first time that arrests have been made. One of the latest complaints was made by a woman who said she lost $27 in a shell game on such a boat. Ten patrol wagons backed up to the dock and took the weeping and swearing passengers to the station, from which they were after a long delay released on bail. All the crew save the engineer were arrested, and the police carted off a large number of gambling paraphernalia.

DISTRESS ON ATTOU ISLAND.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 13.—A private letter from Capt. Slamm of the revenue cutter Grant, now with the sealing patrol in Bering Sea, relates that the inhabitants of Attou Island were found by him in straitened circumstances, but in no danger of starvation. The inhabitants, numbering 73—23 men and 50 women and children—were in a pitiable condition. Many of the children were partially naked, and the women were but little better off. All were depending for bodily warmth upon the common practice of huddling five or six together in their "barabasiers" or native huts.

The only fuel on the island is a scant supply of dry wood. The crew of the Grant gave the people all their spare clothing. The people are suffering from a lack of salt. This resulted in much sickness, and the physician of the Grant was kept busy dispensing medicines. The Grant furnished the inhabitants rations. They have a good supply of fish, roots, and berries.

Attou island has in times past been famous as a source of blue fox skins, and fortunes have been made in the traffic, but the traders, and not natives, have made the money. The foxes have been all killed, and the population is diminishing. The remainder are, strange to say, quite contented with their lot, never having known anything better, and cling to the bleak, frozen island, which hardly affords them a means of sustenance, and which is often the scene of furious earthquakes and landslides.

While cruising in Bering Sea the Grant had two objects in view—a search for any possible survivors of the lost steamer Pelican, and the study of ocean currents in Bering Sea and vicinity, for which purpose bottles were thrown overboard containing instructions to the finders to forward them to Washington.

Ten sealing vessels were on the ground when Capt. Slamm wrote, and the arrival of about ten more was expected.

CHATTANOOGA STRIKERS RIOT.

Street Cars Stoned and Derailed—Policemen Disperse Mob.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Aug. 13.—A mob of sympathizers with the locked-out union employes of the electric street railway tonight at a secluded point on the road attacked with rocks a car containing a number of passengers. Windows in the car were broken, and the motorman was struck. One woman in jumping from the car was struck by a big stone and seriously hurt. The motorman drew a revolver and fired into the mob. A posse of policemen were sent to the scene and dispersed the mob.

At another point on the road a car was stoned, but no one was hurt. The tracks of the electric road were greased at various points to-day, impeding and delaying travel. A piece of iron was put in the frog of a switch at an important railroad crossing, and a car was derailed, injuring several passengers. Officers were stationed at every quarter of a mile along the route to prevent violence.

The mob at the mountain end of the line at 11 o'clock turned over and completely wrecked the company's depot.

President Warner of the electric road addressed his men this morning and thanked them for their loyalty and promised them the protection of the company. No additional men have left the road and all the cars were running on schedule time, but they carried few passengers.

DREYFUS FIGHT THICKENS

Its Political Bearings Shown by the Arrests in Paris.

NEITHER SIDE CAN SURRENDER

A Desperate Contest, in Which One Party or the Other Must Be Utterly Routed.

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RENNES, Aug. 13.—The battle has begun in earnest. Its political bearings are shown in the arrest of Paul Déroulède, the Deputy and poet, and twenty-three of his numerous Royalist and Bonapartist allies, who have pooled with him against the republic. As in the Boulangist conspiracy, the pool would be of little consequence but for the military caste, which has found representative men in Gen. de Negrier and some other Generals having great commands. It is strange how the fight thickened around the shadowy and emaciated red-haired Jew, whose uniform of an artillery Captain so ill fits and befits his figure and physiognomy.

Last Monday's sitting of the court-martial and the subsequent non-public sittings were the first skirmishing operations; but yesterday was a field day, in which the two hostile forces into which France is divided, and has been since the Revolution, set themselves in array of battle and drew the first blood. Each side stands committed to a certain course, and has burned its ships. The actual Dreyfus trial is a trial of strength. I cannot see a possibility of its ending in a drawn game. It is now a "neck or nothing" combat—a desperate fight in which neither side will give in unless utterly routed.

The moral situation of the forces engaged reminds one of that of the armies of the French Revolution, and those they had to fight. The Dreyfusites have the brains, the forward impulse, the dash and the flexibility. At the same time they are raw recruits, gathered spontaneously from the four points of the compass. Hatred of the military caste, and, it may be, the secret hope of rewards, have made them homogeneous.

The Nationalists have social and other prestige, numbers and organization. Their centre is composed of the majority of Frenchmen and French women; their left wing is formed of 22,000 officers; and their right wing consists of the Church. All profess respect for legality, but only from the lips out.

BELLIGERENT RIGHTS WON.

One side is just as unscrupulous as the other; but the more active and less numerous side does really fight for the cause of humanity, justice, and truth. The Dreyfusites have, at any rate, won belligerent rights, and they are sure of the friendly neutrality of the Government. Their adversaries can no longer make use of the rope that hung Lemercier Picard, or the razor that cut Henry's throat. The Minister of War could not, if he wanted to, read a forged document in Parliament. It is impossible now to stuff the dossier with fables fit for Mother Goose's tales. But organization, numbers, prestige, and wealth mean staying power.

Doubtless the Dreyfusites are supplied with Jewish funds without accepting M. de Freycinet's estimate of $80,000,000 francs. The sums subscribed by English and German Jews must be enormous; but, like wealthy Gentiles, rich Jews are fond of the pomp and vanities of life and the titles of aristocratic society. Many of them are already frightened at the onward pace of the Dreyfusites.

Gen. Mercier's deposition yesterday was inaudible unless to the Judges and shorthand reporters. It fell flat, his voice and delivery being bad. But we have it now in print. It has qualities for which we did not give it credit during delivery. They are easy, flowing statements, with plausibility and the art of lulling suspicion. As the deposition appears in full in the reports it will everywhere be read, and delight by those already persuaded that Dreyfus is a traitor. They will not see what was Pecksniffian, what was of feline perfidy. Figuratively speaking, the deposition, which was really a speech for the prosecution, shows Mercier to be a flautist of the highest order. He never loses his way in the most intricate variations and keeps in view the motif, namely, that Dreyfus is a cool, calculating, well-informed traitor.

The immediate issue of the fight is the freedom of Dreyfus; but yesterday's incidents and episodes are the beginning of a struggle of far-reaching consequence. I must give the Nationalists credit for having, from the very beginning, foreseen what revision would lead to. They, in many things, showed blindness. They accepted the quadman Quesnay de Beaurepaire as their spokesman. But they had a keen instinct for the ultimate trend of the revisionist movement.

CASIMIR-PERIER OFFENDED.

Dreyfus is generally unfortunate in the use of the pen. He lacks artistic sensibilities and cannot dissociate himself from his ego to enter into the feelings of others. One sees this harsh egotism in his correspondence with his wife. He was never more unfortunate than in the letter complaining that M. Casimir-Perier did not keep a promise to him. It exasperated Casimir-Perier, who treated as a foul libel the assertion that he, as President of the republic, entered into a pact with an officer accused of treason. Casimir-Perier has a habit of thinking morbidly. He has taken deep offense at several assertions of Mercier's, and will try conclusions with him to-morrow. We expect fur to fly—in Casimir-Perier's case canine; in Mercier's feline.

Some of Countess Marie von Muenster's letters in the secret dossier were to Mlle. Lucie Faure. They may be forgeries. I cannot imagine that she gave them to the Minister of War as proof that the family of the German Ambassador took an interest in Dreyfus. The Schwartzkoppen letter, speaking of the impetuous intervention in the affair of the German Emperor for reasons unknown even to Hohenlohe, is believed to be genuine.

In this connection it is said in military circles that a lady in whom Emperor William took a deep interest had fished out for him Dreyfus as a person competent to inform his Majesty on French military questions. This lady, it is said, was a relative of the late Jacques Saint Cere of the Figaro, who was condemned to thirteen months' imprisonment for blackmailing the late millionaire Max Lebaudy. She came to Paris as a pictorial artist, as the story goes, and exhibited in the Salon. There was such a lady, but I should be sorry to declare her the mistress of the German Emperor and the temptress of Dreyfus. What the officers say about her may be another lie which should be nailed to the counter. Military credulity is boundless.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

CASIMIR-PERIER VS. MERCIER.

Dramatic Scene Expected When They Meet in Court—French Attack on Foreign Newspaper Men.

RENNES, Aug. 13.—To-morrow's session of the Dreyfus court-martial is awaited with the greatest anxiety and expectation, in view of the confrontation of Mercier by Casimir-Périer, when the former will virtually be in the prisoner's dock. A dramatic scene is inevitable.

It is understood that even a more thrilling incident than that which ended yesterday's session was expected by the counsel of Dreyfus, and would have occurred but for Gen. Mercier's prudence. Dreyfus intended and had actually declared his determination to slap Mercier's face before the whole court if he brought up the story of the relations of Dreyfus with Mme. B., who, some newspapers have asserted, acted as go-between for Dreyfus and the attaché to whom he is alleged to have made treasonable revelations. Mercier abstained from all reference to the story, but, despite this, the people in the court thought for a moment that Dreyfus was about to strike Mercier until a Captain of gendarmes took him gently by the arm and pushed him back into his seat.

The Petit Journal and some other papers, including those published here, accused the foreign press men present in the court of being the authors of the demonstration against Mercier when he left the court. The accusation is ridiculous, and was prompted by the obvious desire of the anti-revisionists to exclude foreign newspaper men from what they maintain is a purely French matter. It was even stated that measures would be taken against the foreign correspondents.

About sixty of the latter met this evening to protest against the charge. In the course of the proceedings Mme. Severine, the famous woman journalist, came on behalf of a committee of the French judiciary press, which had just held a meeting on the subject, and communicated the fact that no measures against the foreign press would be taken or were contemplated, and that should the press be excluded from the courtroom French newspaper men would be treated exactly the same as foreigners. The meeting thereupon decided to treat the attacks of a certain section of the French press with silent contempt.

MERCIER RIDICULED IN BERLIN.

The Semi-Official Papers Say There Was Never Any Idea of War.

BERLIN, Aug. 13.—The statements of Gen Mercier before the court-martial at Rennes yesterday regarding the imminence of war between Germany and France excite only ridicule here. The general opinion is that the former War Minister ought now to be judged from a pathological viewpoint.

The semi-official newspapers declare that there was never any idea of war and that even had Count von Munster, the German Ambassador in Paris, been recalled, a Chargé d'Affaires would have been left to carry on the Embassy business.

CONSPIRACY ARRESTS IN PARIS.

M. Godefroy, President of the Young Royalists, in Custody—M. Marcel-Habert Still at Large.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—Demonstrations occurred this evening outside the offices of the Anti-Semite League, where M. Guerin, President of the League and M. Max Régis, the former Jew-baiting Mayor of Algiers, against whom orders of arrest were issued yesterday on charge of conspiring to bring about a change of government, are still besieged by the police. Fifty Anti-Semites took up a position in a restaurant opposite, and M. Guerin harangued them from a window. Finally the police closed the thoroughfare to prevent the demonstration becoming serious.

In the course of the evening M. Godefroy, President of the Committee of the Young Royalists, was arrested, and a dispatch from Saint Lo, capital of the Department of Manche, announces the arrest of M. Le Menuet, Secretary of the League of Patriots. It appears that the report of the arrest of M. Marcel-Habert, member of the Chamber of Deputies for Rambouillet, and a high official of the League of Patriots, was incorrect. He is still at large.

Out of thirty-seven warrants issued, some twenty-five have been executed.

Those already arrested include Comte de Sabran Ponteves, Comte Chevilly, M. de Monicourt, Secretary of the Young Royalists, and M. de Frechencourt, Vice President of the Oeillet Blanc, or White Carnation Society.

Comte Chevilly was a former friend of the Comte de Paris, and is now a fervent partisan of the Duc d'Orleans.

The situation is believed to be less dangerous than is pretended. The arrests serve to turn attention from the Dreyfus affair, while the seizure of papers may enable the Government to make further examples among the superior officers of the army.

A reporter of the Temps, who obtained admission to the offices of the Anti-Semite League, found the place a veritable fortress. The grand hall contained twenty Winchester repeating rifles and plenty of ammunition, revolvers, and side arms.

M. Godefroy first came into prominence on June 5 last, when, with other members of the Young Royalists, he made a demonstration against President Loubet at the Auteuil race course. He was arrested together with MM. de Clermont Honnère, de Rémusat, de Beaumont, de Villiers, de Neuville, de Panisse, de Ferry, and de Mun, son of Comte Albert de Mun, the well-known Royalist Deputy from Finistère. According to revelations recently published in La Gazette de France, M. Godefroy was seriously implicated in the attempt of M. Paul Déroulède, made on Feb. 23 last, to incite the troops at Neuilly to a coup d'état. It was charged that a conspiracy had existed between the Royalist leaders and M. Déroulède, the head of the Patriotic League, to seize the Government. The presence of the 50,000f. that were found on M. Déroulède at the time of his arrest was explained in this way.

Monarchist Interpellation Promised.

PARIS, Aug. 13.—M. Denys Cochin, Monarchist, and one of the Deputies for the Seine Department, has written to the Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, announcing his intention to interpellate the Government, when Parliament reassembles, regarding its general policy.

TWO KILLED BY LIGHTNING.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 13.—George Grauers, aged eighteen, and Tony Rixes, aged twenty-one, were killed by lightning to-day.

They were residents of Baltimore and were on their way to a stream called Herring's Run, just outside the city, to go swimming when the storm overtook them.

They sought refuge under a large tree. Almost instantly there was a blinding flash and a terrific peal of thunder, and both boys were seen to fall to the ground. When the bystanders reached them both were dead. Their clothes were torn to shreds, but beyond minute black spots on their forehead and at the ankles there were no marks on the bodies.

BIG MINING SUIT DECIDED.

Special to The New York Times.

HELENA, Mont., Aug. 13.—The case of the St. Louis Mining Company against the Montana Mining Company, or the famous Drum Lommon Mine, owned by the Rothschilds, which was on trial all last week in the United States court, went to the jury yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict for the St. Louis Company, awarding damages in the sum of $23,209.

The suit was originally brought for $250,000 for ore claimed to have been taken from the complainant's ground, but during the progress of the trial a number of the contentions of the complainant were eliminated, so that when the case went to the jury the damages asked were about $30,000.

A number of complicated legal propositions are involved in the suit, especially in reference to apex, lateral, rights where the vein passes in and out of the lines of a claim. The case is considered of great importance to the mining men, who will await with interest the ruling of the Circuit Court of Appeals upon some of the intricate points.

MIDNIGHT BATH NEARLY FATAL.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 13.—While taking a midnight bath close to Young's Ocean Pier last night three men were nearly drowned. B M. Kelly of Pittsburg, a guest at the Waldorf-Astoria, who was awakened by their cries for help, and three hotel porters launched a lifeboat in the darkness and saved them. A physician worked over one of the men, named Bristol, for an hour before he succeeded in restoring him to consciousness.

The three men went in about 11 o'clock along with some other bathers, but staid longer than the rest. Mr. Bristol was seized with cramps and cried out for assistance. His companions swam to him and reached him as he sank, and then shouted for help in turn. The few promenaders on the board walk could just make out their location from shore, and were looking helplessly on, when Mr. Kelly and the porters rushed to the beach, rolled the lifeboat to the surf, and rowed out to the men, who were just able to hold Bristol above the surface. The three porters were Henry C. Kennedy, Louis Chevillier, and Joseph Hoey. Mr. Bristol to-day gave them a reward.

100,000 DESTITUTE IN PUERTO RICO

Governor General Davis Makes Another Appeal for Aid.

HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED

May Be Several Thousand Killed by Falling Walls.

Gen. Davis Wants 1,000 Tons of Food Every Week for Some Time—Clothing and Medicine Also Needed.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Two dispatches from the Governor General of Puerto Rico, giving additional details of the fearful havoc wrought by the hurricane of last week, were received at the War Department to-day. Gen. Davis reported that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island were destroyed, and their former owners are without shelter or food

signals. The storm is now on the east coast of Florida, and the latest reports from Jupiter, dated at 4 o'clock this morning, indicate a severe gale at that place. There has been a slow northward movement. The bureau has had no wire reports from south of Titusville, Fla., some distance below Jacksonville, since last night, and nothing from Nassau, Bahama Islands, since Friday afternoon. The following message has been sent to the Philadelphia and New York Maritime Exchanges and to other shipping points:

"Storm still central in Florida, but with decreased strength. Conditions safe for vessels sailing north at all points from Wilmington, N. C., northward."

REPAIRING THE DAMAGES.

Puerto Ricans at Work—Many Business Failures Looked For—Two Steamers Wrecked.

PONCE, Aug. 13.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been overestimated, the people are peaceful and endeavoring to make the best of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed, and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision, with daily payments to the workmen.

It is gathered from interviews with merchants and planters, some of whom owe European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

The steamship Australia, with cargo, was wrecked during the hurricane off Arroyo, on the southeast coast, and the Vasco off Arecibo, on the north coast.

AID SENT FROM NEWPORT.

Cottagers There Give Orders for Shipments on the McPherson.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—A number of the cottagers here have sent orders to New York grocers and provision dealers for goods to be shipped on the United States transport McPherson, in aid of the destitute Puerto Ricans.

Cornelius Vanderbilt and Senator Chauncey M. Depew were among the first to respond to the call for help. Other cottagers have done likewise.

ESCAPED THE HURRICANE.

The Cameron Steamship Company's steamer Erna arrived yesterday from Haiti, and Capt. Goetz reports that, although he did not encounter the recent hurricane, he had ample warning of its approach, and took every precaution to keep clear of its track. On the 8th inst., at Port De Paix, the barometer became so unsteady that at times it changed a tenth within an hour. The wind was a strong southeast trade one, but died down later, the sky becoming threatening in character, showing every indication of a hurricane.

Steam was kept up on the Erna, and everything made secure and ready to run out of port, as the harbor is open and dangerous in a blow. The Erna sailed on the 8th, and proceeded to Inagua, at which place a brief stop was made, sailing thence on the 9th. From this port to San Salvador an enormous swell followed the steamer, which gradually hauled to the eastward. The barometer then arose and became steady. Capt. Goetz says that he is sure he barely cleared the track of the hurricane, which passed to the south.

THE NEW ORLEANS IN PORT.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 13.—The United States cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Machias returned here this morning. The former put to sea on the morning of the 8th, to avoid the expected hurricane, and the latter left the previous day for Punta Macoris.

The storm on the 9th did comparatively little damage in the City of Santo Domingo. The barometer at 5 A. M. that day registered 28.62. The wind, which was accompanied by a heavy rain, lasted thirty-six hours, causing the river to overflow and carrying away half of the bridge at Ozama.

At Macoris there was not much damage done on the shore, but the rise of the river caused the loss of many lighters.

No reliable news has yet been received from the interior, the telegraph lines having been interrupted. It is known, however, that everywhere throughout the country the rivers overflowed their banks, stopping communication and drowning many cattle.

The steamer Caribb, from New York, July 28, arrived to-day.

COST DOUBLE TO SEE VENUS.

It was evident he was a stranger in the city. He stood on the corner of Broadway and Nineteenth Street last night surveying his surroundings with an air of quiet interest. Then he turned complacently to the telescope man, who had his machines aimed skyward.

"Peep at Jupiter, 5 cents," called the telescope man, as he beckoned the stranger forward. "Beautiful night to see Jupiter, Sir. Constellation Venus on the small glass, Sir. Not a cloud to obstruct the view, Sir; rare chance to scan the heavens in their glory."

The stranger regarded the telescopes with somewhat of suspicion while their owner piped forth his succinct call: "Peep at Jupiter, 5 cents, Sir."

The smaller telescope was nearer the stranger and he stepped gingerly up to it, took off his hat and putting two fingers over his left eye, placed the other to the lens and stared hard with mouth agap.

"It's the constellation you now behold," explained the telescope man, in a sing-song voice. "Forty million miles from earth; the most beautiful satellite of the astral bodies."

The stranger looked long and searchingly at "the most beautiful satellite," then straightened up, produced a nickel, and tendered it to the telescope man.

"Ten cents, please, Sir. Constellation Venus further away than Jupiter, Sir. Extra charge for distance; 5 cents, Sir."

"But—" protested the stranger as he brought out another nickel.

The telescope man heeded not, but resumed his "Peep at Jupiter, 5 cents," while the stranger disappeared down the street.

Brunswick Expecting the Storm.

ATLANTA, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Brunswick says: "The barometer has been falling slowly since 4 o'clock. At that hour dense clouds rolled up, and there were heavy winds which continued for some time, sending clouds of dust in every direction. The people are somewhat alarmed. Everything portable has been put where the least damage can be done, and shipping is held in port. It is believed the storm will reach here some time to-night."

POLICE STATION WIRE CUT.

"Hello, hello!" shouted Acting Sergt. Wilbur at the Oak Street Station over the telephone last night, after switching the wires from Police Central Office direct to the station house stables in hopes of being able to reach the crew of the patrol wagon. He yelled in vain, and hanging up the receiver said something inaudible. Then mused.

Then he called up Police Headquarters, and asked them to telegraph to the stable direct for the patrol wagon to go to the City Hall Police Station for a load. The load consisted of seven pushcart peddlers who had infringed on the fifteen-minute privilege, and had been arrested. They were to be conveyed to the Oak Street Station, to be locked up.

Then the Acting Sergeant waxed wroth, and sent all the detectives he could gather to find out what was the matter with the "stable wire." After hunting about the roofs of all the buildings and dark alleys in the neighborhood Detective Snydecker saw a boy playing with the end of a wire on the sidewalk in front of 25 Oak Street. On the roof of that building he found four men who live there.

He also discovered that the police wire over the roof had been severed and at once took all four men to the police station, where they were charged with disorderly conduct. They were Thomas and James Healey, eighteen and twenty years old respectively, and Patrick Murphy, twenty, and Patrick Dwyer, twenty-four years old. The men protested their innocence, but were locked up, and the police lineman was notified to repair the break.

Bicyclist's Injuries Fatal.

John Newman, twenty-one years old, of 485 East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, died in the Presbyterian Hospital yesterday from a fractured skull which he received in a peculiar way on Tuesday. He was riding a bicycle, returning from work, when he came into collision with a man who had just stepped from a Madison Avenue electric car at Eighty-seventh Street and was thrown from his wheel.

Coroner Zucca's Wife Dead.

Coroner Zucca's wife died Saturday night at Far Rockaway, where she had been passing the Summer. Mrs. Zucca had been in poor health for some time.

MR. CROKER LOOKS AHEAD

Changed Views a Bid for Recognition in 1900.

THE COMMENT ON HIS WORDS

For Himself, the Tammany Leader Says He Made a Mistake About Imperialism for America.

Richard Croker spent his first day after his return to New York in his own domain, the Democratic Club, which he left only to go to mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral in the morning, and to take a drive with a friend in the afternoon. In relation to his plans for the immediate future, Mr. Croker said that his trunks had been packed for his visit to ex-Senator Murphy at the latter's Summer home near Long Branch, but that he might not leave the city until to-morrow. He explained that his visit would not have any connection with politics, either State or National, and that it might extend over a week, and possibly two weeks. His intended trip to Saratoga, he said, would be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Croker was disposed to be even more than usually reticent when asked questions touching upon politics.

"I think I talked enough on politics yesterday," he said, "and I can't see now what I could add."

"In view of the fact that some months ago you expressed yourself as being in favor of expansion, there is considerable surprise at your utterances on this subject on Saturday," Mr. Croker was told.

"I was at first in favor of expansion," the Tammany leader replied, "but if expansion means imperialism I am against it. Since I have been away I have had an opportunity of learning something about imperialism, and I am convinced that we do not want it. I was mistaken at first and I am sorry for it, but I am not afraid to say that I have changed by mind."

"Do you think that Mr. Bryan will be renominated at the next convention?" Mr. Croker was asked.

"I have given my views on Mr. Bryan as a man and I have nothing to add to what I have said. I am not pledged to any particular candidate, and I do not believe in forestalling the work of any convention. The next Democratic Convention will nominate a man for President who will receive the general support of the Democratic Party."

Mr. Croker manifested a desire not to discuss National politics any further, and he was asked if, in view of his asseveration that the fight against John C. Sheehan in the Ninth District was entirely a district matter, Mr. Sheehan, in the event of success, would have the disposition of the patronage in that district.

"That is a matter for the Executive Committee of Tammany Hall to decide," Mr. Croker replied, with a grim smile which betokened that there is little chance of any of Mr. Sheehan's supporters getting employment from the city.

What Mr. Croker said in relation to imperialism caused a great deal of comment in Tammany circles yesterday, especially as he had on several occasions previous to his trip abroad taken issue with Mr. Bryan on this subject. On these occasions he had expressed himself not as an individual, but as the head of a great organization, and the associate leaders of that organization were ready to go into the next campaign with imperialism as one of the principal planks in the platform which they hoped to have adopted in the National Convention of 1900.

The indorsement by the rank and file of the organization of the speech of ex-Gov. Hogg of Texas at the Tammany celebration of the Fourth of July, in which imperialism was denounced, however, showed that there was a disposition to overrule the ruler, and it is said by many of those who know Mr. Croker best tha that was the date when he became convinced of his error. In other words, it is said, Mr. Croker is a leader who leads his followers in the direction in which they want to go, and the cheers that greeted ex-Gov. Hogg were only the straws which showed the trend of Tammany sentiment. With these cheers ringing in the ears of his deputy, John F. Carroll, it was easy for Mr. Croker to change his mind about the benefits of an expanded territory. The metamorphosis was made still more easy by his absence, and his return to this country gave him a chance to express his new views in a more dramatic manner, and with better effect than he could if he had remained in America. Besides, it relieved him of the onus of a charge of subserviency to popular clamor.

As to his latest remarks about Mr. Bryan it was pointed out yesterday that on other occasions Mr. Croker had expressed his appreciation of the Nebraskan as a man, though he never did it in such complimentary terms. The correspondence between Perry Belmont, the President of the Democratic Club, and therefore Mr. Croker's representative, and Mr. Bryan in regard to the latter's declination of an invitation to the Jefferson dinner of the club showed how Mr. Croker felt in regard to National issues and the choice of a leader to represent them.

Mr Bryan, it will be recalled, was asked to attend the dinner as a National guest, the club reserving the right to require him to eliminate from his speech all references to topics of National interest, which would place him before the people as a leader and practically commit the club and the Tammany organization to his support. Mr. Bryan's indignant response, in which he quoted liberally from his scrapbook, showed that he was not disposed to take the back seat to which he was invited, and the acceptance of this reply by the club indicated that Mr. Croker, its leading spirit, was satisfied to leave Mr. Bryan out of consideration as a leader and as a possible candidate. From that moment the local organization began its advocacy of the candidacy of Augustus Van Wyck, and there are Democrats to plenty in New York who think that Mr. Croker in his last address to his followers, is "making a play" which will leave him free to join his fortunes to any man who may become the leading candidate before the convention.

The silver Democrats are inclined to view Mr. Croker's utterance regarding Mr. Bryan as a compromise offer, so as to enable Tammany to get a footing in the National Convention. They have the assurance, they say, of the real National leaders that no man who does not uphold the theory of free coinage will get into the convention, and as Mr. Croker and his intimates have already been denounced as opponents of the Chicago platform, they are anticipating no trouble in keeping these so-called traitors out of their seats. They say that Mr. Croker is anxious to "get in out of the wet," and that there is no intention of permitting him to do so until he first avows his loyalty to the platform of 1896 and proves the earnestness of his conversion by more than mere words.

PULPIT WAR ON TAMMANY.

Calvary Church's Associate Pastor Declares It Is Satan's Stronghold, Whose Grip Is on the City.

The Rev. Dr. F. M. Morse, associate pastor of Cavalry Baptist Church, in West Fifty-seventh Street, occupied the pulpit last night in the absence of the Rev. Dr. MacArthur, who is spending his vacation with his family in Maine.

Dr. Morse took his text from the first book of Peter, v., 8, and argued on the question, "Is not the devil the greatest worker in Greater New York to-day?"

Dr. Morse declared his belief that the world is growing wiser, but not better. Since the introduction of electric cars, for instance, he said, Sabbath desecration had increased 50 per cent. and drunkenness 25 per cent. On all sides were proofs of the increased wisdom of the world, but he could find little proof that it is growing better. This he laid to the unfailing industry of the personal devil. He said in part:

"There are lions which roar and do no harm because they are caged. It is the lion that runs at large that does the mischief. Satan is free, goes everywhere, and uses his seductive arts. He has a grip on Greater New York such as he never had before.

"The biggest thing which Satan runs on the American Continent is Tammany Hall. Here he is showing great generalship. Here he is achieving marvelous feats. His organization is complete, and its working is as efficient as it is destructive. Here is a chartered inequity as black as it is monstrous, as defiant as it is successful. It moves at the dictation of its founder, and does its hellish work according to his plan. Do not say again that Tammany Hall is run by a political boss. It is controlled and inspired by the devil. He owns it. Every agent he employs to further its ends is his own child.

"In every department of our City Government his influence is felt. He controlled the election which put men into its official positions and the dishonesty practiced, the jobbery carried on by fraud, the thefts committed, all the base schemes for personal enrichment, all the protected licentiousness, which, as dry rot, reduces to ashes womanly beauty and manly strength, all the hotbeds which hatch the venomous brood of robbers and rioters, all the chicaneries which play in the realm of political ambition, all the revelry which stultifies brain and heart—all these things are from Satanic influence.

"Under the manipulations of the archfiend, even the defenders of justice are transformed into Felixes waiting for bribes. The saloon and the den of infamy alike belong to his majesty, and he exacts vast revenues from them to support his political organization."

HENDERSON SEES PLATT.

Candidate for Speaker Grateful for New York's Support—His Opinion of Croker's Views of the War.

Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, who will be the nominee of the Republicans of the House for the Speakership, to succeed Thomas B. Reed, was at the Oriental Hotel, Manhattan Beach, yesterday. He called upon Senator Platt and expressed his gratitude for the support of the New York members of the House in his candidacy.

Gen. Henderson's attention was called to the charge made by Richard Croker that the Republican Party is using the Philippine campaign for selfish purposes, and that it was being protracted in behalf of Mr. McKinley's candidacy for renomination. "That's what Croker says, is it?" Gen. Henderson asked.

When the Tammany leader's remark was repeated the Iowa Congressman replied with a laugh, "Well, if that is the way he talks he is most appropriately named. The same charge was made against Abraham Lincoln, I might add, by men who were too small in their ideas to take a great man's measure."

"Do you think that Bryan will be named by the next Democratic Convention?" Gen. Henderson was asked.

"He may be," was the reply, "but if he is he will get a much smaller vote than he did three years ago. The Granger States, which in 1896 voted for Bryan, entered the Republican column in 1898. They will be found there in 1900."

BRYAN IN KENTUCKY POLITICS.

Bolting Democrats Threaten to Use His Picture and Warn Him Not to Restrain Them.

Special to The New York Times.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—Democratic leaders at headquarters say that William Jennings Bryan probably will come to Kentucky within a short time to take steps to prevent the use of his picture as the voting emblem of the bolting Democrats of the State. This is due to the report that the leaders of the movement for the Lexington Convention, to be held Wednesday, will try to have adopted by that body a resolution in favor of the use of Bryan's picture as a voting emblem. The rooster was adopted by the Louisville Convention which nominated Goebel.

Mr. Bryan is expected to enter a protest against an apparent sanction by him of the movement for a new ticket, and by legal process may seek to restrain the certification of his picture by the bolting convention. The anti-Goebel Democrats say they will use Bryan's picture, and intimate that if he seeks to restrain them it will cost Mr. Bryan many votes in Kentucky if he is nominated next year for President.

BOLTING KENTUCKY DEMOCRATS.

Programme of the State Convention to be Held on Wednesday.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 13.—The returns from the different county meetings held yesterday indicate that the State will not be as fully represented as was expected at the anti-Goebel State Convention here on Wednesday, but there will be small delegations from nearly all the counties.

It is conceded that the State ticket will be headed by ex-Gov. John Young Brown and Major P. P. Johnson for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, respectively. The resolution will reaffirm the Chicago platform, indorse Bryan and free silver, and denounce the Goebel election law and its author, and the action of the Louisville Convention.

BRYAN'S SAFETY IN KENTUCKY.

Gov. Bradley and Senator Blackburn Say He Can Come Without Danger.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Aug. 13.—Gov. Bradley, discussing the interview with Congressman A. S. Berry of Newport, in which the latter declared that Bryan might be shot if he persisted in coming to the State in the interest of Goebel, said: "I cannot think Mr. Berry made the statement attributed to him. In any event, such a statement is an insult to Kentucky and wholly without foundation or excuse. Mr. Bryan would be in no more danger in Kentucky than in any other State in the country."

Ex-Senator Blackburn also discredits the statement and insists that "it is so idiotic that 'Al' Berry never said such a thing."

THE DEMOCRATS OF IOWA.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 13.—Iowa Democrats who are now arriving for the State Convention, which meets Wednesday, will on Tuesday evening hear an address by W. J. Bryan. Everything is at sea regarding the ticket and platform. Three men are mentioned as candidates for the nomination for Governor. The Rev. H. H. Basher of Waterloo is an active candidate, and he will probably be nominated. He is for free silver at 16 to 1.

Cato Sells of Vinton, who will be temporary Chairman and deliver the main address, is also being pushed by his friends for Governor, but it is said he does not want the nomination, and the tone of his speech will have much to do with his success as a candidate. Judge M. J. Wade of Iowa City has been brought out in the last few days as a Gubernatorial candidate.

It is believed the Chicago platform and Bryan will be indorsed. There will be several contesting delegations from various counties. The platform will be anti-expansion and anti-trust.

FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Chairman of Michigan Democratic Committee wants Carter Harrison.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Mayor Harrison is favored as a Vice Presidential candidate next year by Chairman F. A. Baker of the Democratic Committee of this State. He says:

"Had the City of Chicago in 1896 done for the Democratic ticket what it was claimed it would, the electoral vote of Illinois would have been in our column. I consider that the nomination of Mayor Harrison for Vice President is the strongest that we could make. It would have a powerful effect in the place where we wish to make the best impression."

TO WASHINGTON'S MEMORY.

A great National movement has been started for the observance of the one hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington. The Sons of the Revolution of this city are already at work on the details of the plans for the observance here. Plans are being studied out as to how the event can be most appropriately observed by organizations allied to the Sons of the Revolution, and everything points to a great Washington observance in nearly every city in the country.

The New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution will hold its observance in St. Paul's Church. There is a pew in the church that is known as Washington's pew. Washington occupied it on several occasions. All the patriotic societies will participate in the exercises at the church.

The societies of Colonial Dames, the Society of the War of 1812, the Daughters of the Revolution, the Aztec Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and kindred organizations will shortly be invited by the Sons of the Revolution to take part in the St. Paul's Church portion of the observance. Of course each society will have a programme of its own for the day, besides the St. Paul's Church portion of the observance. President McKinley will, it is believed, issue a suitable proclamation for the day. There will also be a number of commemorative tablets erected by the patriotic organizations in various parts of the country.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

OUR SAILORS' CLOTHING

The Government Will Establish Two New Factories.

GOOD WORK DURING THE WAR

In Spite of the Limited Facilities There Was Always an Ample Supply For the Entire Navy.

Another improvement is to be added to the navy, and when the work is completed it will materially increase the efficiency of the department. This will consist of two clothing factories, where most of the clothing worn by the enlisted men, stewards, and servants employed on board the vessels of the service will be manufactured, and where the cloth and all other materials used in making the sailors' wardrobe will be examined and tested before being accepted and sent to the ships. One of the new factories is to be established in the Mare Island Navy Yard at Vallejo, Cal., while the other is to be erected and operated in conjunction with what is now termed the clothing factory at the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Plans for both these plants have been completed and passed by Secretary of the Navy Long, and the work of construction will be carried on rapidly. The cost of the buildings when completed and equipped with the necessary machinery will be in the neighborhood of $150,000. About three months will be necessary to make them ready.

The scheme to erect buildings to be used exclusively for clothing factories and store houses, to keep the materials in, is not a new one. For several years past each successive Congress has been asked to appropriate sufficient funds for the construction of such plants, one to be erected on the Pacific Coast and another on the Atlantic. It was not, however, until the war with Spain was well advanced that the necessity of such institutions was brought forward forcibly. When the appropriation was made there were matters of more importance that needed immediate attention, and the work was delayed.

The only factory (and it is an apology for such) that the Navy Department possesses is located in one of the oldest buildings in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The quarters allotted to this branch of the Bureau of Supplies are cramped, and there is not sufficient room in which to turn out the needed supply of clothing when the country is at peace, to say nothing of the increased demands made upon the factory when the navy is placed on a war footing.

This department was badly hampered, not only by the lack of room, but by work which it was compelled to give out by contract. Yet, before the war had been in progress a month nearly every ship in the service had a full supply of all kinds of clothing, and there was sufficient to fit out the Naval Militia. It is one of the few bureaus connected with the Navy Department that met every demand made upon it, and still kept a reserve stock on hand. Clerks, seamstresses, and tailors were kept at work night and day, and clothing worth millions of dollars was sent to all parts of the world.

WILL AVOID DELAYS.

With the new factories in operation the department will have no delays, and the establishments will be capable not only of meeting every demand made upon them, but will be able to supply a reserve stock for just such emergencies as it has undergone.

The work on the new building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was begun some time ago. Most of the excavation for the cellar and foundations has been completed. The structure will occupy the plot of ground below Trophy Park, on Main Street, facing the river, and directly across from the old clothing factory and general storehouse. It will have a frontage on Main Street of 189 feet, with 31 feet on the thoroughfare facing the river. The side facing the old factory will be 175 feet long, and the upper end will be 102 feet in length. The building will be three stories high, and unlike most of the other structures in the yard, will be nearly fire-proof. The walls are to be of pressed brick, with granite window and door copings. The girders and floor beams are to be of steel. A glass skylight will run the entire length of the room.

FITTED WITH THE BEST DEVICES.

The building is to be fitted with the latest type of machinery for the manufacturing of clothing, with the exception of sewing machines. All the sewing will be done by seamstresses outside of the yard, as is done at present. The ground floor will be used for storing the clothing when it has been packed and is ready to be sent to the ships. The materials from which the clothing is made will also be stored here until needed. There will be three cutting machines and twelve cutting tables. The cutting machines will have a capacity of several hundred garments an hour. Twenty garments are cut at one time, and several bolts of cloth are used at once in supplying these machines. Part of the second floor will also be used as an examination and testing room. This is one of the most important parts of the factory. Every piece of material sold to the Government is given a rigid examination and is thoroughly tested before it is sent to the operating rooms.

Uncle Sam is very particular what kind of material is put into the sailors' uniforms. He pays good prices and demands the best quality of goods. Contractors have received some rather costly lessons in trying to pass off inferior or damaged goods on the Government.

The third story is to be used for preparing the material, such as sponging and shrinking, before it is sent to the floor below to be cut into garments and worked up. Several large vats and shrinking cases will be installed on this floor. There will also be several large tables fitted with automatic measuring instruments, which will record the amount of cloth in each roll as it is placed on the tables. The building will be lighted throughout by electricity, and the same power will be used to operate the elevators. A new device for ventilating the building is to be installed. The entire structure is to be cooled during the warm weather and warmed during the Winter by a newly invented apparatus. The work of construction will be under the supervision of Capt. Peter C. Asserson of the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

THE MARE ISLAND FACTORY.

Little is known concerning the factory which is to be erected at the Mare Island Navy Yard on the Pacific Coast. It is known, however, that the site has been selected and the money with which to construct it made available.

The placing of a naval clothing factory on the Pacific Coast will not only add to the efficiency of the department, but will also afford a much needed relief to the one now in operation at the navy-yard at this station, and will also save the Government considerable money. The cost of sending large quantities of clothing across the continent has been considerable. One of the officers who has done duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, and is in a position to know whereof he speaks, said:

"Building a clothing factory on the Pacific Coast will be one of the biggest things done for the Navy Department in years. It will give them a chance to supply the ships and stations quickly and at less cost to the Government than at present."

The sailors are allowed so much money a year as a clothing account. They draw their clothing, and it is charged up to them by the Paymaster. The enlisted men are required to have several kinds of clothing, and must always be prepared for all kinds of weather. While some of the sailors are doing duty in the North where overcoats and heavy flannels are comfortable, others are basking in the tropic sun. In hot climates or hot weather the men wear white duck clothing, while in cooler temperatures they wear the regular blue flannel. When at work the men have clothing of coarse white material.

HOW THE CLOTHING IS SHIPPED.

When a ship is being fitted out for a cruise the clothing supply is sent on board to be stowed in the storerooms. The different kinds of clothing are packed in oil-cloth bales, each having twenty-five garments. They are marked on the outside in white letters, which give a description of the bale's contents and the sizes of the garments. Shoes are packed in cases of twenty-five pairs, while 100 caps will be found in each bundle.

Some idea of the enormous amount of work turned out by the clothing factory during the war can be had from the following figures. It must be remembered that just previous to the breaking out of hostilities there was only a very limited supply of clothing on hand. The first supplies of clothing sent from the factory at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to be used for war purposes was in March, 1898. Then enough clothing to supply 25,000 men was got ready and distributed at Key West, Norfolk, Va., and to the Mare Island Navy Yard in California. In the latter part of April a large supply of clothing was sent to the ships in command of Admiral Dewey at Manila, and before the first shot was fired in the battle of Santiago more than 1,000,000 garments had been shipped to the various vessels and stations. These were for the use not only of the regularly enlisted men of the service, but also of the large number of men who comprised the Naval Militia and those from the revenue cutter service. Nearly 2,000,000 yards of cloth were used in making these clothes, and the cost was about $1,500,000.

A change has been made in part of the uniform as far as the underclothing is concerned, and this work is all done by contract. The present output of the factory is about 10,000 garments a month, which includes overcoats, regular uniforms, and working clothes. In addition to this there is about 500 "special" clothes for stewards and servants turned out a month.

There are at present stowed away in the storehouse about 200,000 garments of all kinds, besides 25,000 pairs of shoes. This is about what is usually carried in stock, but with the increase in the forces and the placing of some of the new ships in commission this surplus will soon be wiped out.

THE COMING L. A. W. MEET.

Large Delegations of Wheelmen Arriving in Boston.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—The great League of American Wheelmen Meet, the twentieth in the history of the organization, will begin in this city to-morrow. The trains arriving to-day were filled to overflowing with wheelmen. Large delegations arrived Saturday, and more are expected Monday. It is probable that at least 7,000 visitors, mostly League of American Wheelmen men, will be here during the week. The races will be held Wednesday and Thursday afternoons, Friday evening, and Saturday afternoon at Charles River Park.

To-morrow the riders who competed at the international meet at Montreal will arrive in town, and the entry list for the great races will be announced. Chairman Gerlach of the League of American Wheelmen Racing Board will act as referee.

BLISSVILLE'S SHORT, SHARP RIOT

The police of the Seventy-fifth Precinct were called on yesterday to quell a riot in the Blissville section of Queens. The police were notified of the affair by telephone, but when a patrol wagon arrived at the scene everything was quiet, and no one knew who had taken part in the affair.

The fight, it is said, started at Beebe Avenue and Academy Street, between a couple of families, and in a minute the whole neighborhood was involved in the shindy. Men, women, boys, and girls mixed up in the affair without regard to sides, and, according to eyewitnesses, there was about five minutes of lively battling.

The trouble ended as suddenly as it began when somebody yelled that the police were coming, and when the latter reached the scene the neighborhood was unusually calm for a Sunday afternoon.

Girl Run Over by a Bicyclist.

Antonia Garosia, eleven years old, of 459 East One Hundred and Sixty-first Street was run over last night at One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Park Avenue by Nell Hughes of 451 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, a negro bicyclist. The girl was knocked down and was unconscious when picked up. Her injuries are internal and serious. She was taken to the Fordham Hospital, but later, at the request of her parents, was sent home. The bicyclist was arrested and locked up in the Morrisania Station.

His Coasting Ended in Disaster.

Ernest Lanu of 816 East One Hundred and Forty-seventh Street undertook yesterday afternoon to coast down the hill at One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street and Gerard Avenue. The result was a bad fall and the destruction of his wheel. He was taken to the Fordham Hospital, where his injuries were attended to. He then went home.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12:15 A. M.—20 Prince Street; owner unknown; no damage.

2:10 A. M.—Pelham and Middletown Roads; Aleck Alexander; damage, $100.

8 A. M.—96 Ludlow Street; Harris Platkin; damage, $25.

11:30 A. M.—70 West Third Street; R. B. Raymond; damage slight.

3:20 P. M.—375 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; no damage.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

BOSTON, Aug. 13.—A two-story wooden building in the yards of the Boston Fireproof Brick Company, South Boston, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss, $50,000.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF—Capt. H. F. Kendall, United States Army; Judge Adam A. Goodrich, Chicago.

MANHATTAN—G. W. Phillips, United States Navy; Dr. D. J. Brown, Springfield; the Rev. J. F. MacGrail, Worcester; Dr. S. Reily Beecher, Lebanon, Penn.

MURRAY HILL—Count Odazio, Milan, Italy.

FIFTH AVENUE—Congressman Galusha A. Grow, Pennsylvania; M. S. Smith, Detroit.

THE WEATHER.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair and cooler, fresh northerly winds.

The hurricane storm is still central in Florida, but with decreased strength, and conditions are therefore safe for shipping sailing northward from ports as far south as Wilmington. Storm signals have been lowered from Wilmington to Norfolk, but are still flying to the southward, and also on the Gulf Coast as far as New Orleans. During yesterday there were showers and thunderstorms east of the Mississippi and south of the Ohio Rivers, and over various other scattered localities. The high pressure area over the north has caused moderate temperatures generally, except in the Middle Atlantic and Southern States and extreme Northwest. In the Pacific Coast and plateau States generally fair weather has prevailed, with lower temperature over the northern portions. For to-day showers are indicated in the South Atlantic and Middle and East Gulf States, with moderate temperatures. Moderate temperatures will also continue to-day north of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi Rivers, with fair weather. The low pressure in the Northwest will cause a rise in temperature which will reach the Ohio Valley and upper lake region by to-morrow, and it will also probably cause showers in the extreme Northwest. On the Atlantic Coast fresh to brisk northerly winds will prevail, except on the Southern coast, where they will likely be high.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1898.	1899.	TIMES. 1899.
3 A. M.	69	70	71
6 A. M.	69	70	73
9 A. M.	71	76	82
12 M.	76	83	89
4 P. M.	77	85	86
6 P. M.	76	82	84
9 P. M.	74	80	80
12 P. M.	71	72	77

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square 80½
Weather Bureau 77½
Corresponding date 1898 ..... 72½

The maximum temperature yesterday was 85 degrees at 4 P. M. and the minimum 69 degrees at 6 A. M. The humidity at 8 A. M. was 91 per cent. and at 8 P. M. 76 per cent.

Wm Vogel & Son
Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Furnishings.
Everything for Men's Attire.
Broadway and Houston St.

Hunyadi János
Taken in the morning either pure or diluted with hot or cold water, it produces a copious evacuation without leaving behind it any intestinal discomfort or exhaustion.

The Saturday Evening Post
Philadelphia, Pa.
All Newsmen. 5 cents the Copy.

LABOR'S PART IN POLITICS.

Central Federation Hears a Plea for Independent State Action—Attack on Governor Roosevelt.

Daniel Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 was yesterday elected by the Central Federation of Labor as its delegate to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation that will be held in Albany in September.

As soon as the election was announced, Delegate Rubin of the Waiters said:

"The federation has hitherto indorsed the nominations of such candidates of the two dominant parties for the Legislature as pledged themselves to support labor measures. At the labor political convention held last week the Central Federated Union and the Knights of Labor adopted a resolution not to support any candidates for the Legislature unless they are nominated by the political conference.

"This action would absolve the members of the Legislature of the two parties from all obligations to us. But they have been helping us right along, and I suppose they will continue doing so as far as their bosses will permit them. These Assemblymen and Senators know that the labor laws that they pass do not necessarily help us, and the responsibility lies with those who administer the laws. We have against us the contractors and the Corporation Counsel, and some of the laws have been decided as unconstitutional by the courts. The corporations have violated the laws and no efforts are made to call them to account, but, on the contrary, some officials have shown anxiety to help them. There is Gov. Roosevelt, who, when the strike took place in Brooklyn, did not try to call the railroad company to account for the accidents on the lines, but summoned Gen. Andrews to consider the advisability of calling out the militia to suppress the strikers. As to the Democrats, when they were in power they consented to an extradition treaty with the Czar."

"You are out of order," said the Chairman, bringing down his gavel. "We have nothing to do with all those things now. What instructions have you to give to our delegate to the Workingmen's State Federation?"

"If you want to succeed," said Delegate Rubin, "you must get the Workingmen's State Federation to take the same action that we have taken here, and to withdraw from both political parties. Let us workingmen all over the State concentrate our energies and power and get up a campaign on our own account."

Delegate Harris in reply said: "I wish to tell Delegate Rubin and the other delegates that at the last convention of the Workingmen's State Federation the delegates from the various unions were asked to ascertain from their unions whether they wanted to go into independent political action. If it shall be found that a majority of the unions are in favor of independent political action the convention will so act. You can give us whatever instructions you wish, but until we know the verdict of the unions we cannot introduce such a resolution."

Delegate Brown of the cigarmakers said: "I move that the sense of this body be that the delegates to the convention of the Workingmen's State Federation be requested to vote in favor of the proposition submitted by the last convention in relation to independent political action."

The motion was passed unanimously, and then Delegate Robinson of the clothing salesmen asked whether the delegate of the Central Federated Union to the convention was to vote for independent political action.

"Certainly," replied the Chairman.

CENTRAL UNION'S PROGRAMME.

A Discussion Over Advertisements—Question of Bartenders' Union.

The Central Federated Union is to have a handsome programme for its Labor Day picnic this year. The old Central Labor Union had decided to discontinue its Labor Day journal on account of abuses that had crept in. The publication of the journal was generally given to some member who paid the union $700 or $800 for the privilege, and got back his money with a margin of profit from business advertisements which he secured. It was charged that many business men were practically coerced into giving their advertisements, and the journal was discontinued.

The programme for this year, it is said, will contain the names of some fifty business men who will pay from $50 to $100 each to buy prizes for the games of the day.

Delegate Rubin remarked at yesterday's meeting of the Central Federated Union that a journal and a programme were one and the same thing. He objected to the printing of any advertisements, but if business men wanted to give anything for the prizes, well and good.

"If you have a journal with paid advertisements in it," remarked Delegate M. Brown, "you will have the same trouble that you had with the journal."

"I meant to have only enough advertisements to pay for the publication of the programme," said Delegate Johnson of the Manhattan musicians.

Delegate Meisel of the bartenders complained that the bartender who served drinks at the labor political conference was a non-union man.

"The man has paid in his initiation fee for admission to your union," said Delegate Daly of the metal polishers, "but he does not know when and where the bartenders meet, and no one else seems to know. I think the matter is serious enough to be investigated to ascertain whether there is really a bartenders' union, or whether the delegates represent only themselves."

Delegate Meisel then said that his union met at 414 Fifth Street.

LABOR'S SERIOUS COMPLAINT.

The Brooklyn Central Labor Union discussed yesterday the serious subjects of non-union horseshoes, beer, and cigars.

One delegate said that a few days ago while he was looking at a noble team of horses drawing a carriage one of the horses dropped a shoe. He picked it up, and failed to see the union label on it.

"The hrose knew that a good union man was watching, and flung away its shoe on purpose to show that the driver was betraying his union," said another delegate.

Then complaints were made against the members of the Cigarmakers' Assembly that is attached to District Assembly No. 220 of Brooklyn that they had their horses shod in non-union shops, and smoked and drank non-union cigars and beer.

A committee was appointed to ask District Assembly No. 220 why it allowed its members to do such things.

Girl Strikers Say They Are Winning.

The

A BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS

Americans Triumph After Having 3 Killed and 13 Wounded.

THE FIGHT WAS NEAR MANILA

San Mateo Taken After Considerable Resistance — Twenty-three Rebels Known to Have Been Killed.

MANILA, Aug. 13.—A reconnoissance yesterday by troops of Gen. Samuel B. M. Young's brigade, with the object of discovering the whereabouts of the enemy near San Mateo, northeast of the San Juan Reservoir, about ten miles from Manila, resulted in the occupation of San Mateo.

The American loss was three killed and thirteen wounded, including a Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Infantry. The Americans approached San Mateo in three columns. Major Cronin, with fifteen men of the Twenty-fifth Infantry advanced from Novaliches, five miles west of San Mateo. Capt. Rivers, with 100 men of the Fourth Cavalry, and Capt. Parker, formerly Lieutenant Colonel of the Twelfth New York Volunteer Regiment, with 280 men of the Twenty-first and Twenty-fourth Infantry and the Fourth Cavalry, approached in two column: from the south.

Major Cronin experienced many difficulties, arising from the condition of the country, and failed to effect a junction with Capt. Rivers west of San Mateo, as had been planned. Capt. Rivers, advancing, took an outpost of the enemy two miles southwest of San Mateo. He then encountered strong resistance among the hills, the enemy firing from excellent positions.

Having failed to connect with Major Cronin and seeing that the town was already occupied by the Americans, Capt. Rivers withdrew, covering his withdrawal by heavy volley firing. He lost a Sergeant killed.

Capt. Parker, on advancing, found the enemy strongly intrenched on the far side of some rice fields, about a mile wide and covered with deep mud. Pushing forward rapidly, he routed the Filipinos after forty minutes' fighting, and then continued the march upon San Mateo, which he entered without serious resistance about 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

Major Cronin entered the town about 4:30 o'clock. The Americans still occupy the place. The Americans were exhausted by the heavy marching. Twenty-three of the enemy are known to have been killed. This is the first action in which Col. Bell's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back.

Gen. Young accompanied Capt. Parker's column, and was under fire throughout the engagement. It is estimated that the enemy numbered between 300 and 400 men.

LIEUT. GILLMORE HEARD FROM.

With His Men at Vigan, on the West Coast of Luzon—All But Two Are Well — Has a House.

MANILA, Aug. 14—8:30 A. M.—Word has been received from Lieut. J. C. Gillmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with fourteen members of the crew of the gunboat, was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon.

The message, which comes through Spanish prisoners, is to the effect that the officer and his men are at Vigan, in the Province of South Ilocos, on the west coast of Luzon. All but two are well.

Lieut. Gillmore is allowed a house and a servant and is fairly treated.

MORE FILIPINO TREACHERY.

Lured Troops on by Flag of Truce and Fired on Them.

MANILA, Aug. 14—8:30 A. M.—While the Seventeenth Infantry, during last Tuesday's battle, was approaching Callulut along the road, the troops saw a group of fifty Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were in white clothing, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed.

Capt. Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired a volley.

The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

ATTACKS BY INSURGENTS.

They Are Assuming the Aggressive on the Line of the Railroad.

MANILA, Aug. 14, 8:30 A. M.—The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. Saturday night they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is garrisoned by two companies of the Twenty-second Infantry. The American had one man, a Sergeant, killed, and two privates wounded.

Yesterday morning a similar affair took place at Gringua, four miles west of Malolos, where another small garrison is stationed as a safeguard against a possible attack upon the railway. A special train took reinforcements to Malolos and Guiguinto, just north of Bulacan.

MANILA CASUALTY LIST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Gen. Otis reports the following additional casualties:

KILLED.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Corps. Louis J. Wagner and Andrew Wilson.

WOUNDED.

Fourth Infantry.—Near Novaleta, Aug. 11, Clem W. Woughtel; leg, slight.

Twelfth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Corp. Albert Beryow shoulder, slight.

Seventeenth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Augu 9, Celestine Botin; elbow, severe. Nicholas Nolan; chest very severe. John J. Woods; forearm, moderate. John Hammel; arm, severe. John W. Raymond; thigh, slight. Edward Woods; thigh, severe.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—At Deposito, Aug. 9, Corp. L. B. Price; foot, moderate.

Thirty-sixth Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Major John Hugh A. Braden; knee, slight. Capt. Robert P. Kennethy; knee, slight. Matthew E. Hann; arm, severe. James F. Higgins; thigh, slight. Michael McCarthy; knee, slight. John H. Ray; knee, slight.

Fifty-first Iowa Infantry.—Near San Fernando, Aug. 9, Peter J. Hariff; chest, severe.

COMMANDER ST. JOHN MISQUOTED.

British Naval Officer Denies that He Criticised Gen. Otis.

BANFF, N. W. T., Aug. 13.—Lieut. Commander Percy St. John of Her Majesty's ship Peacock, who was a passenger on the Empress of Japan from Asia, is taking the baths at the Canadian National Park.

He is indignant on account of the criticism of Gen. Otis and the Filipino campaign attributed to him. American papers containing the reported interviews at Victoria have made the Commander furious. He denies the correctness of the interviews, and through his attorneys has demanded to be set right.

TRANSPORT CENTENNIAL HERE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The United States transport Centennial arrived here from Manila to-day after a very exciting trip. She narrowly missed a couple of typhoons, was ashore on a coral reef, where the entire crew barely escaped capture at the hands of the Filipinos; one of the sailors was killed by a parting hawser, and one of the Quartermasters was stabbed by a colored cook.

Because of the stabbing, Charles Wilson, one of the Centennial's galley staff, arrived here in irons, while Herman Brevey, the transport's Quartermaster, must go to a hospital.

During the lightening process necessary to get the Centennial off the reef near Manila, on her outward trip, a quantity of Government stores to the value of $13,000 had to be jettisoned, and were eagerly appropriated by the Filipinos, who swarmed about the reef and made more than one attack for the purpose of capturing the vessel and crew.

Upon her return trip to this port the Centennial brought a number of invalided officers and men from various regiments. The wives of officers are also on board. Major B. Lockwood, Capt. W. H. Kell, and Lieut. Hawkins are invalided home. Lieut. Parker has been promoted to a First Lieutenancy in the Sixth Cavalry, and comes back to join his troop.

Lieut. J. B. Harbeson was wounded in the leg at Paranaque. Lieut. A. W. Yates was the victim of sunstroke, and is paralyzed on one side. Lieut. W. S. Overton was wounded in the leg. Dr. F. N. Kemp has been ordered to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. The sick were in charge of Surgeon J. B. Darling, and Capt. J. F. Evans is commissariat.

Capt. C. F. Spear of the Minnesota regiment started from Manila on the transport, but left the ship at Nagasaki. Besides those named the Centennial brought Major J. W. Hannay, Third Infantry, and James S. Parker, Sixth Cavalry.

SECRETARY ROOT'S METHODS.

Studying the Philippine Problem Like a Legal Case—Work of the War Department Systematized.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Secretary Root is beginning to get a firm grasp on the administration of the War Department. At the outset Mr. Root set about familiarizing himself with the more important details of the department, much as a lawyer prepares a statement of facts as a basis for legal analysis.

From Adjt. Gen. Corbin he secured data giving a broad outline of the army in the field. From the Quartermaster General he learned the number of transports, their capacity and readiness to carry troops, and the exact status of stores, clothing, and equipment, particularly as to Gen. Otis's forces in the Philippines. The Commissary General was asked just how many rations were in actual stock at Manila, how long the supply would last, how quickly it could be replenished, and whether there was ample margin for every emergency. The same information has been gathered as to ordnance, medical and hospital supplies, and engineering and signal equipment. Each bureau officer submitted a tabular statement, supplemented by a personal talk with the Secretary. Not only the officials here, but those at Manila and Havana, have been consulted by cable whenever it has been necessary to add to the information at hand here.

While getting in hand the administrative machinery Mr. Root has made inquiry into the military situation in the field. A military map is now being prepared by the Adjutant General's office for the use of the Secretary, showing the advance of the troops from day to day, their position and movements on different occasions, the retreat of the enemy, and its position and force from time to time. Dates will be written in to show the position of the army as the campaign proceeded, and as far as possible it will convey to the eye an idea of the scope of the military operations in the Philippines up to date. The preparation of this map is in charge of Major Simpson, Chief of the Bureau of Military Information, who has been giving his undivided attention to it.

While going over the military phases of the work the Secretary has conferred with the Commanding General and with Gen. Merritt, who is second in command, on the military problems presented, and has secured co-operation between the executive head of the War Department and the ranking officers of the army.

Reports were set afloat before Mr. Root's appointment that he would confine his attention to Cuban affairs, leaving the Philippines to "the military authorities," but these have not been borne out by the developments. On the contrary, the military exigencies in the Philippines have had careful attention. Concerning Cuba and Puerto Rico, the detailed administration of affairs, with its multitude of minor issues, has been left largely with assistants and chiefs of divisions. When former Premier Rivera urged yesterday that an order be speedily issued for municipal elections in Puerto Rico, the Secretary replied that he hoped these elections would occur as soon as the present unhappy and storm-swept condition of the island would permit. When it was suggested that the desolation in Puerto Rico made opportune a remission on articles of prime necessity, the Secretary said he was already conferring with the Governor General of the Island to that purpose.

Mr. Root has little time for the crowd of callers with small requests. It is his habit to concentrate his attention on important work from 10 in the morning until 11 at night, usually without the distraction of meals. He has been making his studies at home during most of the evenings since he has been here.

THE OLYMPIA AT LEGHORN.

Salutes Are Fired and Officials Call on Admiral Dewey.

LEGHORN, Italy, Aug. 13.—The United States cruiser Olympia arrived here at noon to-day from Naples and was received with salutes and a cordial welcome.

The commander of the Italian cruiser Tripoli and the Captain of the Port visited Admiral Dewey on board.

LOTTERY TICKETS IN MAIL.

Letters of a British Subject in Cuba Cause Contention.

HAVANA, Aug.—13.—An interesting argument has developed in official correspondence between Director of Posts Rathbone and Mr. Griffith, the British Consul General, regarding letters belonging to Señor Morales, which the former has detained on the ground that they were found to contain lottery tickets. Morales, who is a Jamaican, claims British citizenship, and, through Mr. Griffith, wants damages for the opening and holding of his mail, in violation of existing law. At one time he was engaged in selling stamps here, and he signed a sworn acknowledgment of the supremacy of the United States in the island.

This, the Director of Posts, claims prevents him making any demands as a British subject. On the other hand, Mr. Griffith maintains that any one could sign an acknowledgment of a fact without denationalizing himself. There is a new law, General Order 115, which covers the case. The Director of Posts says it is applicable; but Mr. Griffith, acting on the advice of Señor Capote, Secretary of Government, denies the applicability, on the ground that the order has not yet been published in The Official Gazette. It so happens that General Order No. 115, which has been some time in the process of translation, will appear in The Gazette to-morrow. According to Mr. Griffith and Señor Capote, the proper course would have been to deliver the letters to Morales and, after he had opened them, to arrest him for having lottery tickets in his possession. This would be covered by General Order 118, duly promulgated.

Prisoners' Terms Reduced.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Inspector of Police Martinez recently requested Captain Pitcher, the Police Magistrate, to reduce the sentence of all prisoners in Vivac, the Tombs of Havana, by three days, in honor of the anniversary of the signing of the protocol between the United States and Spain. Capt. Pitcher acceded to the request.

MEXICAN INDIAN TROUBLES.

Posse Going to Rescue an American Miner at Bonancita.

GUAYMAS, Mexico, Aug. 13.—Col. A. H. Moore from New York and a mining expert named Johnson of San Antonio have gathered a guard and gone to the relief of an American named Cook, who is in charge of a mine at Bonancita, near the Yaqui River. No word has been received from him since the latter part of July, and it is feared he has fallen a victim to the Indians. The party started for Bohancita yesterday over a trail known to be infested with Yaquis.

A miner who has reached here says that 400 Yaquis are encamped ten miles west of Torres, a station on the Sonora Railroad, on their way to join the rebellious Indians along the river. Report from Torin says one of the Yaqui chiefs was killed while on his way to the Mayo River to organize a branch of the Mayo Indians, who were to join the Yaquis in their fight against the Government.

The steamer Jelisco has left Guaymas for Medano with troops for Gen. Torres.

Batavia Man Drowns in a Cistern.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Aug. 13.—The body of Dr. Damon Palmer of this place was found floating in the cistern in his cellar this morning. Whether his death was accidental or not is not known. He was seventy-eight years old, and had been in poor health for some time.

Wine Coasters

and Bottle Holders in Sterling and Plate, with wooden bottoms for holding decanters and carafes.

Our Book, "Before and After Dinner Beverages and a Few Sandwiches," mailed upon receipt of two cents in stamps.

MERIDEN COMPANY,
SILVERSMITHS.
Int. Silver Company, Successor.
Madison Square, 208 Fifth Ave.

MAY BLAME THE PRESIDENT

Afro-American Convention to Pass Resolutions on Lynching.

IT WILL MEET IN CHICAGO

Washington Men to Oppose Any Declaration Reflecting on Mr. McKinley—To Discuss Emigration.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—A convention of the Afro-American Council of Colored Men will be held at Bethel Church, beginning Wednesday, and lasting until Saturday evening. This convention will probably be one of the most important gatherings of colored men that has been held for some time. It is expected that a fight will result over the resolutions, which is promised will be introduced, denouncing President McKinley for not using the Federal forces to prevent lynchings in the South. There is no doubt that resolutions of this import will be brought before the convention, and both sides are already lining up for the fight.

The faction which will support the resolutions will, it is understood, take the ground that the broad humanitarian line should be drawn, that lynchings should not be tolerated either in Georgia or Illinois, and that when the State authorities are unable to prevent such crimes, the strong hand of the National Government should be used, no matter whether the victim be white or black. From Washington are coming Congressman George H. White of North Carolina, the only negro member in the present House of Representatives; Judson Lyons, Registrar of the United States Treasury; John P. Green, United States Stamp Agent; H. P. Cheatham, Recorder of Deeds. They will, it is said, stoutly oppose resolutions censuring the President.

Among other questions to be taken up is that of emigration. There is a growing belief, it is said, among the leading colored men of the country that if 500,000 negroes were taken from the South and scattered through the Northwest the conditions in the South would be ameliorated to a great extent. The revised State Constitutions of Mississippi, Alabama, North and South Carolina, and Louisiana, will also receive careful consideration, and funds will be raised to get the questions involved squarely before the United States Supreme Court. The colored men claim that the Constitutions mentioned permit the white people in those States to disfranchise the colored voter.

Another question that will come up for discussion is the separate-car law in vogue throughout the South. The constitutionality of that law will be tested if possible. On these questions the convention expects to hear from such men as Booker T. Washington, Bishop H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Bishop B. W. Arnett of Ohio, and Bishop Alexander Walters, the President of the Council. The wives of many of the delegates to the convention of the Council are delegates to the convention of the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, and are now in the city, attending the two conventions.

Saturday evening a banquet will be given the visiting delegates at the Sherman House by the local committee.

BIDS THE NEGRO TAKE HEART.

Dr. J. M. Henderson, the pastor of the Bridge Street African Methodist Episcopal Church of Brooklyn, surprised his congregation last evening, and evoked much applause, by his caustic arraignment of the Afro-American Bishops and the leaders of the negro race, who, he said, through their conferences, assemblies, and by petitions are preaching the gospel of despair to the colored people of America. He declared that African emigration schemes, co-operative colonies, and the establishment of new Eldorados are simply money making schemes, and the advocacy of them was creating much unrest among the less intelligent negroes of the South.

The pastor said that the declarations that there is no future for Afro-Americans in America are dangerous and mistaken. He said that they had caused the colored people in certain sections to break up their homes, abandon their ambitions, blight the future of their children, and some to be wanderers in a strange land. Amid demonstrations of approval, Mr. Henderson said:

"Sound this cry of despair; sound the alarm of danger for the negro here. There never was a day in the history of the negro in America when the outlook was so hopeful or so bright as to-day. When you hear the hiss of the bullets or the clash of the bayonets there is indication of a war, but you cannot tell by the hissing of the bullets or the clashing of the bayonets on which side victory will come. So, in these terrible times, with the lynching, burning, and merciless murdering of our brothers in the South, you cannot tell who will be the victor. God is His own interpreter, and will make it so plain.

"The reason that there is so much alarm is because the negro is going forward. If he was going backward there would be no danger signals sounded. The thing that has caused so much disturbance in the South is the fact that the negro is progressing—the more he is persecuted the more marked is his progress.

"The negro can produce cotton at four cents a pound and live and be happy, fat, and prosperous on such results, while no other people in that section can do it. The result is the negro is owning cotton plantations and establishing cotton factories and business enterprises. This has created a feeling of fear and envy. Then, the negroes are growing morally better. There is less of wrongdoing among them every day. The schools and the churches are doing the work, and the future for the race is hopeful.

"But there is more danger in the toleration of lynch law in the South than there is in miscegenation. There is a great lack of self-respect in the South, and the great enormity of the prevalence of this spirit may be seen when it is noted that William J. Bryan, one of the most prominent candidates for the election to the Presidency of the United States, is warned against going to certain sections of the South for fear that he may be murdered. This spirit cannot much longer exist, and when there dawns a new era the poor persecuted negro will be benefited. The negro, then, must go ahead and outlive his present persecutions, and although we may not reach a promised land here, our children and our children's children will.

"There will come a time when this country will awake like an aroused lion. Justice and right will reign. God has a destiny for us here. If we sin we shall suffer. There is a better day for us. All we ask is that we receive a man's chance, and if we do not get it we will make it. We shall succeed, for God is behind us, right is underneath us, and we will succeed. We must not give up hope. If we do, we will fall, and great will be our failure."

Dr. Henderson is at the present time the foremost candidate for election to the editorship of The Christian Recorder, the official organ of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the senior Bishop of which is Dr. H. M. Turner of Atlanta, Ga., the apostle of negro emigration to Africa, and who declares that there is no manhood future for the negro in this country.

PASTOR ON THE RACE PROBLEM.

Dr. Broughton Would Eliminate the Ignorant Negro from Politics.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Atlanta, Ga., whose church was partially wrecked by vandals as a result of his severe denunciation of the lynching of Southern negroes, preached last evening in the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn. The subject of his sermon was "Christian Citizenship."

In the course of his sermon he called for the absolute elimination of the ignorant negro in the South as a political factor. This, he declared, would be necessary before the race problem could be settled. He would have the negro's right to vote taken away and not restored until the negro was qualified from an educational and moral point to exercise the franchise.

Dr. Broughton further declared that the negro was most happy and prosperous in the State of South Carolina, where, he said, there was no lynching, and to which there was a steady exodus of negroes from other States in the South. This condition of things in that State, he said, was due to the fact that the negro was not a political factor in South Carolina.

He asserted that most of the negro voters of Georgia were wholly without a political conscience; that their votes were sold to the highest bidder without hesitation. Matters in this respect, he said, would be no better there until the negro could be brought to understand the true value of citizenship.

Dr. Broughton, when seen after the service, said that he believed that if the ignorant negroes could be eliminated from politics in the South the people of that section would be agreeable to a redistricting of the Congressional districts according to the votes actually cast, thus largely reducing the number of Democratic districts. The great question in the South since the civil war, he said, had been the race question, and he gave it as his opinion that as soon as this problem was in a way of being settled the white vote would be about evenly divided between both parties.

COLORED SOCIETY PELTED.

A brick, stones, and pieces of coal, among other things, interrupted the devotions yesterday afternoon of the Mount Gilead Baptist Church, a small society which every Sunday meets in a small rear hall at 104 East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street, under the guidance of Pastor Benjamin H. Walker. The members are all colored.

For several days past a revival has been in progress, and the enthusiasm of the little band rose to a high pitch. Some of the neighbors objected to the continuous singing of hymns, and a crowd of boys and young men yesterday undertook to put a stop to it. According to the pastor, they gathered in the rear of a cigar store on East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, a building which backs on the one where the services are held. Pastor Walker was in the midst of his sermon when stones, a brick, several pieces of coal, &c., crashed through the windows. The preacher left his pulpit to reconnoitre, and avers that several white young men were looking through the windows of the cigar store and laughing at him.

"I just asked them to stop and let us alone," said the Rev. Mr. Walker, "when my appeal was cut short with a rotten egg that landed on top of my head."

He thought this was too much, and, asking the indulgence of his congregation for a brief space he went into the street and sought a policeman. He found Policeman Schaeffer of the East One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street Station, who succeeded in catching the man the pastor accuses of throwing the egg. The prisoner gave his name as James O'Donnell of 131 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street. He denied the accusation, and said he never before saw the preacher. Mr. Walker says he will be present in the Harlem Court this morning to prosecute the charge to the "fullest measure of Justice." A score of his brethren also announced that they would be present.

ASBURY PARK EXCISE VIOLATION

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Col. H. J. Bly, proprietor of the Plaza Hotel and café in this city, was arrested yesterday by Sheriff Fields of Monmouth County, charged with the illegal sale of liquor. The warrant was issued by Justice White of Freehold on complaint of County Detective Applegate. Col. Bly was held in $500 bail. Other warrants are in the hands of the Sheriff and will be served this week.

There is some criticism of the local police authorities for their failure to prosecute the alleged open violations of Asbury Park's liquor laws. Rounder Bradley is Chairman of the Police Committee.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES ATTEND

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—The twenty-seventh annual reunion of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society was begun to-day, the society being in charge of the services. The sermon was preached by the Rev. J. F. Gougher of India.

Representatives of many of the missionary fields attended the services. Among these were Miss A. N. Raiddisell of India, Miss Mansa of Corea, Miss Pegrin of Corea, Miss Sparks of India, and the Rev. J. O. Spencer of Japan. This afternoon several thousand persons attended the beach meeting.

BANK MANAGERS RESIGN.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 13.—Three members of the Board of Managers of the Perth Amboy Savings Institution resigned at a meeting yesterday. Deputy Commissioner of Banking Thomas Johnson was present and authorized the statement that the bank will probably reopen within a few days and be in perfect running order before Sept. 1.

The retiring members of the board are J. T. Watson, J. G. Wilson, and R. H. Barnes, and their places are taken by J. H. Gregory, John L. Lund, and Garret Broadhead. The notices of withdrawal filed by depositors now amount to nearly $150,000.

DOUBLE MURDER AT READING.

READING, Penn., Aug. 13.—Solomon Quinter, a well-known citizen and former railroad employe, shot and instantly killed his wife, Annie, aged forty-eight years, and Edward H. Kitzmiller, aged twenty-eight, at an early hour this morning. Quinter objected to the attentions Kitzmiller was paying Mrs. Quinter. He sent two bullets into his wife's brain, and an instant later turned the weapon on Kitzmiller. Quinter surrendered to the authorities and was committed to prison.

The tragedy was enacted in the yard of Quinter's residence. Quinter and his wife had frequent quarrels because Mrs. Quinter was often in Kitzmiller's company. Kitzmiller came here from Shippensburg, Penn., about a year ago, and for a time was employed as a railroad hand.

NEW JERSEY CONVICTS ESCAPE.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 13.—William Spear, alias "Buck," and Daniel Holden, escaped from the State prison some time last night, and have not been heard of since. The absence of the men was discovered at roll call this morning. Soon afterward fifty constables, officers of the prison, and detectives, were scouring the country in search of the men.

Investigation showed that the men, who occupied the same cell, had got out by means of a false key. They crawled through a register used for ventilating the boiler room, where they changed their prison suit for citizens' clothes, which had been smuggled to them by friends. They then broke a heavy chain that holds the ladder in the boiler room, and with the ladder and a coil of rope got to the rear prison yard through a coal hole and scaled the outer wall at a point where there is no watch, and concealed the rope and ladder a block away.

Head Keeper Moore thinks the men got out about 9 o'clock, while the prison choir was rehearsing. A reward of $50 was offered for the capture of the men. Spear was serving a ten-year sentence, and Holden a five-year sentence.

SAMUEL SHEETS NOW DEAD.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Samuel Sheets, who last night shot himself after shooting and killing his brother-in-law, William H. Carson, Assistant Prosecutor of Camden County, did not survive his victim long and died a few hours after the shooting at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, in Long Branch. Carson's body will be removed to Camden to-morrow. That of Sheets, which is at the Morgue in Long Branch, is still unclaimed. Mrs. Sheets and her family have refused to have anything to do with it, and no answer has come as yet from a brother and sister of Sheets who live at Haddonfield.

Sheets and Carson married sisters. They were both young men of great promise. Sheets was already wealthy, but squandered his fortune. Carson became a successful lawyer. Mrs. Sheets engaged her sister's husband as her counsel to obtain a divorce for her, and because of his acting as counsel for the wife Carson was shot. Sheets appeared to believe Carson was responsible for his wife separating from him.

A story told by a friend of Sheets would indicate that it was not his intention to kill Carson, at least not at first, for he asked this friend if he would go on his bail if he should be arrested. What he intended to do was not stated, but it is now believed that he first planned to give Carson a beating, and that out of this idea grew the one that he would kill the lawyer.

Sheets spent several hours yesterday afternoon in a shooting gallery practicing firing at a target. Policeman Hoppick, who it was said had been told by Sheets that he intended to shoot Carson, now denies that Sheets told him anything of the kind.

NO SUCCESS AT WHALING.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Aug. 13.—Advices from the Arctic whaling fleet brought here to-day by the schooner J. M. Coleman, twenty-five days from Port Lawrence, are not encouraging. The season, it is stated, has been a complete failure. The Captains of the whalers Jeanette, Karluk, and Alexander report it the worst during the past twenty years.

The Jeanette succeeded in catching one whale, while the Karluk and Alexander failed to capture any, and are devoting their attention to trading. Other whalers spoken early in the season report no success whatever. The Coleman brought several tons of whalebone and furs from Port Clarence, which will be shipped from here to San Francisco.

"Anglo-Saxon Review," edited by Lady Randolph Churchill. Single copies, $6. Order from Brentano's, Union Square, N. Y.—Adv.

BROOKLYN'S TROLLEY BUSY

Furnishes More Work for Ambulance Surgeons and Undertakers.

CAR CRASHES INTO A TRAIN

Neither Was Going Fast, However, and None of the Passengers Was Hurt —Others Less Fortunate.

The Brooklyn trolley cars put in another busy day yesterday providing work for ambulance surgeons and undertakers. In addition to a man killed on Gravesend Avenue, about a dozen persons were injured as a result of trolley accidents during the day. One accident, which was remarkable for the fact that no one was injured under the circumstances, occurred at Rockaway Avenue and Avenue G, Canarsie. Car 796 of the Canarsie line was on its way to that resort when it ran into a train of the Brooklyn and Rockaway Beach Railroad.

The trolley car was nearing the crossing at Avenue G when the train pulled out of the station at Canarsie Village, several hundred feet south of Rockaway Avenue. The motorman of the trolley car either did not see the signals of the flagman at the crossing or misunderstood them. He failed to stop, and ran his car into the side of the train as it was crossing Rockaway Avenue.

Fortunately neither the car nor the train was moving fast at the time, and both were stopped before any serious damage had been done. The fender of the trolley car was torn off, and one of the cars of the train was slightly damaged. Mrs. Ann Popp of 39 Delaware Place, a passenger on the trolley car, fainted when the collision occurred. The passengers on the trolley car had a narrow escape, for if the car had been traveling at a little faster pace it would have gotten into the crossing and been struck and probably wrecked.

Car 485 of the West End Division, on its way to Coney Island, struck John Carara, thirty-seven years old, of 409 Myrtle Avenue, at Gravesend and Fort Hamilton Avenues, and threw him several feet. He escaped, however, with a lacerated wound of the forehead.

While on its way to Bergen Beach car 4,042 of the Flatbush Avenue line ran into a truck at Flatbush Avenue and Avenue N. Gerald Calrio, the driver of the truck, whose address was not learned, was thrown to the street and received injuries to his right hip. Mrs. W. E. Crocker of 138 Patchen Avenue, a passenger on the car, was thrown out and received contusions of the arm.

Car 452 of the Fifth Avenue line was returning from Coney Island, when at Fifth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street the electrical controller exploded. The passengers were thrown into a panic, and several of them jumped from the car. James Hickman, forty-seven years old, of 363 Grand Avenue, fell to the street and was cut about the face. Isaac Rafelson, twenty-six years old, of 248 Broome Street, Manhattan, was slightly shocked by electricity.

Michael McVetty, thirty-one years old, of 160 East Thirty-first Street, Manhattan, was getting off a car of the Marcy Avenue line when he was thrown to the pavement and received contusions of the face and head. The accident happened at Ocean and Emmons Avenues.

John Dudley, thirty-two years old, address not given, was injured about the head by falling from a Fifth Avenue car at Fifteenth Street.

KILLED BY CONEY ISLAND CAR.

John Gafkin, First Seen on Northbound Track, Got on Other Rails in a Mysterious Way.

John Gafkin, twenty-two years old, of 429 Bergen Street, Brooklyn, was killed in a peculiar manner at 1:15 o'clock yesterday morning by trolley car No. 216 of the Hamilton Avenue line. The car left the Hamilton Ferry at 12:30 o'clock, bound for Coney Island, and on Gravesend Avenue, between Coney Island Creek and Eighty-sixth Street, the motorman and conductor saw Gafkin lying across the north-bound track with his neck on one rail.

The car continued on its way south to Van Sicklen Station, about 2,000 feet further on, where an approaching north-bound car was flagged and the motorman warned of the man lying on the track. The motorman of Car 216 reversed his lever, and the two cars, side by side, ran back to the point where Gafkin had been seen.

When the cars reached the spot, however, Gafkin was nowhere to be seen on the track. Instead his body was found wedged underneath Car 216, literally ground to pieces. In some mysterious way he had got on to the south-bound track, and the crews of both cars, keeping a sharp watch on the other track, neglected to see him lying there. Gafkin's body was wedged under the car so tight that a wrecking car had to be summoned, and it was not until an hour and a half after the accident occurred that it was released. An ambulance surgeon who was called said Gafkin had been instantly killed.

Thomas Lester of 318 Eighth Avenue, the conductor, and John Banta of 213 Sixteenth Street, the motorman, of Car 216 were arrested and arraigned in the Coney Island Police Court on a charge of homicide. Magistrate Nostrand released them under $1,000 bail each.

Banta said that when he discovered Gafkin lying on the north-bound track he saw a negro sneaking away in the darkness from the spot. The detectives, however, could not verify this. Gafkin's clothes were soaking wet, showing he had been in the water a short time before he was found on the track.

Assaulted by a Motorman.

Richard Dick, a motorman on a car of the Calvary Cemetery line, was held yesterday in the Ewen Street Police Court, Williamsburg, on the complaint of John Ward, who accused him of having brutally assaulted him late on Saturday night, with the brass power handle of his car. Ward lives at 189 Greenpoint Avenue. He boarded Dick's car at the Greenpoint Ferry to go to his home, and got into an argument with Dick. The latter struck Ward several times on his head with the brass handle, and did not desist until Ward fell. Policeman Meehan, who had heard the disturbance, arrested the motorman and summoned an ambulance surgeon, who bandaged Ward's head. At the Greenpoint Police Station there was found in Dick's possession a loaded revolver. He was held on two charges.

YOUNG HORSE THIEVES TAKEN.

Yonkers Boy Had New Clothes and His Mother Was Suspicious.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Thomas Mulvahill, eleven years of age, of 34 Riverdale Avenue, and James Wilson, nine years of age, of 26 Riverdale Avenue, are under arrest charged with stealing a horse. James J. Wall is under arrest charged with receiving stolen goods. He purchased, it is alleged, the horse from the boys.

The boys received the horse from a blacksmith to take to the stable of David B. Smith. Instead of doing so they disappeared. The loss of the horse was reported to the police late Saturday night. Officers started to look up the two boys, and when they were approaching the Mulvahill lad's home they saw him emerge with his mother. The officers followed them. The Mulvahills boarded a Mount Vernon car and went to William's Bridge. There they obtained the horse from Wall and started back. Wall and another man accompanied them. As soon as the four and the horse reached the Yonkers line they were arrested.

It seems that the Mulvahill boy appeared at home last night with some new clothing and his mother tried to find out where he obtained the money to buy it. He finally confessed and she made him accompany her to William's Bridge to get the horse. She promised, it is said, to pay Wall what he had paid the boy.

The Wilson boy was then taken into custody and also locked up. The Mulvahill boy says they received $2.90 for the horse. He kept $2.50 and gave Wilson 40 cents.

Will Again Try to Oust Mr. Widdemer.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Another attempt will be made to-morrow night to oust the Rev. H. T. Widdemer from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church. A breezy meeting is anticipated. A recent vote to accept the resignation he offered was defeated by a small majority, and his opponents are now confident they can muster a sufficient force to carry their point. Both sides are working tooth and nail to win the supremacy. The call for the meeting to-morrow was read this morning.

GERMAN VETERANS IN CHICAGO.

Great Parade Heralds the Opening of the Reunion of Men Who Fought in Germany's Wars.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13.—One hundred thousand German-American citizens participated to-day in the celebration incident to the opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the Krieger Bund and the twenty-fifth annual reunion in America of the Deutscher Krieger Verein. The former includes veterans of the German Army and the latter veterans of the Franco-Prussian war. The day signalized the opening of the conventions, and the paying of tributes by German-Americans to the men who made possible the present greatness of the German Empire.

The pageant was large and imposing. The cordial relations between the German-Americans and their fellow-countrymen were made manifest in the enthusiastic cheering that greeted on every hand the two young women who represented Columbia and Germania, and in the singing by a multitude at Sharpshooters' Park of German and American National anthems.

The day began with the arrival of trains bearing delegations from all parts of the country. As each train slowed up at the stations, committees stepped forward to welcome the visitors. It was not a formal reception of strangers, but a reunion of old friends. Many of the arrivals were recognized by members of the committees as former messmates on the battlefield, and the welcome extended was a hearty one.

Among the visitors were vereins from St. Louis, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Elgin, Milwaukee, Dubuque, and many other cities. To-morrow the business sessions of the convention begin.

SOLDIER A DOUBLE MURDERER.

Arizona Recruit at Fort Logan Kills Two Denver Policemen and Makes His Escape.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—Two policemen were killed here at 1 o'clock this morning by a recruit belonging to Company L, Thirty-fourth Volunteer Infantry, now stationed at Fort Logan. Three soldiers had been raising a disturbance in Louis Klipfel's saloon, at the corner of Market and Twentieth Streets, during the night, and Policeman Thomas Clifford was notified of their action and asked to keep his eye on them. He followed them for an hour or so and came upon the men at the corner of Blake and Twentieth Streets.

He was about to accost the soldiers when one of them turned on him and, placing the muzzle of a revolver to his breast, sent a bullet through his heart. Clifford died almost immediately. All three of the soldiers then started to run, but two were overtaken and captured. The one that did the shooting, however, continued running, with Policeman W. E. Griffith, on a bicycle, in pursuit. The fleeing man dodged through alleys and open lots for several blocks, Griffith keeping on the streets. On Sixteenth Street the officer saw the man making for a viaduct. He shot at him twice, the soldier returning the fire, mortally wounding Griffith. The latter died a few minutes later while being conveyed in an ambulance to the station.

The entire police and detective forces of the city were sent out after the man and the country for miles around has been patrolled to-day, without the discovery of any trace of the double murderer, except that a man answering his description was seen on Fifteenth Street a few moments after Griffith was shot. His two companions, who are now in the city jail, deny any knowledge of the murder, but from other recruits who saw the three together last evening it has been learned that the name of the man who did the killing is Wellington C. Llewellyn, and that he came from Globe, Arizona. A reward has been offered for him, dead or alive. There was talk of lynching should he be taken alive, but this seems to have subsided.

POCKETBOOK GAME FAILED.

Italian Who Tried to Work It on a Compatriot Is in Jail.

John Cordello, an Italian, who said he was a "laborer," and lived at 64 Main Street, Long Island City, tried to work the pocketbook game on a fellow-countryman named Peter Almaischin of 82 Forsyth Street, in City Hall Park, last evening.

Almaischin was walking through the park when his eyes fell on a well-filled wallet lying directly in his path. He was not long in picking it up, but Cordello was soon at his side, and they peered into the wallet at the same

The Wanamaker Store

A Great Day In a Remarkable Month

HERE are columns of facts, each one of present, pecuniary, vital importance. They are stated with force because they are themselves dynamic;—bluster and blow about them are as unnecessary as otherwise objectionable.

If evidence were needed of the singular advantages of August as a month for retail purchasing, it could be found below in irresistible conclusiveness. But it is merely cumulative;—the facts have already shown to your obvious satisfaction in the day-to-day news of the past two weeks.

This has been a remarkable month at Wanamaker's, and this will be one of its greatest days.

The Upholstery Sale Some handsome goods that have been here since Spring, and that now must make way for Fall arrivals. Lingering beauties that should be brightening the homes of others; among them, curtains and couch covers, and hangings in the prettiest effect we have had to show. The hint that they've outworn their welcome with us is given in these price-reductions—such savings as should guarantee them a cordial greeting from you:—

LACE CURTAINS
Brussels lace curtains at $7.50 to $19; were $9.75 to $25.75.
Tamboured lace curtains at $3 to $9; were $4 to $13.50.
Irish point curtains at $3 to $13.50; were $4 to $19.

RUFFLED NET CURTAINS
All with lace edge and insertion, ten kinds at $1.75 to $5.50; were $2.25 to $7.25.

TAPESTRY CURTAINS
Also used as couch covers. Numerous qualities and various handsome patterns; now $5 to $10; were $7.50 to $17.

TAPESTRIES AND DAMASK
All 50 inch goods. Suitable for furniture coverings; wall hangings and curtains. Some silk and cotton; others silk faced, $1 to $4.50 yd.; were $1.50 to $6.50.

TABLE COVERS
Of tapestry, in the usual sizes, at $1.75 to $5; were $2.50 to $7.50.
Of German and French Velour, at $2 to $12; were $3 to $18.
English print covers; are imported mostly, at 50c. to $1.50; were $1.25 to $4.50.

Third floor.

Table Service,—Silver And Heavy Plated Tasteful table-fittings reinforce the appetite. Like these,—all popular articles of service, established necessities and fads of the moment. Sterling silver and quadruple plate in richest patterns. Workmanship faultless; styles new and favorite. Prices seductive:

STERLING SILVER
Lemonade Spoons, 75c. each.
Gravy Ladles, $2.25; gold lined, $2.50.
Salad Forks and Spoons, $5.25 set; gold lined, $5.75.
Open Salt Cellars, gold lined, $1 each.
Bon Bon Dishes, $4 each.
Tea Spoons, set of six, $2.
Salt and Pepper Shakers; glass with sterling-silver tops; 25c. each.

QUADRUPLE PLATE
Crum Sets, $1.50 each.
Condensed Milk Holders, $1.50 each.
Nut Bowls, $2 each; reduced from $4.
Salt and Pepper Shakers, 15c. each.
5 Piece Tea Sets, hand-engraved, $12.
Tomato and Pea Servers; extra plate, $1 each; reduced from $1.50.

Chamber Toilet Sets Nearing the end of our recent offering of these. "Seconds," but the best we have ever offered, very nearly perfect, and if they had not the almost undiscoverable faults that class them as "seconds," they would be selling at double.

$7—Set of 11 pieces, with jar.
$5—Set of 11 pieces, with jar.
$2.75 and $3.50—Sets of 9 pieces.

Basement.

Perfumery Fragrance that is crisp, clean, refreshing. Delicate perfumes, luxurious toilet waters in full variety. Your present choice or its successor must be here. The ever-welcome Queen Mary extracts hold court with royal retinue. Prices distilled:

Almond Meal, 19c. box.
8 oz. bottle Bay Rum, 10c.
8 oz. bottle Florida Water, 10c.
Queen Mary Perfumes by the ounce—Violet Water, Lilac Water, and Eau de Cologne, 5c. an ounce.
Queen Mary Extract by the ounce—Violet, Crab Apple, Heliotrope, Jockey Club, Stephanotis, White Rose, Lilac Apoponax, 25c. an ounce.
Pinaud's Extracts by the ounce—Peau d'Espagne, Violet, White Rose, White Heliotrope, Wood Violet, Jockey Club, Lily of the Valley, 20c. oz.

Tenth street.

Shakespeare and Kipling Wonderfully low-priced editions. Shakespeare, complete in 10 volumes, pocket size, $1.50.

Rudyard Kipling's Works, the authorized edition, with all the famous author's poems and stories, including his now much-talked-of "From Sea to Sea." 15 attractively bound books in the set, $8.95.

The Book Store, Ninth street.

A Visit Among the Linens.

Never without interest and profit to the particular shopper, the Linen Store to-day will be found unusually attractive now. It's a store that deals only in pure linens. There's a point to remember. And there are occasions when these high-grade linens are offered at prices as low as, or lower, than those asked elsewhere for flax-and-cotton mixtures and other inferior grades. This is just such an occasion. Reasonable prices originally, and now reduced as follows:—

75c. yd., 450 yds.—German, bleached, Double Damask Table Linen; 2 yds. wide: our regular $1 kind.

$1.25 doz.—100 doz. Bleached Scotch Dinner Napkins; 22x22. Exceptionally low at $1.50.

$2.50 doz.—100 doz. Bleached Double Damask Dinner Napkins; 26x26. Would be very reasonable at $3.50.

12½c. each—100 doz. German Fringed All-linen Doylies, in solid colors; blue, pink, gold and salmon; sizes 20x20 and 22x24 in.; this quality sells usually at 35c. to 45c. each.

19c. each—90 doz. bleached Huckaback Towels; soft finish; hemmed ends; blue, red and plain white borders: 23x45 in.; low-priced at 25c.

25c. each—100 doz. German Bleached Damask Towels; 23x50 in.; knotted fringe; blue, red, pink, gold and plain white borders; usually sold at 45c.

This Is of Dress Goods

Dollar-a-yard goods for 25c. and 37½c. a yard! Could you spell "Bargain" any better than that? And the best is not told in the mere saving in price, for the goods are eminently and presently useful, will be of practical value for months to come, and are choice and pretty.

Six thousand yards in the offering. A great many of the sorts and styles are precisely those that you would pick from a whole stock, even in the Fall, for school dresses. The rest are good for all wear except Midwinter's.

At 25c. yd.—Silk-and-wool Fancy Suiting; designs principally in figured bayadere silk stripes over medium and dark colored grounds; 40 designs to choose from; 42 in. wide.
At 37½c. yd.—Silk-and-wool Check Suiting, in medium and dark colored combinations; 12 designs to choose from; 45 in. wide.
At 37½c. yd.—Corded Poplin Velours, in self-colors and two colored combinations; dark colorings; 13 designs to choose from; 46 in. wide.

Tenth St. Aisle.

All the above are regular dollar-a-yard goods.

Then here are Cotton Dress Goods

At Eight Cents a Yard

Eight thousand yards of these, and all Piques,—striped and plaid,—the prettiest 30c.-a-yard goods we or any one can show. You will remember this chance with regret next season even if you can't see a channel for its application just now.

Fifth Floor Shoe Talk

It seems never to grow wearisome. We get new readers for it every time, and hold all the old ones. What wonder when such news as this is given! There's no attraction like that of self-interest and this means money to *you*. The Fifth Floor Store is an acknowledged dispenser of bargains,—nothing else is permitted there. Such bargains as these, for example:—

Women's brown kid Boots; 1,612 pairs. Fresh, new, fashionable, made in accordance with our own rigid standards for $2.50 and $3 lines. Choose at

One-Forty a Pair

Women's neat brown and black kidskin Oxfords, with flexible sewed soles; straight tips, military heels. A peculiarly trim, stylish, expensive-looking shoe. Only 500 pairs of these.

One Dollar a Pair

On the Main Floor

All brown and tan shoes for women, girls and boys; have had large slices cut from the prices; a half in most cases. Three months wearing time ahead for you, but we must now prepare for your Winter's choosing.

Women's $4 and $5 brown shoes

Two-Seventy a Pair

Women's $3 brown shoes

One Dollar Ninety a Pair

Spring heel brown shoes for girls and small boys; were $2 to $3.50; now $1.40 and $2. May be a size out here and there, but most feet can be fitted.

For Correspondence To make letter writing doubly pleasant. All sorts of dainty writing requisites. First, club-vellum note paper, cream-colored, fashionable, in four popular sizes,

10c. a Pound

Envelopes to match 15c. a hundred. Then

Satin-wove and Irish linen, 60 sheets and 60 envelopes, 18c. box.
Our "King's Bond," blue or white, four sizes; 125 sheets 50c.; 125 envelopes 50c. And a full line of box note paper, all shades; prices from 10 to 50c.

Gold pens, penholders and pencils, at 1-3 regular prices.

Broadway.

Men's Suspenders, 50c. Here's a new proposition in men's suspenders—one that you'll doubtless approve. In the first place, they're most attractive, being made of "barathea" silk, in light blue, lavender, maroon, oranges, black and white. Besides, they're durable. The kid-ends and triple plated trimmings are made particularly strong. And, finally, the suspenders are really a dollar quality, though the price is but half.

Men's Furnishing Store, Ninth street.

This Is of Silks

This is by way of introduction to the new Fall silks, now arriving. As a manner of celebrating the coming of the new conquerors, we slaughter their former rivals,—the silks of the Spring. It's a merry war, and all the "loot" is for you.

Nearly fifteen thousand yards of Spring and Summer silks dispute the succession of the Fall goods. This will dispose of them, and, with fair skies to-day and to-morrow, the newcomers will arrive on a vacant field.

This is one of the times when we advise the anticipation of needs, although there is ample opportunity for the use of any of these goods in the immediate present. You don't get such silks at HALF PRICES every day, nor every month, nor more than once a season.

At 25c., instead of 45c.
Japanese Stripes; all-silk; great variety of colorings.

At 60c., instead of $1.25
Rich Plaid Satins; two kinds; on colored grounds.

At 65c., instead of $1
Fall shades of Taffeta with canalle stripes, in cameo effects; 4 kinds.

At 65c., instead of $1
24-inch Pekin Striped Taffetas; three kinds.

At 70c., instead of $1
Black and white Striped Taffetas, with small satin bars running across; giving a rich and beautiful effect.

At 70c., instead of $1 to $1.35
Braided Taffeta Stripes and Cords, with pompadour figures; 60 kinds.

At 75c., instead of $1.25
Beautiful Satin Plaids; bright colors on black and colored grounds.

At 75c., instead of $1.25
30-inch Pekin Striped Taffetas; three kinds, including black and white.

At 75c., instead of $1.10
Heavy Roman Striped Taffetas, on watermelon and blue grounds.

At 85c., instead of $1.25
Black Taffeta Faconne; 5 kinds; delicate, neat designs.

At 85c., instead of $1.50.
Rich Plaid Silks, cerise, turquoise, leghorn, lavender, navy blue and green; all on white grounds; with small black hair-line check.

At $1.25, instead of $2 and $2.50
Rich Black Satin Duchesse.

Main aisle and Rotunda.

Furniture Miscellany

Third week of the Furniture Sale, and previous totals for the month have "gone a-glimmering" already.

We have been trying to give you particulars out the vastness, by taking a few items from a certain line every day. But at that rate we will never get through,—there are 125,000 pieces to be told about. So this morning we go a little further, detailing a miscellaneous kind of richness that ought to make good reading, in spite of its severe brevity.

Morris Chairs, Music Cabinets, Rocking Chairs, Bookcases, Sideboards;—there's a list! And never were good pieces cheaper. The Morris Chair, for example, that is now offered *complete* at $5—cushions and all—is the same for which in ordinary times we ask $6 for *cushions alone*. The Music Cabinets are 100 in number, and they cannot be duplicated at these prices. Take these, or pay more.

25 at $5, instead of $7.50.
25 at $5.75, instead of $8.75.
25 at $6, instead of $9.
25 at $7, instead of $10.50.

Other detail:—

$5, instead of $6.50—50 golden oak bookcases.

$6, instead of $8—25 golden oak bookcases, open front.

$3, instead of $4.50—Golden oak Morris chair frame; hair filled; denim covered cushion; complete; cheapest we know about.

$6.50, instead of $9.50—Golden oak Morris chair frame. Hair filled, velour covered cushions to fit, $4, instead of $5.50.

$10, instead of $14—Golden oak Morris chair frame. Tapestry covered cushions to fit, $6.50, instead of $9.50.

$11, instead of $16—Mahogany finished Morris chair frame. Hair filled, velvet covered cushions to fit, $5.50, instead of $8.

$11.50, instead of $17—Mahogany finished Morris chair frame. Hair filled, velvet covered cushions to fit, $4.50, instead of $6.50.

$2.50, instead of $3.50—Mahogany finished rocking chair; upholstered spring seat covered in silk damask.

$2.75, instead of $4—Golden oak rocking chair; upholstered spring seat covered in silk damask.

$3.75, instead of $5.25—Golden oak framed rocking chair; upholstered spring seat.

$5, instead of $7.25—Mahogany finished rocking chair; saddle wood seat.

$5.50, instead of $8.50—Golden oak rocking chair; upholstered spring seat.

Whole Ninth Street Aisle of fancy rocking chairs.

Note This of Dinner Ware

Several handsome open-stock patterns in English Porcelain are to be closed out. It's an extensive variety,—although not so large in quantity as we could wish it to be,—but there are in the collection all of the many single articles of dinner ware so frequently required. Half prices mostly, though many are even less than half.

Dinner Sets

$10—American and English Porcelain in five handsome patterns; four of them are filled-in decorations of flowers and gilt, the others are exceptionally attractive border patterns. Values of these sets are up to $15. The quantities are limited, and it behooves sharers of this advantageous offer to be prompt.

Basement.

Fine Embroideries Half Prices Embroideries are established in popularity. If the demand be criterion, they know no season limits. The public's edict is our duty. Cambric and nainsook edgings of rare qualily, as pretty as any we have been selling—that means much. Goods are all perfect, fresh and white. Widths vary from 4 to 8 inches; patterns vary without restraint. Price-reductions uniform,

Just Half

And former prices were low enough.

Broadway.

Bed Clothing About medium-weight sorts, suggested by recent cool nights and Fall's near approach. There's another incentive to supply your needs now that will be readily noted in the price changes following:

75c.—Silkoline comfortables; $1 quality.
$1—White bedspreads; cheap at $1.25.
$1.75—White-wool blankets, cotton-warp; $2 kind.
$2.25—Same as above, full size; were $2.75.

Third floor.

The Grape Juice Inn Where Grape Juice, cool, invigorating, delicious, may be sampled without charge. Unfermented, non-alcoholic.

Half pints, 15c.; pints, 25c.; quarts, 50c. each.

New Styles In Golf Capes New Bargains In Silk Capes The new Fall Golf capes are shown for the first time to-day. You will note marked difference in patterns over those of last season, but otherwise the styles have changed little, and the wholesome practicality and comfort of the garment changed not at all. Prices are $5.50 to $20.

There are a few of the black silk shoulder capes remaining from the offering of a rainy day last week. Half prices and less on exquisite goods. Trimmed with jet and lace.

At $20; were $40 and $43.
At $15; were $30 and $35.
At $25; were $47 to $50.
At $35; were $52 to $55.

Second Floor, Broadway.

A Magnet Among the Gloves One that must attract many appreciative shoppers. Women's gloves—Tyrol suede. They are ideal for traveling and shopping, and will give perfect satisfaction to particular women. A well fitting glove, and durable. In red, tan and slate shades. Fifty cents a pair, though their equals are difficult to find at less than double.

Tenth street.

Big Reductions In Girls' Skirts. These are so pretty and stylish and so decidedlp cheap that even though it's August there'll be willing wearers of them during the Summer weeks yet remaining.

50c.—For kinds that were up to $2; crash, duck and pique; braid trimmed; 6 to 16 years.
75c.—For qualities that were up to $3. "They are of linen and pique; lawn or insertion and braid trimming.
$1.50—Values in this collection are up to $7.50. Exquisite skirts of linen and pique. 34 to 38 in. lengths.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Exit,—The Shirt-Waist The closing sale. Stragglers from every company of favorites. Broken sizes and odd-lots, of course. August is not half over, there's still a long stretch of Summer,—and prices *average half*.

50c., were $1 and $1.25—Figured and striped percales; striped lawns; full front. Some with plaits, others with tucks.
50c., were 85c. and $1—White satin-striped madras; lawns, drop stitch; plaid or plain; some with plaited fronts.

White Lawn Sacques $1 Comfortable in the boudoir at all seasons. Sheer-white lawn, soft and delicate, well-finished to a thread. Sold without pause at $1.50; to be cleared out

One Dollar Each

Two Styles—First, with yoke of plaits; front and back; lace trimmings on sleeves and collar. Second, with yoke of fine plaits in front; box-plaits in back; embroidery trimmings.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

'Kerchief Scarfs Otherwise known as border scarfs. Fifty dozen of these in newest patterns, bright and dark colors, are here to-day. They are for men and women, and in good favor with both. 50c., and the best value at the price we have seen for many a day.

Reductions in The Jewelry Store For desk and toilet-table, sterling-silver and glass in ingenious patterns. Real art, real skill, real fashion. The kinds that will remain popular. For personal adornment; hat-pins, belt-clasps and brooches that define the term "exquisite." *Reductions half and more than half.*

Nail Files, Tooth Brushes, Curlers, Cuticle Knives, Ink Erasers, Seals, etc., with sterling-silver handles, 25c. each; reduced from 50 and 75c.
Tooth Powder, Tooth Brush Bottles, and Hair Pin glass with sterling-silver tops; 40c. each.
Salve Jars, glass, with sterling-silver tops; 50c. each.
Silver Deposit Cologne Bottles; $2 each.
Sterling-Silver Belt Clasps, 50c.; reduced from $1.
Sterling-Silver Belt Clasps, $1.25 each; reduced from $1.75, $2, and $2.25.
Brooches and Hat Pins, in new designs; Miniatures, Cameos, and Enameled Wreaths; 25c. each.

Broadway and Tenth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.,

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Sts.

CROWDS AT GOSPEL TENT

Heat Did Not Affect the Religious Fervor of the Audience.

REV. DR. PIERSON ON HYMNS

Condemns the Incorporation in Church Books of Cowper's "Oh! for a Closer Walk with God."

The sun beat fiercely yesterday afternoon upon the great white Gospel tent "Glad Tidings," set up behind the advertisement-covered boardings of the vacant lot at the northwest corner of Broadway and Fifty-sixth Street. Not a breath of air was stirring; the atmosphere was oppressive almost to the point of making people gasp; but these adverse conditions did not affect the attendance at the service or the religious fervor of the great audience that overflowed from the tent on to the grass or wherever else in the inclosure they could find convenient accommodation. It was a typical revival audience that listened eagerly to the words of the clergyman who addressed it, that sang its favorite hymns with the greatest vim, that ejaculated "Amen!" in season and out of season with emphasis and conviction, and that fanned itself vigorously with fans, pocket handkerchiefs, hats, and newspapers throughout the proceedings.

A service of song preceded the service proper. Both were conducted by the Rev. S. Hartwell Pratt, who is in charge of the tent. When the vast audience had been worked up to a high pitch of enthusiasm and receptivity by the singing, he read, amid sobs and murmurs of "God help them!" letters from a mother asking the prayers of the evangelist for her wayward boy; from a daughter imploring his spiritual help for a drunken father who otherwise is all that a fond parent should or could be, and from a woman in a churchless, pastorless logging and mining camp in Montana, where dancing halls usurp the place of a house of worship.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson preached the sermon, in which he took occasion to condemn as shameful the incorporation in the Church hymn books of Cowper's famous "Oh! for a closer walk with God"—the first hymn of the poet's Olney series.

The particular verses to which Dr. Pierson takes exception are the second and third, which read:

Where is the blessedness I knew,
When first I saw the Lord?
Where is the soul-refreshing view
Of Jesus and His Word?

What peaceful hours I once enjoyed!
How sweet their memory still!
But they have left an aching void
The world can never fill.

The hymn, as the preacher reminded his hearers, was written by Cowper when in a condition of morbidness bordering on insanity, which condition in fact was the precursor of his second attack of madness. "Cowper never intended that it should be sung in a Christian Church," said Dr. Pierson. "I do not know just how a void can ache, but if anybody is suffering from such a spiritual void he had better get it filled at once.

"I feel ashamed of my fellow-Christians when they talk in and feel that way, and I am sure God feels ashamed of them too. Any one who has experienced the blessedness of seeing the Lord, who has enjoyed the refreshing view of Jesus and His word, ought not to be regretting the memory of them. They ought never to have lacked them, and if they do they ought to lose no time in seeking and finding again that peace which passeth all understanding. I have not sung the words of this hymn for years. I never will sing them again in this world, and I certainly do not expect to be called upon to sing them in the next."

Another hymn that is all wrong, said Dr. Pierson, is the one reading:

On Jordan's stormy bank I stand
And cast a wistful eye,
To Canaan's fair and happy land
Where my possessions lie.

The doctor observed emphatically that his possessions did not lie in Canaan, and that those who confounded Canaan with heaven did so through ignorance. Neither did Jordan represent death. Canaan was a land of wars, of enemies, of apostasies, and the Lord of Heaven Himself was crucified there.

A wrong interpretation on the exodus has been made by many writers, he continued. God led the Israelites out of the land of Egypt, which represents the flesh, into Canaan, the land of promise, our present inheritance, which is a fuller possession of God, the laying hold of God's promises. Heaven is the place where we get when we see God's promises fulfilled and enjoy full possession of God. The Red Sea symbolized regeneration and the Jordan consecration.

Dr. Pierson gave an interesting review of this wonderful epoch of Jewish history, and commenting upon the ingratitude of the Israelites after they were delivered from bondage, and of their propensity to question even the existence of God at each and every difficulty that beset their path, remarked epigrammatically: "You ought to see your circumstances through God, never God through your circumstances."

CAMP MEETING AT SING SING.

Thousands Attend the Different Services Under the Trees.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 13.—What was perhaps the largest crowd that ever gathered at the camp meeting grounds here assembled to-day. This year the facilities for reaching the ground have been improved by the addition of a trolley line from the village, and the cars carried thousands. They were run as rapidly as possible, and at as short intervals as the number of cars owned by the company and the switching facilities of the road would allow, but even then their capacity was overtaxed. Passengers clung to the side steps, the bumpers, and some even enjoyed a thrilling ride on the roofs.

From the country districts the residents drove in to the camp grounds in carriages and wagons. In some cases a whole neighborhood arrived in a body, using big trucking wagons, with side seats set in temporarily, as means of transport. The majority of the country people, however, came in family groups in their carriages. These are the people who have been coming here for years, while the majority of those who rode down in trolley cars had never been at the camp grounds before.

The morning meetings were well attended. The first of the day—that at 6 o'clock—the campers and the regular residents of the camp had to themselves. This meeting was led by Samuel C. Hairht. The next meeting of the day—the holiness meeting—was held at 8 o'clock. At that early hour a few outsiders, mostly residents of Sing Sing and near by, attended.

The grand rush into the camp meeting grounds began about 9 o'clock, and continued until late in the afternoon, and this evening many arrived in time for the evening meeting. Fully 5,000 persons were in the grove this afternoon. More than half of these attended with the idea of spending the whole day, and had arrived before the morning sermon was over.

The holiness meeting was led by Samuel E. Tompkins. The principal meeting of the morning was the sermon at 10:30 o'clock. This was addressed by the Rev. Dr. W. McKendree Darwood of New York. This afternoon's sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Julius A. Ward. This evening the Rev. Dr. W. T. Furgueson, President of the Hackensack Collegiate Institute, preached.

Camp Meeting in Jersey City.

A union camp meeting of the Afro-American churches of New Jersey, which will continue until Aug. 27, was begun yesterday at Glendale Park, Jersey City, under the auspices of the Jersey City churches. The morning exercises were conducted by the Rev. W. H. Green and the Rev. J. W. Ross of Jersey City, the sermon being delivered by the Rev. D. H. Johnson of Philadelphia. The afternoon service was conducted by the Rev. R. G. Wynn of New York. The evening sermon was delivered by the Rev. I. D. Butler of Red Bank, N. J. A special praise meeting will be held on Thursday, under the direction of Bishop Walter and Mrs. Florence Randolph.

Child Dies of Heart Disease.

Maggie McVey, seven years old, of 2,432 Eighth Avenue, was taken suddenly ill at her home at 2 A. M. yesterday, and died before medical aid could be summoned. She had been in her usual good health at bedtime on Saturday night, but awoke and aroused her parents, complaining of pains about the heart. A policeman summoned an ambulance from the J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, and Dr. Campbell, who responded, gave it as his opinion that the child had died of heart disease.

Entertainment at the Y. W. C. A.

There will be a Musical Flower Party this evening in the hall of the Young Women's Christian Association, 7 East Fifteenth Street. Admission will be free.

REV. MR. MORGAN'S PRAYER.

London Clergyman Invokes Blessings on the Two Nations.

The Rev. G. Campbell Morgan of New Court Congregational Church, London, conducted the services at the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church yesterday. Mr. Morgan is attending the Northfield Conference, and was invited to occupy the Fifth Avenue Church pulpit yesterday by Dwight L. Moody, who has undertaken to provide preachers for the church during this month. At the conclusion of the conference Mr. Morgan will give a series of Bible lectures at Northfield. He is well-known as a missioner in Great Britain and other countries. The present is his fourth visit to the United States. Before returning to London in November he probably will preach in Philadelphia, Baltimore, Atlanta, and other cities.

He is a preacher of great forcefulness, and possesses a fine voice, with perfect enunciation. A large number of members of the Fifth Avenue Church came to town especially to hear him yesterday, and there was some talk of a call to the vacant pastorate being extended to him, despite the fact that he is a Congregational minister. Very few officers of the church could be found, and these declared that the matter of calling Mr. Morgan had not been officially considered. Mr. Morgan himself said that he had not been approached on the matter by anybody, and the idea of a call being extended to him had never entered his mind. He said that apart from the fact that he was a Congregationalist, he had a very large church to look after in London, and had laid all his plans for his Winter's work.

In his invocation yesterday morning Mr. Morgan prayed for blessings upon England and America, and that the two nations, one in heart and purpose, might ever lift up their voices in unison for truth and righteousness in the councils of the nations. He prayed also for the union of the Christian Church "which is divided only by ecclesiastical differences."

A West Hoboken Church Dedicated.

The new Roman Catholic Church, St. Anthony of Padua, in West Hoboken, was dedicated yesterday by Bishop Wigger. The exercises were preceded by a parade, in which delegations from all the Roman Catholic Churches of Hudson County took part, with visiting delegations from New York and Newark. The dedication was followed by a high mass, with the Rev. John Bandinelli as celebrant. The interior of the church is not entirely finished, but the stations of the cross have been put in place, and all the statues but two.

A SERMON IN THE CRYPT.

J. H. Canfield Speaks on the Spread of Christian Effort.

The congregation of the Church of the Archangel, of which the Rev. George C. Pratt is rector, has for several weeks past been holding service in the crypt of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, on Morningside Heights. Yesterday morning, in the absence of the rector, James Hulme Canfield, librarian of Columbia University, who recently received his credentials from the Bishop as a lay reader, occupied the pulpit. The subject of Mr. Canfield's discourse was "The Simplicity and Reasonableness of Christianity," suggested by the first and second lessons of the day, which spoke of the Ten Commandments and the revelations of the teachings of the disciples. He said in part:

"It was intended that the commandments should be a message to be understood by all. Most of us walk in the darkness, and it would seem that some walk in it by choice. But let me say that there was never so much light, so much breadth of vision, so much generosity and goodness as there is to-day. Thousands of men and women are making and building up Sunday schools and churches and are laboring in great fraternal works. Such an unselfish effort there has never been in the world.

"The spirit of God is moving on the troubled waters. He is in this world ministering to the wants of His children. It sometimes happens that a man may live a long life and a successful one, although not a good one, apparently forgotten by God, but you must remember that God does not pay every Saturday night. There is something down in our hearts that tells us that that which is good and just will endure, and the great question is whether you will work as hired men or whether you will enter into a copartnership with God and labor for Him and for His."

ST. JOHN'S GUILD WORK.

The two floating hospitals of St. John's Guild are daily taking the sick babies and children of New York out of the hot streets and houses and giving them new life and vigor in the fresh air of the lower bay. Over 36,000 cases have already been received and cared for on these hospitals, where over 10,000 salt water baths have been given. Many very serious cases have been taken to the Seaside Hospital, at New Dorp, Staten Island, for prolonged treatment.

Two floating hospitals rendering double the service of former years, necessarily means double operating expenses in this branch of the guild's work and increased expense at the Seaside Hospital. The Trustees, therefore, appeal to all the friends of sick children for immediate aid to carry on this work. Checks should be drawn to the order of William R. Warren, Treasurer, and sent to 501 Fifth Avenue.

Among the recent contributions are the following: C. F. Hoffman, Jr., $10; Henry D. Dickson, $1; Mrs. Louis Hasbrouck and children, $10; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $25; David A. Ausbacher, $10; A. B. Jenkins, $50; W. H. Parsons, Jr., $10; J. B. Haggin, $25; proceeds of a fair held by six little girls, through L. G. Martin, $5.53; Mrs. R. H. J. Goddard, $15; C. M. Hyde, $100; Miss J. M. W., $5; Julie and Esther, $10; S. Neustadt, $100; A. A. Housman, $250.

ACTOR'S FIGHT FOR QUIET.

Terrance J. McGann of 110 East Eleventh Street, who is in middle life and infirm with rheumatism, and James Redfern of 142 East Thirteenth Street, sixteen years old, were arraigned before Magistrate Mayo in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning by Policeman Livingston of the East Fifth Street Station on a charge of fighting in the street.

The fight occurred in front of the house where McGann lives. He is an actor performing under the name of Fred Mackley at a Hoboken theatre. The story he told to the Magistrate was that on Friday night Redfern and about twenty other boys of the same age gathered, according to their custom, in front of the house, and with their noise and shouting annoyed the people in the neighborhood. His landlady, he said, was dying, and he went out to remonstrate with the young men, but was met with jeers and abuse. He called a policeman, who dispersed the crowd and told them not to congregate there again. Saturday afternoon, McGann said, as he was on his way home Redfern and a number of his gang met him and threw brown paint at him, completely ruining his clothing. Later in the day, as he left the house, in company with his wife, Redfern called him vile names, and when he caught hold of him to hold him until he could get a policeman the young man and his followers attacked him.

Redfern admitted that he had been warned by the police to keep away from the neighborhood of the house where McGann lives, but said that he had simply ridden up on his wheel on Saturday night and stopped to speak to a friend when McGann attacked him, clutching him by the throat and nearly strangling him. McGann said: "It was my wife, Judge, who caught him by the throat, as my hands are so enfeebled by rheumatism that I cannot use them." Magistrate Mayo imposed a fine of $5 upon Redfern and discharged McGann.

ASTOR CUP RACE TO-DAY

Columbia and Defender to Sail in the Contest Off Newport.

RIVALRY OF THREE SCHOONERS

Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta to Fight Out the Question of Supremacy.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—If it were not for the fact that both Columbia and Defender have entered the race to-morrow for the Astor Cups the event would be almost featureless, for to-night, out of a fleet of over sixty sloops and schooners, the owners of only three of each class have signified their intention of entering the contest. The presence of the cup defender will make the race interesting, and it will be a great disappointment if she does not fulfill the tradition and win. Puritan took the cup in 1885, Mayflower in 1886, Volunteer in 1887, and Vigilant in 1893, but Defender failed to win through an accident five miles from the finish, when she had a winning lead. A victory for Columbia is expected, and over a course of thirty-eight miles, a lead of five or six minutes will satisfy everyone.

The contest, called this year for the second time the Astor Cup race, was instituted many years ago by Ogden Goelet, who offered two cups, one for schooners and another for sloops. Col. John Jacob Astor came forward two years ago, after the death of Mr. Goelet, and offered cups in order that the event might be perpetuated.

There should be a good race to-morrow, not only between the two big ships, but in the schooner class, between Colonia, Amorita, and Quissetta. The rivalry of these three yachts has been very great during the entire cruise, while that between Amorita and Quissetta has been carried through a number of seasons. Amorita succeeded in capturing the Vice Commodore Cup, offered for the schooner winning the most club runs of the cruise, but Colonia took two of the races, and is one of the fastest yachts in the fleet.

The club has two courses for the race, depending on the wind. In both cases the yachts will start and finish at Brenton's Reef Lightship, and each course will be thirty-eight miles long. No. 4 is the Block Island course, so called, and is usually sailed in a southwest breeze, which gives the yachts a beat to the windward of about fourteen miles to the whistling buoy northwest of Block Island, a run before the wind of eighteen miles to West Island, and a reach back to the finish of six miles. Course No. 5 is usually sailed with the wind from the east, and carries the boats around the Vineyard Sound and Hen and Chicken Lightships, each seventeen miles from the start and about four miles apart. To-night the wind is from the southwest, and it looks as if the first-named course will be the one selected.

The start will be made at 10:30, the sloops being sent away first, with the schooners following five minutes later. The yachts will sail with time allowance, and there is no time limit on the race.

On Tuesday the wind-up cups will be contested for, Columbia and Defender also sailing, and on Wednesday, after the Owl and Gamecock colors have been fought for by the crews of the fleet, the squadron will disband.

After five days of all kinds of racing and weather, necessitating the frequent handling of light sails, the yachtsmen enjoyed a rest to-day, nearly all coming ashore. It was fortunate that it was not a racing day, on account of the fog, which lifted for a few hours about noon, but shut in again toward night. Better conditions are looked for to-morrow.

FUN ON AND IN THE HUDSON.

Lively Aquatic Sports Amuse the Guests of Hudson River Yacht Club on Ladies' Day.

The spacious house of the Hudson River Yacht Club, at the foot of West Ninety-second Street, presented a gala appearance yesterday. It was decorated with flags and bunting of many colors, while the fleet of boats which lay at anchor were decked with private signals, ensigns, and club colors. The occasion was the celebration of ladies' day, which is one of the principal events of the season with the members.

An interesting series of races were arranged for the amusement of the guests, consisting of swimming contests, tub races, duck chases, spar climbing, and canoe races. A sail up the river had been planned by Commodore Edward J. Ranhofer, but this was abandoned, owing to the lack of wind. The first event of the day, a 100-yard swimming race, was won by L. McMillan. There were fourteen entries in the tub race, which necessitated three heats and a final, the distance being thirty yards. Clifford Peets won the final in 1:05, with W. Tyburg a close second. E. Costello won the barrel race, covering the distance—thirty yards—astride a barrel in 44 seconds. There was a tug of war that proved very amusing between Ben Harrington and J. Smith. Both men were in skiffs, which were tied together with twenty feet of rope, Harrington, however, handled his oars the better of the two and inside of a minute had pulled his opponent twenty feet.

The principal event of the day was the duck chase, in which about twenty-five swimmers participated. The duck, which had been obtained in New Jersey, proved a very lively bird, and the instant it was liberated made straight for the New Jersey shore. It was headed off, however, but managed to elude the swimmers for over twenty minutes by diving every time one of them made a grab at it. Finally it was driven close in shore and cornered by D. Thompson, who had considerable trouble in keeping hold of it, as the duck was livelier and fresher than the swimmers were by far. The spar climbing contest was won by E. Stigeleder, who climbed a forty-foot mast in 20 seconds; E. Stahl second, 22½ seconds, and F. Wilson third, 24½ seconds.

During the afternoon L. McMillan gave an exhibition of life saving, showing how the body should be brought ashore, and Dr. Spencer, Fleet Surgeon of the club, showed the method of resuscitation. Prizes were awarded in each of the events.

Sloop Nautilus Aground.

WOOD'S HOLL, Mass., Aug. 13.—The sloop yacht Nautilus is hard and fast on the rocks here and full of water. She grounded at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Nautilus, formerly the Carrie May and originally the Cute, according to the Marine Register, is owned by John J. McCue and hails from this port. She is 35.9 feet long. She was launched in 1883.

Plate for the Columbia's Steel Mast.

BRISTOL, R. I., Aug. 13.—A carload of steel plate for the Columbia's new steel mast, arrived this afternoon by express from Philadelphia. It is evident that no time will be lost in getting the defender fitted with a steel mast again.

ROWING ON THE HARLEM.

Many Oarsmen Turn Out for Spins Despite the Heat.

Harlem River oarsmen were unusually active yesterday, considering the warm weather, but what rowing was done was for pleasure, the favorite resort being College Point, where a swim and dinner were enjoyed. About every club on the river had either an eight or a six-oared barge at the Point, while there were any number of single and double-gig crews.

One of the first crews to launch its boat and reach the Point was the Metropolitan Rowing Club's four, composed of A. Johnson, bow; M. Slater, No. 2; C. Pennyfeather, No. 3; M. Murphy, stroke, and A. J. Johnson, coxswain.

At the Harlem Rowing Club's house the boats were in great demand, and during the afternoon the club's new eight-oared shell, which it recently purchased from Yale, was launched and manned by the following crew, which will probably row in the junior eight-oared shell event of the Middle States regatta on Labor Day: Grode, bow; Jordan, No. 2; Mangin, No. 3; Lennon, No. 4; Burkhardt, No. 5; Schultz, No. 6; Nonenbacher, No. 7; Lloyd, stroke; G. Thompson, coxswain. The boat has been rebuilt and strengthened, and looks like a new one. She was built by Clasper, the famous shell-boat builder of England, and is said to be a very fast boat.

The Nassau Club had a number of boats on the water, including a four-oared gig, manned by W. H. Toop, bow; C. M. De La Vergne, No. 2; A. D. Crew, No. 4; A. P. Vosburg, stroke, and G. W. Pyn, coxswain. Mehrhoff, the club's junior sculler, and the Powers brothers, the club's junior double gig crew, were also out. The latter crew are improving in their work daily, and many Harlem River oarsmen look upon them as probable winners in the Middle States regatta.

THE CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP.

Team B of the Knickerbocker A. C. Leads in the Metropolitan League.

The race for the cricket championship of New York has undergone another change, for Team B of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club has now assumed first place, and it is its intention to make a mighty struggle before it yields it up. All six clubs entered for the competition will be engaged next Saturday, and the Manhattans will then wind up their series with a game against Staten Island at Prospect Park.

Paterson still keeps well ahead of the clubs of the New York Cricket Association, and unless something unlooked for should happen, its Team A will gain the pennant. Manhattan II. and Kearny should have a good fight for second place, the first named having still four games to play. The records:

METROPOLITAN LEAGUE.

	Played.	Won.	Lst.	Dr'wn.	P.C.
Knickerbocker, T'm B.	8	6	1	1	.857
Knickerbocker, T'm A.	7	5	1	1	.833
Manhattan	9	4	3	2	.571
New York	7	3	4	0	.428
Staten Island	6	2	4	0	.333
Newark	7	0	7	0	.000

NEW YORK CRICKET ASSOCIATION.

	Played.	Won.	Lst.	Dr'wn.	P.C.
Paterson, Team A.	8	5	0	2	1.000
Manhattan II.	6	2	1	3	.666
Kearny	8	3	3	2	.500
Brooklyn	9	5	4	2	.428
Kings County	9	2	5	2	.285
Paterson, Team B.	6	1	4	1	.200

The contest for the individual trophies underwent many changes by the games of Saturday. J. Adam advanced from twenty-first to twelfth place, and he became third in the matter of aggregate runs. G. A. Gittens improved his average from 17.57 to 23.62, and C. S. Moore advanced from 11.60 to 22.60.

Newport Tennis Tournament.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The rush has begun for seats for the tennis tournament at the Casino, and the grand stand will have more cottagers seated upon it than ever before in the history of the Casino tournaments. The stand is already erected and the courts are in readiness for the practice which will begin to-morrow.

Chance for Newport Women Golfers.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The Newport Golf Club has changed one of the rules relating to the handicap matches, so that women can enter and play in Class B hereafter.

"GOLDEN PATERA OF RENNES."

Eventful History of the Treasure, Made in the Reign of Geta, Dug Up on March 26, 1774.

The people of Rennes appear to be a stolid, self-contained, unemotional people, impassive beyond the popular idea of Germans and little resembling the excitable Parisians, who stand, in the American fancy, for the whole French people. But although even a Dreyfus trial cannot shake their stolidity, there was one occasion when the people of Rennes were thrown into great excitement by something which occurred within the limits of their town.

On March 26, 1774, masons were demolishing one of the chapter houses of the cathedral, when they found, five feet below the surface, a golden treasure of strange design, evidently very valuable. They took it to the abbé, who submitted it to the proper Government officials. It was a round plate of gold, ornamented with figures in relief, and several Roman gold coins, while attached to it were three chains of gold and ninety-four pieces of Roman money.

The treasure had had an eventful history. It had seen exciting times, when an empire was being torn asunder, and finally, to save it from destruction, it had been buried in the wilds of Brittany; and there it had lain for nearly sixteen centuries.

"The Golden Patera of Rennes," as it is now known, was first made, in all probability, for some member of the family of Antoninus, about the year 210 A. D., during the reign of Geta. The coins upon it are of Hadrian, Antoninus Pius, Faustina, Marcus Aurelius, Faustina the younger, Commodus, Septimus Severus, Julia Donna, Caracalla, and Geta. The main design represents Hercules and Bacchus in a drinking contest, in which the God of Strength is worsted.

This patera was made in the stormy times following the attempt of Geta and Caracalla to reign together. It remained in some Roman temple for nearly two centuries, during which the Christian religion gradually rose to supremacy in the Roman Empire. Then, in 391 A. D., Theodosius decreed the destruction of all temples and altars erected or dedicated to pagan deities. There was a general rush to save what could be saved, and archaeologists agree that the golden patera was hurriedly rescued from its doomed dwelling and hastily buried in the Breton sands. Whoever buried it, trusting to come back and get it when the Christian heresy should have died away and the old religion come into its own again, was disappointed. There it lay for a millennium and a half, and the Christian religion waxed stronger; and some centuries after its burial, a Christian cathedral rose within two feet of its burial place, and remained there until it was itself pointed out to strangers as of great antiquity.

When the patera at last saw the light again there was a fierce contest for its possession. Although it was not within the church building, the church claimed it. So did the Government, while the workmen who had found it also set up a claim. Rennes wanted it for her own, and the quiet little Breton town was in a furor of excitement for some time. It ended in a graceful surrender by the church to the King, for of course these had been the only contestants of any real consequence, and the Golden Patera of Rennes went to Louis XV., who deposited it in the Cabinet of Medals and Antiques at Paris.

But this was not the end of its eventful history. It had been the cause of covetous warfare among men in Rome, in Rennes, and was to become so even in its secure resting place in Paris. It remained in the Cabinet for nearly seventy years, during which a kingdom fell, and was succeeded by an empire, which fell in its turn. Then, on the night of Nov. 6, 1831, the Cabinet of Medals and Antiques was entered by a daring gang of burglars and the treasure was carried away. After its long and venerable career, the Golden Patera of Rennes was about to meet the vulgar fate of being melted down like any other stolen piece of gold and sold to some Parisian "fence."

But the excitement occasioned by the robbery proved the undoing of the robbers. A continual hue and cry was kept up for eight months, during which the burglars were so closely hunted that they had no chance to dispose of their booty. At last, one night in July, 1831, detectives burst into their last retreat, captured the gang, and found evidence which led them to dredge the Seine under the bridge of Tournelle. In this way the patera was recovered. The robbers, three in number, were sentenced, one to forty, one to twenty, and one to ten years' imprisonment.

The Golden Patera of Rennes has remained in the Cabinet ever since, a subject of wonder and admiration for its richness of design and delicacy of execution, and a testimony to the luxury of the ancients and to the costliness and magnificence of their appointments. But it seems marked for adventure, and may yet pass through episodes as exciting as that in which it has already figured before it meets its end in some future century.

AUTOMOBILE RAILROAD CARS.

They Will Be Operated on a New Line in France.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—United States Consul Skinner, under date of Marseilles, July 12, writes as follows in his official Consular report:

"I am advised that the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean Railway Company, headquarters at 88 Rue St. Lazare, Paris, has undertaken the construction and operation of an electric railway between Fayet and Chamounix, at the foot of Mount Blanc. The line is to be in operation within twenty months, and it is to be presumed that the company will be interested in propositions for machinery and equipment. Power is to be furnished by the River Arve. The cars are to be automobiles, each supplied with its own dynamo. The contract for building the road proper and providing the water power has been divided into two parts and awarded to Gasner & Frères of Annency, and Richard & Meynard of Avignon."

Senator Ross of Vermont.

From The Morrisville (Vt.) News.

We are reliably informed that Senator Ross will not enter into any contest whatever to receive a two years' extension of his term by the Legislature, and it is very doubtful if he asks any one to do anything whatever for him in this direction. He says he is too old to make a fight, but he would like to fill out the late Senator Morrill's term if the people have sufficient regard for and confidence in him to retain his services. That is his exact position, as we understand it.

FAST RACING AT VAILSBURG

Joe Downey Lowers All New Jersey Bicycle Records to Five Miles.

FORMER ONES WERE MICHAEL'S

Fourteen Riders in a Five-Mile Handicap Go Down in a Bunch—Half-Mile Race an Exciting Event.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—At the Vailsburg track to-day over 4,000 persons saw Joe Downey, the sixteen-year-old bicycle racer, lower all the New Jersey State records for from one to five miles, which were made by Jimmy Michael on the same track on Oct. 14, 1897. Downey's riding was almost of the phenomenal order. He clung to his pace throughout like a veteran, and turned the mile in 1:46 4-5, and the five miles in 8:58 4-5. A storm of applause greeted his magnificent work. He was paced by Charles Miller, the long-distance rider, and J. W. Judge on a French motor tandem.

The exhibition was given as a feature of the regular Sunday race meet on the board track. Five events, in which amateurs and professionals contended, furnished an interesting card. Aside from a spill in the five-mile amateur handicap, in which fourteen of the twenty-seven racers were strewn along the far turn, and the upsetting of Downey's wheel as he flashed over the finish line, the afternoon's sport was unmarred by accident.

Excitement in the half-mile amateur handicap was keen. Eight riders qualified for the final. The hopes of the local contingent were centred on Clinton Ayres of Newark. At the flash of the pistol Ayres jumped to the lead, but almost immediately fell back and let G. C. Schrieber of New York set the pace for the first quarter. The field was bunched, however, over the whole distance, and when the time came for the sprint Ayres was equal to the task and drove his wheel over the line a winner by a yard.

The quarter-mile novice brought out some shifty youngsters, who made a game race in the final. A basket would have covered the four leaders at the finish. In the half-mile open (professional) the heats were run in a laggardly manner until the final spurt, which detracted from the interest, but the final proved a crashing sprint from the start, and when Jay Eaton, a New Jersey boy, drew away from his companions at the close and finished lengths ahead there was vociferous cheering.

In the mile handicap (professional) the handicapper placed the scratch men under such heavy penalties that in not a single instance did one of them get within striking distance of the contenders. Such cracks as E. D. Stevens, and F. A. McFarland gave up the struggle in the heats after the first half mile, and did not attempt to qualify for the final. Downing, the Californian, captured the event in the fair time of 1:56 4-5.

Twenty-seven riders accepted the issue in the five-mile handicap. The first division maintained the speed for a stretch of a mile, until the second division drew up at the third mile. While riding on the fourth mile, when the field was bunched, the disastrous spill occurred. One of the leaders went down at the far turn, and over him bumped men and wheels in a mix. Thirteen managed to steer clear of the mass and continue the race. The winner turned up in J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, a 150-yard man.

Downey's work was watched with the keenest interest. Once he lost his pace, but regained it in an instant. As he crossed the finish line his wheel swerved and he was thrown. He jumped up uninjured, however. Following is Downey's time as compared with Jimmy Michael's:

Miles.	Downey.	Michael.
1	1:46 4-5	1:50 2-5
2	3:36 3-5	3:43 4-5
3	5:25 4-5	5:38
4	7:09 3-5	7:33 1-5
5	8:58 4-5	9:27 3-5

Events and winners were as follows:

Quarter-Mile Novice.—First Heat—Won by Jacob Wier of Newark, L. Di Matteo of Newark, second. Time—0:35 3-5. Second Heat—Won by W. F. Gehrig of Newark; J. Hemlein of Brooklyn, second. Time—0:34 4-5. Third Heat—Won by E. Rosengren of Brooklyn; John Woods of Kingsland, N. J., second. Time—0:34 1-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Ben Turton of Newark; Arthur A. Bischoff of New York, second. Time 0:34 4-5. Final Heat—Won by E. Rosengren; John Woods, second; Ben Turton, third. Time—0:34 1-5.

King Half-Mile Amateur Handicap.—First Heat—Won by J. H. Lake, Fort Richmond, S. I.; G. McGuire of Newark, second. Time—1:01 1-5. Second Heat—Won by W. E. Mosher of New York; G. C. Schrieber of New York second. Time—1:01 1-5. Third Heat—Won by Clinton Ayres of Newark; T. Sites of Summit, second. Time—0:59 4-5. Fourth Heat—Won by Jack Jasper of Bayonne; E. V. Warren of Kearny, second. Time—1:04 1-5. Final Heat—Won by Clinton Ayres; G. C. Schrieber, second; J. H. Lake, third; Jack Jasper, fourth. Time—0:58 4-5.

Good-Will Half-Mile Open, Professional.—First heat—Won by F. A. McFarland of San Jose, Cal.; E. B. Stevens of Philadelphia, second. Time—1:08. Second heat—Won by Bob Walthour of Atlanta, Ga.; O. V. Babcock of New York, second. Time—1:14 2-5. Third heat—Won by Owen Kimble of Louisville, Ky.; Jay Eaton of Lorraine, N. J., second. Time—1:11½. Fourth heat—Won by H. B. Freeman of Portland, Ore.; Charles McGue of New York, second. Time—1:30. Fifth heat—Won by Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal.; D. A. Kreamer of Chicago, second. Time—1:04 2-5. Extra heat for second men—Won by Eaton of Lorraine, N. J. Final heat—Won by Jay Eaton, Bob Walthour second, Owen Kimble third, F. A. McFarland fourth. Time—1:02 3-5.

Daredevil Stakes, One-Mile Professional Handicap.—First heat—Won by G. T. Kraemer of Chicago, 120 yards; F. D. White of Lynbrook, L. I., second, 120 yards; Hardy Downing of San Jose, Cal., third, 100 yards; B. B. Stevens of Philadelphia, fourth, 120 yards. Time—2:04. Second heat—Won by W. P. Neville of Newark, 140 yards; D. A. Kreamer of Chicago, second, 140 yards; R. S. Ireland of Newark, third, 160 yards; L. T. Allen of New York, fourth, 160 yards. Time—2:00 1-5. Third heat—Won by Archie Prous of Meadville, Penn., 140 yards; W. H. Hunter of Newark, second, 140 yards; J. W. White of Newark, third, 100 yards; John Zimmerman of Philadelphia, fourth, 40 yards. Time—2:06 1-5. Final heat—Won by Hardy Downing, G. T. Kraemer second, B. B. Stevens third, F. D. White fourth. Time—1:56 4-5.

Speedwell Five-Mile Amateur Handicap.—Won by J. P. Jacobson of New Haven, 150 yards; J. H. Hunter of Newark, second, 150 yards; Thomas Adametz of Passaic, third, 200 yards; Henry Welsing of New York, fourth, 300 yards. Time—11:51 2-5.

A Single Flower.

From The Buffalo Express.

A single flower is sometimes better than two. One pansy has been known to brighten a whole house. A young woman in town who takes delight in giving flowers to her friends confines herself as a rule to just one. If the friend is ill she gets one luscious rose, a spray of lilies, one perfect chrysanthemum, or some other such flower. Of pansies, sweet peas, nasturtiums, &c., she takes a small bunch.

"I would not like to take so few," a friend remarked to her thoughtfully one day.

"No?" she replied. "Sometimes I am thought stingy, I suppose; but I have learned that ordinarily I get more enjoyment out of one flower or a few than many. There is propriety in all things. I would not think of sending a single flower or a tiny bunch to a débutante, for instance; I would get the biggest my purse would afford, but when it is merely a token of remembrance, and 'I think of you and wish you well,' of one woman to another, I prefer a few. If it is a formal affair the many must rule. It is the informal sweetness of it that I like for one thing and for another the beauty of the flowers themselves. I have a vase at home that holds a single pansy. I revel in that vase with its posy. Two would spoil it."

Graphite from the Adirondacks.

From The Saratoga Saratogian.

There is a likely prospect that in the near future a graphite mine will be opened in the Adirondacks, from which there will be a large output. Conductor Phil Whitaker and his trainman, Ford Towner, of the Adirondack Railroad, have leased a belt of land near the glen, extending over about three miles of country. There is every indication that the graphite beds are of a splendid quality and that there is plenty of the mineral in the belt leased. Both Mr. Whitaker and Mr. Towner have taken an active interest in the geology of the Adirondacks for several years. Mr. Whitaker knew of the existence of the graphite belt which he now proposes to work about twenty years ago. At the time he sent specimens to an assayer, which were pronounced splendid, but there was not a market for the mineral at that time, as the output exceeded the demand. Now the demand for it is great, and its price has advanced 150 per cent. since twenty years ago.

TENEMENT HOUSE EXHIBITION.

Will Be Held in December and Illustrate the Tenement House Problem in All Its Phases.

A tenement house exhibition will be held in this city in December next under the auspices of the Tenement House Committee of the Charity Organization Society. The exhibits will include a number of models representing a block of existing tenements taken from some block in the city, a block of tenements as it would appear if each house were built on the present "dumb-bell" plan, and a number of blocks of model tenements scientifically planned.

Each class of models will have appended a statement of the percentage of land occupied, clear rentable area, cost of building and land, expenses of operation, rentals, profits, &c.

The exhibition will also include a comprehensive and exhaustive study of existing model tenements in the different cities of the United States, illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, charts, photographs, &c. In this connection it is proposed to hold a special competition, open to all architects, for an average city block (200x400 feet) of model tenements made up of independent units, the object being to obtain a plan for a model unit which will embody advantages of economy of construction, convenience of plan, good light and ventilation, cheerful outlook, and as great as possible a concentration of light and air space. And when repeated or combined in block form these advantages will be obtained even to a still higher degree.

There will also be a study of existing model tenements in foreign countries illustrated by a series of plans, diagrams, photographs, and tables of statistics, a study of suburban tenements and working people's cottages, at home and abroad; a study of model lodging houses and hotels for wage-earning men and women, a study of public parks and playgrounds, libraries, baths, cooking schools, laundries, recreation piers, &c., and a study of tenement house conditions showing density of population, death rate, nationality of tenants, their occupations, incomes, expenditures, recreations, pleasures, overcrowding, dangers from fire, health conditions, &c., illustrated by charts, maps, statistics, photographs, and reports.

It is proposed to hold coincident with this exhibition a series of conferences and public discussions of the questions involved. It is intended to hold the exhibition both in the residential and tenement house districts of this city, and if practicable to repeat it in Brooklyn, Boston, Chicago, and possibly other cities, and to send a part of it to the Paris Exhibition of 1900 as part of the exhibit of this country in the Department of Social Economy. It is also expected that the exhibition will find a permanent place in this city.

BRONX POET'S GRAVE MENACED

Street Improvements in the Borough May Efface the Tomb of Joseph Rodman Drake.

The grave of Joseph Rodman Drake, better known as "the poet of the Bronx," is threatened with desecration by the march of improvements in the Borough of the Bronx. In order to prevent this, and, if possible, preserve the spot, the aid of the Society of American Authors has been enlisted. The remains lie in a neglected cemetery on Hunt's Point, facing Long Island Sound. Many improvements have been made in this vicinity of late, and among the proposed street extensions is that of Whittier Street eastward. This street line runs directly through the cemetery, taking in the poet's monument and grave.

The little graveyard where Drake is buried was at one time the private cemetery of the once numerous and wealthy Hunt family, to whom Drake was related on his mother's side. The land for thousands of acres in the vicinity belonged to the Hunts, who, as a family bearing that name, are now nearly extinct. There have been no interments in the graveyard for nearly half a century. No one is buried there who was not connected with the Hunt family. The headstones bear only half a dozen different names, the majority of them those of Hunt, Tillyou, and Williams. The inscription on the stone and column which marks the poet's grave reads:

Sacred
To the memory of
Joseph R. Drake, M. D.,
Who Died Sept. 21,
1820,
Aged 25 years.
"None knew him but to love him,
None named him but to praise."

Several years ago the grave was discovered neglected and overgrown with weeds by members of the Brownson Literary Union of the Borough of Bronx. They had a new foundation built under the shaft, cleared away the weeds, and had an ornamental iron fence placed about the grave. On the new foundation was cut the inscription, "Renovated by the Brownson Literary Union, July 25, 1891." This was considered a piece of impertinence by some of the remaining Hunts, for the inscription is lettered fully as large as anything else on the stone. Henry Balch Ingram, writing on the subject, said:

In the near future the pick of the Italian digger may be expected to be stuck into the grave, and among the bones of the great poet of the American Flag and the Culprit Fay. It seems a sacrilege to allow this to happen. A most appropriate disposition of the remains of Drake would be to create a circle at the intersection of some of the new streets and avenues in the neighborhood of this old cemetery and reinter the remains therein, and rear a noble shaft over them, placing the spot in the charge of the Park Department. At least, a safe resting place for the remains should be secured in this very neighborhood where his boyhood days were passed, and where his relatives lived, and a fitting memorial reared over them. Here is more work for the Authors' Guild, which has made such herculean efforts to preserve the cottage at Fordham once occupied by the melancholy poet, Poe. What will they do in remembrance of the poet Drake, who was the very antipodes in disposition and character to Poe, loving his fellow-men, seeing the glory and joy of God in every creature and thing, and joyous and happy because he was one of God's creatures himself, and dying not from a fit of the blue devils, but in the full vigor of manhood, with an abiding faith in salvation through his blessed Redeemer, whom he loved so well?

Drake was the author of the poem on the Bronx River, which forms a feature of Bronx Park. But he is best known to fame for that soul-stirring ode to the American flag, with which every child that attends public school is familiar:

"When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there.
She mingled with its gorgeous dyes
The milky baldric of the skies,
She striped its pure, celestial white,
With streakings of the morning light;
Then, from his mansion in the sun,
She called her eagle bearer down,
And gave into his mighty hand
The symbol of her chosen land."

THE POUND OF GERMANY.

Largely Used as a Weight Measure—Equals 1.1023 American Pounds.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—In compliance with a department instruction, Consul Brodowski, under date of July 7, transmits the following explanation regarding the continued use of the pound as a weight measure in Germany and the relative values of the German and American pound:

"The metric system of weights and measures was introduced into Germany shortly after the Franco-German war, but the Germans in general in their everyday dealings continue the use of the pound almost exclusively, especially older people, who in their younger days were accustomed to this expression. All my bills here for meat, groceries, &c., are made out in pounds; and a scale of the newest construction, which I purchased to verify the weights of goods delivered, indicates both kilograms and pounds.

"One kilogram is exactly two former German pounds, and such German pound therefore equals 1.1023 American pounds. If a German firm, especially a smaller one, which cannot afford to employ an English-speaking clerk, writes its letter to the United States in German and orders its goods in pounds, meaning German pounds, and the American firm makes its estimate in American pounds, the result will be trouble and misunderstanding.

"It is well, therefore, for our people in their correspondence with German firms to make a note of the difference between the German and the American pound."

ON THE BASEBALL FIELD

New Yorks Defeat the Louisvilles on the Weehawken Grounds.

PHILLIPPI'S PITCHING POOR

Only Occupied the Box for Five Innings—Foster Drives the Ball for a Home Run.

How the Clubs Stand.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Brooklyn	63	34	.649
Boston	60	36	.625
Philadelphia	60	39	.606
Baltimore	57	39	.593
Cincinnati	54	41	.568
Chicago	53	43	.552
St. Louis	54	45	.545
Pittsburg	49	50	.495
Louisville	42	54	.438
New York	39	54	.419
Washington	35	64	.354
Cleveland	17	84	.168

Games To-day.

Cleveland in New York.
Louisville in Brooklyn.
Cincinnati in Boston.
Chicago in Philadelphia.
Pittsburg in Baltimore.
St. Louis in Washington.

The game between the New Yorks and Louisvilles at Weehawken yesterday did not bring out a large crowd. The 2,500 persons that turned out, however, were treated to a fine batting contest, in which the New Yorks took a very prominent part. The Louisvilles used Phillippi, the pitcher who shut out the New Yorks without a hit early in the season. Sunday, however, is Phillippi's unlucky day, and yesterday was no exception. During the five innings that he pitched the New Yorks hit him safely eight times, including a home run over the left-field fence by Foster, the first made on these grounds; two three-baggers, and a brace of doubles. Wilhelm, who was recently secured from the Lancaster Club, finished the game, but he was not much of an improvement.

Seymour pitched a good game at times, but at other stages he was unsteady. The New Yorks fielded good, bad, and indifferently behind Seymour, and it was only heavy and timely batting that saved the day.

Davis began the New Yorks' second inning with a pretty single to left, and stole second. Doyle fouled out. Gleason hit into centre field for three bases, scoring Davis. Foster followed with a single to left, scoring Gleason. Warner, the next batter, hit into right for three bases, and Foster raced home. Seymour tried to hit the ball out of the lot, but could only hit to Clarke. The out, however, enabled Warner to come home.

The Louisvilles got a run in their half of the third on Clingman's two-bagger and outs of Phillippi and Clarke. Louisville got two more runs in the fourth inning. Wagner got a base on balls, and when Grady allowed Kelley's grounder to get away, Wagner reached third and Kelley second. Seymour hit Ritchey with the ball, filling the bases. Zimmer fouled out to Doyle. Clingman hit a grounder which Gleason missed. Wagner and Kelley raced home, but Ritchey was caught at third on Van Haltren's quick throw after recovering the ball. Clingman had reached second in the meantime, but was left, as Phillippi struck out.

The New York straightened out Phillippi's curves some in their half of the fourth. After Doyle went out Gleason hit past first for two bases. Foster then set the crowd cheering with a home run hit over the left-field fence. Warner was out on a fly to Hoy. Seymour hit into right for two bases. Van Haltren got a base on balls. O'Brien hit safely and Seymour scored.

Ritchey led off for Louisville in the sixth with a hit to centre. Zimmer struck out. Clingman hit into left for three bases, Ritchey scoring. Davis made a bad throw to third in a foolish attempt to catch Clingman, and this allowed the latter to score.

Although the New Yorks only made two hits in the sixth, they got two runs, a wild throw to the plate by Kelly and good base running after Van Haltren's sacrifice doing the damage. The score:

NEW YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	LOUISVILLE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V. Hal'n, cf.	0	0	1	1	0	Clarke, lf.	0	1	4	0	0
O'Brien, lf.	0	1	8	0	0	Hoy, cf.	0	1	1	0	0
Grady, 3b.	0	1	1	4	1	Leach, 3b.	0	2	3	4	0
Davis, ss.	1	2	3	0	0	Dexter, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle, 1b.	0	0	12	2	0	Wagner, rf.	1	0	1	0	0
Gleason, 2b.	2	2	3	7	1	Kelley, 1b.	1	0	6	0	1
Foster, rf.	2	2	0	0	0	Ritchey, 2b.	1	1	4	1	0
Warner, c.	2	3	8	1	0	Zimmer, c.	0	1	4	3	0
Seymour, p.	2	2	1	2	0	Clingman, ss.	2	2	1	0	0
						Phillippi, p.	0	0	0	2	0
						Wilhelm, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Total	9	13	27	17	4	Total	5	8	24	10	1

New York	0	4	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	—9
Louisville	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	0	—5

First base by errors—Louisville, 3. Left on bases—New York, 5; Louisville, 10. Bases on balls—Off Seymour, 4; off Phillippi, 3. Struck out—By Seymour, 3; by Phillippi, 1; by Wilhelm, 3. Home run—Foster. Three-base hits—Gleason, Warner, Clingman. Two-base hits—Gleason, Seymour, Clingman, Davis, Warner. Sacrifice hits—Hoy, Van Haltren. Stolen bases—Van Haltren, Davis. Hit by pitched ball—Clarke, Ritchey. Umpires—Messrs. Manassau and McGarr. Attendance—2,500.

HOW MAINE GOT BIRCH TREES.

Constables Burned Homes of French Squatters, Spreading Fire Destroyed Pine, and Birch Grew In.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWAY, Me., Aug. 13.—Since the paper makers commenced to build big sulphite mills in the Maine woods the price of spruce timber lands has doubled, and in some cases trebled. Next to spruce, the timber in greatest demand is clean and thrifty white birch, which is sawed into bars and sent by the shipload to Scotland to be used for thread spools. Nearly all the factories in the United States, and more than half of those in Great Britain, obtain their spool stock from Maine.

According to A. A. Burleigh of Houlton, Me., who has spent the best part of his life in the woods as a lumber operator, Maine's birch trees are due to the spiteful conduct of two employes of the Maine Land Office. Some French Canadians in 1820 squatted on State land near the Penobscot River and defied all efforts to eject them. Finally, in 1825, two special constables were sent to the place from the land office in Augusta, with instructions to make a clean job of evicting the Frenchmen. The constables, after turning the families out, set fire to the houses and haystacks. Twelve hours later the French village was a smoking mass of ashes and the biggest forest fire ever known in the State was sweeping north, burning off more than fifty townships of old-growth pine and doing more than $10,000,000 damage to the State lands.

Many square miles of hackmatack timber were also burned over, the fire eating 10 feet into the black peat logs that had been accumulating for years and years. It is a tradition that, after crossing Aroostook County, the fire leaped the St. John River and swept over New Brunswick, terminating in the destruction of Miramichi, where 120 persons perished. The survivors were forced to flee into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where they stood neck deep in the water for two days and a night, while deer, caribou, moose, bears, and wolves swam around them, seeming to seek protection from their enemies.

After the fire had burned itself out and the land had absorbed the alkali of the ashes, about 5,000,000 acres came up to wild cherry and white birch saplings. For more than ten years the two species struggled for control of the territory. Then the black knot, which had been imported from Europe, killed off the wild cherry trees, giving the birches the right of way.

About 50,000,000 board feet of spool bars are now shipped out of Maine every year, and the supply is still large.

Two of the Name.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Tuesday, after an absence of some weeks at a sanitarium, Major A. Lalande, the Guatemalan Chief of Police, took rooms again at the Hotel Denechaud, in this city, and wrote his name across the register. Immediately behind him came Col. A. Lalande of Assumption Parish, and the very next line of the register was occupied by his name. There the names are, two A

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THE VIEWS OF RICHARD CROKER.

Mr. CROKER went to England an advocate of expansion and an opponent of BRYAN. He returns an anti-imperialist and a convert to the belief that BRYAN is "one of the greatest men that America has produced."

It is shameful, it is humiliating, that the people of this city, of this State, and of this Nation must take account of the opinions of a man whose convictions hang upon him as loosely as an old coat and are as easily put off when it suits his interest or his whim to garb himself in other colors. But however much we may detest his views or question his competence to have and express views on grave public questions, we must admit that this man has great power, very great power. He is the chief and leader, the autocrat, of an organization that controls the votes of something like two hundred thousand American citizens. While he is by no means the illiterate and ignorant man that some of his most abusive opponents represent, he has no qualification, either native or acquired, to sit in judgment upon the great National questions that divide public opinion in this country to-day. It is grotesque that the reporters should go down the bay to board the steamship upon which RICHARD CROKER comes home from his horse-racing season in England in order to obtain for publication his views upon the questions of the day. His mind is not of a grade and quality to give any value to his judgments; his education has not been of a character to vest in him the right to instruct the public or to make the public curious to learn what he thinks about the policies of the National Government. There is another and more conspicuous defect in RICHARD CROKER'S equipment for the rôle of statesman and guide. We mean the moral basis, the integrity, the unswerving love of truth and principle that give worth and substance to opinion on public questions. When that quality is lacking the opinion is contemptible.

CROKER goes to England with his pockets full of the dirty money which has come to him through his power of control over the government of this city, a power which he has publicly confessed that he exercises. He holds one set of opinions when he goes away. He races horses for six weeks. He comes back and his opinions have completely changed. BRYAN is one of the greatest statesmen the country has ever produced; MCKINLEY is an arch knave who has got up a war in the Philippines to secure his own re-election, and it is the duty of every patriot to oppose his wild and murderous policy; as for the silver issue, why, that will be regulated in time and "Congress may be safely trusted to settle the ratio." The blank, barren, absolute ignorance of the man about the questions upon which he solemnly expresses his views is, of course, exhibited by this remark about Congress and the ratio, since if there is any one thing that is clear about the silver question it is the fact that it can never be settled by any change in the ratio.

Yet this man has power—let us not forget that. There are bankers and laborious students of finance who could really instruct the public and lay down sound fundamental principles that would aid the voters to arrive at just conclusions in regard to the use of silver as standard money. But which one of them could hope to influence the votes of two hundred thousand American citizens? It is a hideous travesty on republican institutions and government by the people that the common mind, ignorant and destitute of principle, should be a more powerful factor in public affairs and in guiding the people than the able, the instructed, and the qualified students of the acts and policies of the Republic.

M. CASIMIR-PERIER.

It is impossible to read the testimony of ex-President CASIMIR-PERIER before the Rennes court-martial without the question arising, Why did he not speak before?

Let us glance back at the period following the first Dreyfus court-martial. M. CASIMIR-PERIER was then the hope of the republic. As the Chief Executive of France, he had the great body of the respectable bourgeoisie at his back. Like most Frenchmen who arise to eminence from that class, he had great respect for existing principles and time-honored traditions. He ignored the individual. Owing to diplomatic complications with Germany, he was obliged to inquire into the circumstances of DREYFUS'S conviction. His Minister of War, Gen. MERCIER, thus explained the matter to him: To be sure, DREYFUS had been convicted illegally, but there was no doubt of his guilt. "Ce canaille de D—" referred to the prisoner. There was absolutely no doubt about it. MERCIER did not explain that the name of DREYFUS had been read out to the court-martial. It was then that the President of France should have spoken and denounced the illegality.

MERCIER had committed a criminal act. He and the members of the court-martial had violated Article 101 of the Code de Justice Militaire. M. CASIMIR-PERIER knew it. His silence was ignoble, criminal. It matters not if he believed the prisoner guilty a thousand times. His indifference was supreme. Count VON MUENSTER declared in the name of his sovereign that DREYFUS had never had any relations with the embassy. M. CASIMIR-PERIER became blasé and resigned the Presidency.

Three years pass. M. CASIMIR-PERIER is summoned as a witness to the Zola trial. On being pressed to swear to his testimony he says to the President of the Assizes: "I cannot take oath to tell the whole truth because I cannot tell it." Again he refuses to expose the illegality. He becomes the "grand muet" of the Zola trial as he had been of the Dreyfus court-martial. His whole inaction from beginning to end marks him as utterly indifferent to the truth. DREYFUS innocent or guilty—it is all the same to him.

But the "grand muet" finds his tongue at Rennes. Circumstances had so combined as to impeach his personal "honor" in a certain way. In some accounts we learn that he speaks now "in defense of an innocent man." This seems most extraordinary and utterly at variance with the rest of his testimony and his, until now, continued silence. He speaks at this moment simply because he deems that his personal "honor" requires it. That is all.

However, it does not particularly matter. To-day he is to be confronted by his sometime Minister of War. Between them the full truth is likely to come out. The silence of sixty months has been broken. That is the main point. Afterward the ex-President of France should be invited to explain his remorseless silence before a high court of justice.

WALLOTT THE GERMAN ARCHITECT.

Architects may be interested to learn that Herr WALLOTT, who is perhaps the most prominent architect in Germany, has come to America to act as a juryman in a competition of designs for buildings to suit the needs of the University of California. He will proceed soon to San Francisco, where the contest is being held.

Herr WALLOTT was an eminent architect in Dresden when he was chosen to design the Reichstagsgebäude, in Berlin, a building that was to be a great improvement on that snuffy old meeting place of the German Parliament, where BISMARCK used to show his livid, furious face, and try to cow his tormentors in his own savage fashion. The Saxon architect had his way in Berlin as little as did BISMARCK, but his chief opponents are said, with a good deal of certainty, to have been within the circle of the Count. Here his plans were dreadfully mangled; nevertheless his reputation in Germany rests more on this building than on any other, although others there are in which he has been allowed a freer hand, buildings which therefore represent him with greater fairness to the artist.

The Schloss at Berlin is a great mass of building with two large courtyards and a small, copper-covered dome that tells the place of the chapel royal underneath. WALLOTT'S proposition for the house of the German Parliament was to raise a grand pile in the Thiergarten, or Central Park, at the western end of the famous Avenue Unter den Linden, therefore far away from the Schloss, the arsenal, the museums, and the future cathedral. It seemed to him proper that the assembly room of the Reichstag for debate should be indicated on the outside by a dome. But that is where he failed to reckon with a Hohenzollern.

The old Emperor lent a ready ear to the suggestion, if indeed it did not spring from his own conceit, that the people of Germany were not sovereign, and therefore their legislative chamber should not be marked by a dome, which would be more prominent than any other thing rising from the flat plain of the Spree and Havel. Now that the cathedral is erected, the mistake on the Emperor's part becomes more apparent, for the decorative skylight, or cupola, of iron and glass which tells the whereabouts of the chief legislative chamber is a poor substitute for Herr WALLOTT'S original dome, which would have corresponded well with the distant dome of the cathedral.

It is hard for us to conceive of the power of an Emperor of Germany in matters of the arts, because we continue to regard the Germans from a false point of view. We think nothing of NAPOLEON allowing HAUSSMANN to tear whole sections of Paris to pieces, but we have been taught so thoroughly at school and college that the Germans are the great freedom-loving people of antiquity and the present that we take what is taught us without looking at the evidence. The Germans do not love liberty; otherwise they would not have lain down in 1830 and 1848 and allowed their few liberty-loving members to be coerced and exiled, they would not have allowed BISMARCK to saddle a Hohenzollern on them as an Emperor while engaged in combat with their hereditary foe, nor would they permit the Executive to ride roughshod over the legislative part of their Government. Viewed in this way, it is not surprising that Berlin is treated by the Prussian Kings as a captured place; those who defend them can say with great truth that Berlin owes its existence and prominence to the presence of its electoral Princes and Kings, as few places this side of Tartary.

In a contest with such a patron, Herr WALLOTT had no chance; he had to yield the principal feature of his design. Ever since the Reichstag has held possession of the building, in certain Berlin circles there has been evidence of ill-will toward him and his building. This reached a crisis a little time ago, when the guilds of architects and artists in Germany took up cudgels in his behalf. The artists at least wished to protest against the present Emperor's assumption that because he paints in water colors and knows a lot about pretty much everything under the sun, therefore he must be a judge of art.

THE NAVAL MILITIA.

The report of Capt. MACKENZIE of the Prairie on the work of the first detail of the Naval Militia of this State during its recent cruise on that vessel will undoubtedly astonish and disappoint many who have long held the belief that this was one of the crack militia organizations of the State. Six officers were in attendance during the cruise, and of these only one was rated as good. The discipline of the detail of the First Naval Battalion was said to be bad, while that of the Rochester division was rated as good. The drills were damned with faint praise, except in the case of target practice, in which the men rated as very good. All along the coast, wherever the Prairie has gone on her errand of instruction, the naval militia organizations have been left covered with the deep scars of naval condemnation. This was to be expected in the cases of the raw bodies in the Far South, but it was not what was looked for in the organization which manned the Yankee and the Nahant, not to speak of a dozen smaller vessels.

But for this, as for most things, there is an explanation. It appears that the Navy Department, with that keen, penetrating insight into the nature of militia organizations which has made it of inestimable help to the still young and struggling Naval Militia, selected the present year to make a test of the efficiency of the entire body, with a view to determining its future usefulness. Now, most persons are aware, and the Navy Department with particular and proud reason, that last year there was a war. To that war the Naval Militia of this State sent some twelve hundred men. The existing organizations were, by the exigencies of the service, completely disrupted. Their men were widely separated, and as known to the powers at Albany, the organizations practically ceased to exist. After the war a large number of the men took their discharges. The record made by the body in the war brought in a great many recruits in the year following. These recruits are as yet incompletely instructed in their duties. The annual practice cruise of the militia was counted on to give them invaluable instruction.

The recruits were, of course, eager to go to sea in the man-of-war generously provided by the Navy Department for the Summer work of the present year. Most of the men who had served for four months last year could not leave their business this year. The result was that the Naval Militia went to sea with green crews. It is beyond dispute that the First Naval Battalion of this city was not ready to furnish a satisfactory test of its efficiency. Yet that was what the Navy Department expected it to do. It was with that idea in mind that Capt. MACKENZIE made his report. There can be no reasonable ground for doubt that in the circumstances the report was perfectly fair. The Commander of the Prairie reported on what he saw. But he did not see what the Naval Militia of this State can do. This is a pity, and it is all the greater pity that his discouraging report should come on the heels of the splendid record made by the body last year. But that does not afford ground for public dissatisfaction with the Naval Militia as an institution. It proves only that there was some misunderstanding between the department and the State authorities as to the purpose of the cruise of the present year. It also proves that the Navy Department was not wise in choosing the present year for a test of the efficiency of the organization. Next year the recent verdict will undoubtedly be reversed.

THE MONKEY IN MAN.

It is the season of the sea serpent, but for one reason or another, perhaps because of the ravages of temperance among our hardy coast population, none has been signaled from the Atlantic or the Pacific. But it is also the season of the land snake. Reports are coming in from New Jersey, Western Pennsylvania, and other haunts of the marvelous, concerning giant snakes that pursue the veracious countrymen or select the cradle of the baby for their night's rest. Useless to object that snakes rarely slumber at night in Summer, since that is the time when they slide about for food, and that the fiercest snake known to man avoids him if escape is possible. Fish are sad perverters of the otherwise upright; but when it comes to snakes 'tis only then the god of lies has his big innings.

Poor snake! English literature has dubbed him with the right adjective; for the hand of every white man, woman, and child is against him. Because a very small minority of his kind can resent impertinences put upon him by injecting virus with his bite, every one seems to feel magnanimous if with stick, stone, or heel, the life of the poor creature is ground out of him. The very persons who know perfectly well that aside from rattlesnake, moccasin, copperhead, adder, and blacksnake—the last named not venomous—there is no snake that can defend itself this side of Florida, will destroy each specimen encountered and feel a glow of righteous joy in their senseless work.

The naturalist who told his wife one morning in a sleepy tone not to touch his boots because there was a rare snake in one of them could hardly conceive of the frame of mind in which she regarded them. Her abhorrence of that marvelous creature which can walk, run, spring, climb, swim, and all but fly, seems to be shared by pretty much everybody except those savages who regard everything alive in the light of food and know from experience that broiled serpent is a dry but very palatable dish. There is an innocent reptile in the seaboard States called the hog-nose, or blowing adder, which attempts to save itself from two-legged monsters by writhing in a terrible way on the ground, inhaling air till it is like to burst and expelling it again with the noise of steam escaping from a valve. The pine snake makes a yet louder noise in hopes that the universal destroyer will go about his business. Neither has a drop of venom in his teeth; but both are ruthlessly destroyed. The black snake is of a quick and choleric nature and will attack if pursued; but, after all, the only thing it can do is to give one's leg or arm a firm squeeze.

Because literal people have taken an allegory of the Bible as a fact in natural history, the balance that Nature establishes between wild creatures and insects noxious to crops and vegetation is upset. It is not only the birds that keep the hordes of slugs and caterpillars and grasshoppers within limits, but the night-roving snakes, which are preserved from utter extermination only by their nocturnal habits and their way of finding out holes and crannies in which to hide by day from their ruthless pursuers. Their usefulness to the crops is very little known, especially to farmers. Indeed, one may say of the farming classes what Lieut. BULLEN in his fascinating "Cruise of the Cachalot" says of sailors as a class, that few things are more surprising than their ignorance and indifference regarding the wild creatures they see every day.

It would be well if snakes were given to children to keep as pets in order to teach them that they are harmless and useful in their lowly way. They are not interesting pets in the sense of furry animals, soft to the touch and more or less aware of kind treatment, more or less attachable to one person. But they have a rare beauty of movement and the study of their habits might lead people to grant them a right to live. The instinct to destroy any and every snake smacks of that arboreal ancestry which most men now acknowledge. It is a survival of the monkey in man.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Curiously persistent ill-luck must have pursued the members of the Board of Health, else would the search which President MURPHY says they have been making for the past eleven months after a case in which the "Christian Scientists" have violated the laws governing the practice of medicine would have been rewarded long ago. Exponents of the Quimby-Eddy cult are neither rare nor hard to find, and every one of them is a professional contemner of all laws, including those of common sense and common decency, and earns a living more or less comfortable—usually more—by committing, as many times a day as possible, acts in avowed and glaring contravention of the admirable statute which penalizes the assumption of the doctor's dignity and the acceptance of the doctor's fee by ignorant or vicious individuals whose only qualification for healing the sick is a distaste for manual labor. All this being true, and true almost to universal knowledge, it does seem strange that the Health Board should have had any difficulty in finding its desired "specific instance," but it has discovered one at last in the death of the man CAMPBELL, and if a vigorous and successful prosecution of the case immediately follows it will be easy to forget the mysterious preliminary delay. The episode is clearly a typical one, and while the attendant circumstances are not such as to excite the angry horror which the doings of these charlatans often produce, still they are sufficiently outrageous to win public attention and to make plain the need for severe and speedy action. Thanks to some remnant of conscience or reason, these particular "scientists" called in two reputable physicians when their own exorcisms failed, and by so doing accumulated and made available much valuable testimony against themselves and their system of how not to heal. We found no great hopes on the coming investigation, but it will at least let new light in on the squalid mysteries of "Christian Science," and only light is necessary to destroy a fungus in time.

—As decidedly striking evidence that people not much unlike in most things can hold opinions as far apart as the poles, it is worth while to note the way in which The Nashville American looks at the course of Secretary ROOT in sanctioning the participation of United States soldiers in the reinterment of the men who died while fighting with JOHN BROWN at Harper's Ferry. The American resents, and says that the people of the South join it in resenting, the presence of National troops while ceremonies are performed in honor of "a cut-throat band," and it characterizes BROWN'S raid into Virginia as a lawless attempt to incite civil war, to inspire the slaughter of slaveowners by their slaves, and to introduce a reign of terror. It declares that the Secretary of War has made a great and unpardonable mistake, and it urges the President to countermand at once his order to the troops. "The people of the South," we read, "are loyal, they are patriotic, they sustain the supremacy of the flag; they have ceased to 'kick' because the Government took from them millions of property in slaves but they have the right to protest against the official recognition of JOHN BROWN and his murderous raiders by the General Government, and the paying of the honors of war to a lot of cut-throats and brigands by the War Department. JOHN BROWN and his raiders were simply lawbreakers, and for the Government of the United States to pay military honors to a lot of insurrectionists simply because the negro figured in the case is unpardonable and an insult to Southern people." Now, even in the North there is more than doubt about the wisdom of JOHN BROWN of Ossawatomie, but he is regarded in this part of the country as a picturesque and heroic figure, and the excellence of his intentions, the nobility of his aspirations, are never questioned. It is, therefore, surprising, and even shocking, to learn that elsewhere he is considered a murderous criminal who well deserved death on the gallows.

—According to present accounts, the people of Ponce received no warning that a hurricane was on its way toward them, though a good part of the rest of the world knew all about the path of the storm for several days before it reached Puerto Rico, and the result was that the city took no precautions whatever against the hurrying disaster. This, if true, is a very serious matter, and the officials of the Weather Bureau, instead of expressing astonishment at the failure of Ponce to get the information which millions in no need of it obtained, might well be taking vehement measures to find out just who it was that neglected a very plain duty. The West Indian Weather Service was not established for the purpose of supplying scientists with material for discussion, but to save lives and property on land and sea. As for the houses and shops at Ponce, there is not much that could have been done to protect them, however timely the warning might have been, but the inhabitants of the town could have profited greatly in personal safety from the news they did not get. Somebody blundered, and the more quickly his identity is discovered the more certain will it be that no more such blunders can be made.

—In Massachusetts it has just been decided that the sanitary condition of picnic grounds and Summer resorts in general is not all that it might be, and with a view to improving it the State Board of Health has undertaken to make a careful examination of all these places. Special attention will be paid to the sources of water supply, and it is believed that by suggesting, and when necessary by enforcing, a general cleaning up, the number of typhoid fever cases among people returning from vacations can be materially decreased. The idea is obviously an excellent one, for ignorance and carelessness combine to render many Summer resorts far from the healthful abodes they are supposed to be by a trusting public. Every Fall the mortality rate of cities is raised by deaths the seeds of which are sown scores or hundreds of miles away.

—A Boston banking house is in a quandary of a kind which, though many people would be glad to assist in solving, is still somewhat difficult—for the bankers. While the war with Spain was going on the Volunteer Aid Association of Boston raised a lot of money for the relief of our wounded soldiers. Much of it was spent for this purpose, but now the war which the donors had in mind is over, and the men wounded in it are mostly either dead or well. The question therefore arises of the proper disposition of the funds still on hand. They amount to some $65,000. Just why it cannot be used in the Philippines is possibly more obvious in Boston than it is anywhere else.

GENERAL NOTES.

A funny typographical error happened in The Baltimore Sun. A letter to the editor was headed "A Simple Cure for Joking," while the letter gave a cure for choking. Possibly the former is the more needed in these days, though it may never have been discovered.

* * *

Of course, the horseless vehicles must have a newspaper to set forth their claims and capacities, and The Automobile, a monthly publication, has been put forth by the E. L. Powers Company of this city to take up the work. It is illustrated and neatly printed.

* * *

A newly married couple in Portland, Me., who are both deaf, and are trying housekeeping without a servant, have devised an ingenious arrangement for their door bell, by which a caller, when he presses the button, lights the lamps and thus makes his presence known.

* * *

"That young man has a fine army career before him," Congressman Calderhead of Kansas reports President McKinley as saying the other day, speaking of Gen. Funston. He interred from it that the General was likely to receive a permanent appointment in the army.

* * *

The Louisiana division of the Veteran Confederate States Cavalry Association has taken up the work of raising a fund by volunteer contributions to rebuild the home of Gen. John B. Gordon of Georgia, recently destroyed by fire. All Confederate camps throughout the South are invited to assist.

* * *

Natives of London, Ontario, now residing in Chicago, Detroit, Toronto, and other places have held a meeting in London and formed an Old Boys' Association, with Sir William Ralph Meredith as honorary President, and J. J. Ward of Toronto as President. Annual reunions will be held. It is said that 424 were present from Chicago.

* * *

Dr. William N. Hill has written a letter formally accepting the Union Reform Party's nomination for Governor of Maryland. He says: "We of the Union Reform Party desire the extinction of Government by party, and will joyfully attend the funeral obsequies of all parties, including our own, with the inauguration of direct legislation."

* * *

There is a very lively struggle going on in the Eighth District of Missouri for the seat in Congress made vacant by the death of Richard P. Bland. There are three candidates in the field—Judge Dorsey W. Shackleford, Democrat; William J. Vosholl, Republican, and W. R. Hale, Populist. "Silver Dick" Bland carried the district last November by about 2,800 plurality.

* * *

Secretary F. D. Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture says that the false reports sent out of ravages by caterpillars are a crime against the State, and the guilty persons ought to be punished severely, because intending immigrants are scared away by them. Kansas, he says, seems likely to suffer more at the hands of such untruthful persons than from insects of any or all sorts.

QUESTIONS FOR CAPT. CODMAN.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Our venerable friend Capt. John Codman, to whom the word subsidy is as aggravating as is a red rag to a bull, never misses an opportunity to pass without recording himself in opposition to such an "iniquity" and to blow a clarion blast in behalf of free ships—all of this anent his reappearance in the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES to-day in opposition to the suggestion of the need of subsidies to encourage steam communication between the United States and South America under the American flag.

Capt. Codman ought to be informed that a few months ago one of our Consular officers in Brazil stated that, because of a combination between the owners of existing (British) steamship lines operating between Brazil and the United States, freight rates were abnormally high, with the effect of discouraging American exportation to South American countries, especially Brazil. The lines in question carry British manufactures to Brazilian ports, Brazilian products to American ports, and American products to British ports, a triangular trade that is highly profitable and which would be seriously disturbed should Americans succeed in exporting to Brazil the equivalent in value and bulk to our importations from Brazil. Thus, we pay in London for what we buy in Brazil, and help sustain London as the world's clearing house.

Capt. Codman has probably forgotten that at the Pan-American Congress the republics of South America agreed, in the resolutions finally adopted, to join the United States in subsidizing American-built steamships, if running in direct trade between United States and South American ports. The unwillingness of our Government to accept that offer has restricted the development of our export trade to South American countries, and has held in abeyance the revival of our merchant marine in the foreign trade, this latter constituting our chief weakness as a great Nation.

Capt. Codman is such an advocate of free ships that he ought to be willing to inform the public—and I suggest through the columns of THE NEW YORK TIMES—just what American owners of foreign-built ships he represents. Are there any American owners of foreign-built ships who desire American registers for them? What advantage would they gain in our foreign carrying trade by having American registers? Would he admit as officers, firemen, and seamen aliens on his free ships with American registers? If he will answer these questions, with your permission I may ask him some more. ALEX. R. SMITH.
New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

NEW SKIPPER FOR COLUMBIA.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Some of your correspondents object to the Columbia being sailed under a British Captain, and they are right. That both Captains will do their best to win there is no doubt, but the fact remains that the victorious vessel will owe its success, so far as skillful handling goes, to an Englishman.

The Columbia should have an American Captain certainly. If Capt. Barr brings her off victorious in the match we English may say it was because she had an English Captain, and should she lose Americans might say the same. The match, to my mind, as it stands has no significance as an international contest, but dwindles down merely to an ordinary affair of this kind—of more interest to the yacht owners than the general public. Granted that each vessel represents the highest skill in yacht building obtainable in the respective countries, it seems an absurd oddity that the Columbia should compete with the Shamrock, except Captained by an American.

To make this match more interesting and sportsmanlike I would suggest the Columbia has an American Captain, who shall represent his country as to skill in handling and working a yacht, and after one trial against the Shamrock the two Captains and their crews change boats, the Captain and crew of the Columbia taking charge of the Shamrock and sailing again over the same course, so that the superiority of the yachts and the skillfulness of the men sailing them may be judged. By this method, it seems to me, the forthcoming contest would interest hugely Americans and Englishmen alike and the match assume an international importance. A MAN FROM LONDON.
New York, Aug. 13, 1899.

The Street Signs.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The street signs have given the opportunity for many to cast slurs at Tammany Hall, for others to praise many things inaugurated under a Tammany City Government, and afforded many others an amount of amusing reading. Why not try and have the Commissioner improve on the old order and have the names of both streets at each crossing and the lot numbers, thus:

191 Broadway. / 1 Dey.	1 Dey. / 191 Broadway.
165 E. 31st. / 448 3d Av.	448 3d Av. / 165 E. 31st.

This would help the traveler on his way.
Brooklyn, Aug. 12, 1899. A. D. M.

HELEN KELLER AT RADCLIFFE.

From The Boston Transcript.

Miss Helen Keller, having completed under the tutorship of Mr. Merton S. Keith her preparation for college in three years instead of in the four which had been assigned by some of her friends for the purpose, went to Cambridge in June last to take the regular entrance examinations for Radcliffe. She had successfully given the usual subjects at the preliminary examination two years ago, and these remained for this entrance examination: Geometry, algebra, elementary Greek, advanced Greek, and advanced Latin.

It is quite certain that no person ever took a college examination with so heavy a handicap—we may say with so many kinds of a handicap—as Helen Keller's on this occasion. As all the world knows, she could not see the examination papers nor hear the voice of an examiner. The natural method of communicating the questions to her would have been to make use of the fingers of her old-time "teacher" and interpreter, Miss Sullivan. Miss Sullivan does not know Greek or Latin or the higher mathematics, and while she is able to serve Helen by communicating to her printed Greek and Latin letter by letter, she could not have given her the slightest assistance in answering the examination questions. But it was deemed best by all concerned to avoid even the remotest suggestion or possibility of assistance. A gentleman was found—Mr. Vining of the Perkins Institution, who had never met Helen Keller and who was quite unknown to her and unable to speak to her—who could take the examination papers as fast as they were presented and write them out in Braille characters, the system of writing in punctured points now much used by the blind. The questions, thus transcribed by him, were put into Helen's hands in the examination room, in the presence of a proctor who could not communicate with her, and she wrote out her answers on the typewriter.

Here, however, came in one of the additional points of Helen's handicap. There are two systems of Braille writing—the English and the American. There are marked differences between them. Helen Keller has been accustomed to the English system, in which nearly all the books which have been put into Braille are printed. As the arrangement with Mr. Vining was completed but a day or two before, and as it was not known to her that he did not write the English Braille, it was impossible to make any other arrangement. She had to puzzle out the unfamiliar method of writing. To add to her difficulties, her Swiss watch, made for the blind, had been forgotten at home, and there was no one at hand, on either of the days of examination, to give her the time. She worked in the dark with regard to the time which remained to her as she went along from question to question.

But she passed the examination triumphantly in every study. In advanced Latin she passed "with credit." In advanced Greek, which her tutor regarded as her "star" study, she received a "B," which is a very high mark. Yet here, the time and the Braille difficulty worked most heavily against her. What her marking was in the other studies is not known; it is only known that she passed them.

Helen Keller is now ready for matriculation as a student of Radcliffe College. Her passing of the examinations is in itself a wonderful achievement. No particle of its severity was abated for her because she is deaf, dumb, and blind, and no precautions were remitted because she is known to be incapable of deceit. She sat in total darkness and alone, without the touch of any friendly hand. A slip pricked with unfamiliar characters was put before her, and her typewriter clicked out its quick and true response to the hard questions.

The question may well be asked, Will Helen Keller now take the regular college course? Who will interpret to her the lectures in foreign languages which she cannot hear? No one can do this. No lecture, even in English, can be translated to her in the manual alphabet as rapidly as it is spoken. Her usual interpreter knows no foreign tongue. Who will read to her all the required matter of the courses of reading, none of which has been put into raised print? It is beyond mechanical possibility to give her all this through her fingers. The obstacles appear insurmountable. But that is the principal reason why Helen Keller is inclined to surmount them.

"GET IT."

From The Electrical Review.

In 1875, when Prof. Alexander Graham Bell was in Washington, he called on Prof. Joseph Henry, the veteran scientist, who was then Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. Bell explained to Henry his idea of a telephone, and later wrote to his parents in Canada as follows:

"I felt so much encouraged from his (Prof. Henry's) interest, that I determined to ask his advice about the apparatus I have designed for the transmission of the human voice by telegraph. I explained the idea and said:

"What would you advise me to do, publish it and let others work it out, or attempt to solve the problem myself?

"He said he thought it was the germ of a great invention, and advised me to work it out myself instead of publishing.

"I said I recognized that there were mechanical difficulties in the way that rendered the plan impracticable at the present time. I added that I felt that I had not the electrical knowledge necessary to overcome the difficulties. His laconic answer was:

"'Get it.'

"I can not tell you how much those two words encouraged me. I live too much in an atmosphere of discouragement for scientific pursuits. Such a chimerical idea as telegraphing vocal sounds would, indeed, to most minds seem scarcely feasible enough to spend time in working over. I believe, however, that it is feasible, and I have got the cue to the solution of the problem."

Mr. Choate and Mr. Laurier.

From The Montreal (Canada) Witness.

We have more than once referred to it as a good thing that the American spirit was introducing more openness into the customs of diplomacy, doing away with some of the mystery which pervades international discussions, and taking the public more or less into confidence by informing it how matters are going. It is possible, however, for even an Ambassador to have too long a tongue, and he has that when his utterances go beyond his information on matters on which he is naturally looked to as an authority. This seems to have been the case with Mr. Choate, the United States Ambassador at London, unless he also has been misrepresented by a reporter, which is very possible. In an interview Mr. Choate is represented as assuming the truth of the story so diligently promulgated by the Washington syndicate of slander, that Sir Wilfrid Laurier had made some threat of war if the Canadian demands were not granted in connection with the Alaska boundary question. * * * When Sir Wilfrid Laurier used in Parliament the word "war" it was in an argument to show that a reasonable solution of the question must be peaceably reached. There were, he said, only three possible solutions—either war, diplomacy, or arbitration—and as war was out of the question it was clear that a conclusion would be reached by one of the other methods. Of course, there was implied in this an exclusion of the one other alternative, which some think to be the one aimed at by the United States, and which seems to be favored in a great deal of the talk in that country on the subject—namely, to let the matter hang as it is, with no more recognition of Canadian demands in the future than there has been in the past.

Bryan and the South.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) News.

Bryan has never done anything to show his friendship for the South or for Southern interests. The section he represents is today more intensely anti-Southern than any other part of the United States. It has less commercial interest in the South and we have less in it than elsewhere.

The South and West alliance is a myth. The West has quit the South and gone back to the Republicans. It is time for the South to cut loose from Bryan and ally itself with its true friends in the East—friends who buy its products and furnish it capital for industrial development, and whose interests are common with our own.

NUGGETS.

Happiness.

New York Man—I have three daughters, all happily married.
Chicago Man—I have three, all happily divorced.—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

A Terrible Vow.

Jennie Peacock—He made the most horrible threat when I refused him.
Jack Goldbons—What did he say?
Jennie Peacock (sobbing)—He said he should never propose to me again.—Judge.

Both Shy.

They both were too shy for to marry.
Perhaps you think that rather funny.
But, you see, Nell grew quite shy of Harry
When she found he was so shy of money.
—Catholic Standard and Times.

Had a Sure Thing.

"I got even with Smith."
"How?"
"Ten minutes after he had asked me how my health was I bet him $5 that he couldn't tell me what I had answered."
"Could he?"
"Here's the $5."—Chicago Record.

Perils of the Pasture.

Fair Maiden (a Summer boarder)—How svagely that cow looks at me!
Farmer Hayseed—It's your red parasol, mum.
Fair Maiden—Dear me! I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.—New York Weekly.

To Cleanse Them.

"Henry," she said to her troubled husband, "you know I have joined that new Progressive Club and I mean to take some intelligent part in its discussions. What do you think would be the quickest and surest way of purifying politics in Michigan and the entire country?"
"My dear, I should most certainly urge the propriety of a second deluge."—Detroit Free Press.

AN OLD MAID'S REVERIE.

Albert Doyle in Boston Pilot.

If some forlorn old maid like me
Should gaze across the western sea
And view a white ship sailing in,
Would it, I wonder, be a sin
To weave an idle, wasteful dream?

To dream the ship came sailing down
From some far Polynesian town,
Laden with balms and silken veils,
And gold, and gems, and spicy bales;
To dream that on its decks should be
A lover speeding home to me!
The Captain, hearty, gruff, and old;
The first mate, wild, and dark, and bold;
The second—best of all the three—
Light-haired and reckless, fond and free.
A perfect man God made of him,
So deep of chest and long of limb,
With manly mouth and dimpled chin,
And eyes with deep fires drowned within—
Beloved by master, mate, and crew,
Who well his kindly merits knew.

Speed on, O ship! your course is clear;
Bring him to one who holds him dear.
A young lass waits him at the quay.
Can it be I? Can it be I?
One moment of ecstatic bliss,
When heart greets heart and kiss meets kiss!

Ah, loneliness! I am afraid
You've planned a very queer old maid.
A word of love I never knew;
Yet, gazing out upon the blue,
I weave this idle, wasteful dream.

To dream a ship from Afric's port
By storm and sea long made the sport—
Beset, despoiled with fever's germs;
The cargo gnawed by rats and worms;
The Captain lying where he died,
The first mate very close beside.
The second, dearest of the three,
Lies with them—ne'er to come to me!
The pale crew, weak of heart and hand,
Work slowly toward the welcome land;
The listless colors, drooping low,
Respond not as the breezes blow.
They tell the maiden on the shore
Her love she never will see more.
"But ah! his tender memory
Harsh time can never take from me!"

Alone, alone, I ne'er can know
Such sweetened heartaches and such woe.
I never had a love who died,
I never for a lost one cried,
And never for a dear one sighed!
No one who e'er spoke tenderly,
No one of fragrant memory,
No one who e'er came wooing me,
A most sedate and seeming staid,
Unloved but lovable old maid—
A weaver of vain, wasteful dreams.

Sing mating birds in yonder tree—
I wish some one would sing to me.
In confidence I tell to you—
If strange it seems, then strangely true—
I wish some one would sing to me
Love songs of tender melody.
Vain things comparing teeth or eyes,
The first to pearls, the last to skies—
Describe my mouth's curved cupid bow,
My cheeks where roses come and go,
My forehead whiter than the snow,
My grace, queenlike, and queenly slow.
E'en though these things may not be so.
I wish some one would sing to me.

CHAOS IN THE TRANSVAAL

Advice Asked About the Reply to Great Britain's Demands.

NATIVE UPRISING THREATENED

Imperial Government Warned that the First Shot Would Be the Signal for Rebellion.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Johannesburg correspondent of The Daily Mail says:

"The Government is awaiting the approval of the Orange Free State and the Cape Colony Ministry before replying to the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain to submit the franchise controversy to a joint commission of inquiry. I am in a position to assert that the first draft of the Transvaal's answer was a refusal. The second was an acceptance, conditional on the independence of the South African Republic not being impugned.

"This dependence on Bloemfontein and the Dutch Cabinet at Cape Town is proof of the chaos reigning in Pretoria. The leading members of the Raad are opposed to war, and accuse President Krüger of being responsible for the crisis. More than this, despite the war preparations, the Transvaal generally is averse to a conflict."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Daily Chronicle says:

"I am convinced that the first shot fired in the Transvaal would be the signal for a general native rising. The imperial Government, I can assert positively, has been warned accordingly, and is postponing the enforcement of the new Basuto hut tax."

The Johannesburg correspondent of The Times says:

"The Germans and Americans are especially excited over the new commandering decision. Many who had retained a lingering sympathy with the Transvaal Government are now alienated because of this measure."

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 13.—A meeting of prominent Afrikander leaders here to-day advocated acceptance by the Transvaal Government of Mr. Chamberlain's joint commission proposal.

WAR MEASURES AT PRETORIA.

Arrangements to Mobilize Troops and Detain the Outlanders—Portuguese Hold War Material.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 13.—The Transvaal Government, it is reported, has provisionally arranged with the Netherlands South African Railway Company for mobilization on the shortest notice if required. Immense stores of provisions and war material have been collected at Pretoria. It is rumored that orders have been issued to mobilize the artillery reserve.

It is alleged from Boer sources that the Government proposes to introduce a passport law, aiming to prevent Outlanders from leaving the country without permission in the event of war.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 13.—The Portuguese have detained the steamer Reichstag, from Hamburg June 23, at Delagoa Bay. She has on board 15,000 rifles and other war material consigned to the Transvaal Government.

GREAT BRITAIN'S PREPARATIONS.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Times this morning, in a special article on the Transvaal situation, says:

"In the event of war, in addition to 12,000 troops from India, 30,000 will be sent from England, making the total British force 55,000. It would be idle to ignore the fact that, should we, unwilling, be driven to obtain by force that which justice should accord, an entirely new South African situation will have been created."

According to a dispatch from Durban, Natal, the Liverpool regiment, which recently left Cape Town, will be sent to form a camp at Laing's Nek.

SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCE.

United States Minister to Brazil Announces that All This Country Wants Is Trade and Harmony.

RIO JANEIRO, Aug. 13.—Charles Page Bryan, United States Minister to Brazil, in a communication to the Argentine and Brazilian press asserts that the United States wants nothing of South America but trade and harmony.

Immense crowds, representing the laboring classes and schools, have been passing the Presidential palace this evening and cheering Dr. Campos Salles, the President of Brazil, and his guest, Gen. Roca, President of Argentina. The people have been shouting for union between the two governments.

To-night the Brazil President gave another reception and banquet, followed by a ball. At the banquet the Argentine Minister, Senhor Portela, toasted "The Eternal Union of Argentina and Brazil."

MONTE CHRISTI BESIEGED.

Dominican Revolutionists Surround the Town—No Provisions There—Jiminez Movement Progresses.

CAPE HAITIEN, Aug. 13.—Monte Christi is now besieged by the insurgents and the town is without provisions.

Gen. Pepin, Governor of Santiago Province, has telegraphed Gen. Cordero, Minister of Public Works, now at Monte Christi, to return and assist in organizing for the defense of Santiago de los Caballeros, as he is not able to oppose the revolution.

The village of Juana Nuñez, situated between Macoris and Moca, has risen in favor of Jiminez.

GEN. JIMINEZ CONFIDENT.

Expects News of the Collapse of the Dominican Government.

HAVANA, Aug. 13.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, says he has received reports of numerous recent successes of his partisans.

He declares also that he has all the money he needs, as well as a thousand men under arms. At an early date he expects to receive news of the utter collapse of the present Dominican Government.

After that, he added, he will go to Santo Domingo as soon as his partisans, who, he says, are a majority of the population, desire it.

RUSSIAN STUDENTS WARNED.

Those Who Instigate Disorder Will be Drafted Into the Army.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Times says:

"It has been decided by the Government that hereafter any university or high school student creating or instigating disorders shall be forcibly drafted into the army and compelled to render from one to three years' service.

"It would be interesting to know whether the new regulation will be applied to foreign students. For instance, last year, during the university troubles, an American student complained to the United States Embassy of ill-treatment at the hands of the police."

AMERICAN TRADE WITH RUSSIA.

Plan to Open an Exhibition with a View of Extending It.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"It is proposed, after the close of the Paris Exposition next year, to open an American exhibition either in Moscow or St. Petersburg, to consist chiefly of American exhibits from Paris, with a view of extending American trade."

Political Disturbance in Guadeloupe.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 13.—A dispatch from the Island of Guadeloupe reports a trial there of the ringleaders of an agrarian riot, involving the wrecking of a plantation and plant, and a murderous attack on three Englishmen, by 60 men, in which the Correctional Tribunal attributed the outrage to "the prevailing unwholesome excitement fomented by Socialistic propaganda."

IN FOREIGN LANDS.

MORE BULLFIGHTS IN FRANCE.—In spite of the fact that M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier of France, has said that no more bullfights would be tolerated, Señor Maszantini, who keeps the ring in Boubaix, and M. Bidel, the Paris menagerie man and lion tamer, have bidden people to come to Roubaix on Sept. 3 next to see another lion-bull encounter. The Prevention to Cruelty to Animals Society, with M. Uhrich at its head, is calling upon the Government, through many provincial and Parisian papers, to intervene. However, the Government has so far issued no prohibition. M. Uhrich, on being refused an audience by the Premier the other day, said: "It cannot be admitted that the right to violate a law exists on condition that the fine fixed by law is paid after the offense. Therefore the Government has the power to prevent even simple bullfights, and its duty is to suspend or dismiss Mayors who permit the law to be disregarded. The Government is, therefore, well armed, and if it does not use its weapons the reason is to be found in electoral considerations." Similar opposition was organized by humane persons a few years ago in order to put down bullfighting and bullbaiting in Nimes, Toulouse, Marseilles, and other towns in the South of France. Electors in the south had then to be reckoned with, as it is the case now in the matter of the northern patrons of bull and lion fights. Quite recently the new bull arena opened in Marseilles was partially burned down by an infuriated populace, and the manager narrowly escaped lynching by the mob. The crowd, however, had not been moved to violence through humane motives. It seems that the manager's two crack toreadors, Quinito and Algabeno, had not been paid, and refused to enter the lists until the arrears of their salaries were settled. The spectators waited half an hour, and then began to smash things and set fire to the benches. The Mayor of Marseilles has determined to order the two bullfighting arenas, of which one has been partially destroyed, to be kept closed until further notice. A fortnight ago the Mayor of Bayonne presided at a Sunday bullfight at which nine horses were gored to death in the presence of several Deputies. M. Uhrich declares that one of the simplest methods for putting an end to the cruel exhibitions would be the immediate expulsion from the country of the Spanish bullfighters who infringe the law.

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EMILE ZOLA AS A PHOTOGRAPHER.—During the sessions of the Rennes court-martial Emile Zola will remain in his country house in Médan. He is said to divide his time between writing and developing the photographic plates that he obtained while in England last Winter. His collection is said to be varied and interesting. He has hotels, bridges, public houses, and an assortment of tatterdemallions and castaways who are, he says, very common in London. M. Zola laments that he lost several snap shots, notably one of a flower shop, where he bought bouquets every morning for his wife when she was ill. As to the Dreyfus case, the novelist is reported to have said that there was no room to cry victory yet, as the Captain was still in prison. On this account M. Zola has asked his friends to deposit in the Crédit Lyonnais the gold medal offered to him, as he cannot accept it until Dreyfus is free once more. The medal, besides having on its surface a basrelief of M. Zola, has the legend: "La vérité est en marche et rien ne l'arrêtera plus." (Truth is on the way, and nothing can obstruct it.) Le Siècle says that the author of "J'Accuse" disclaims any intention of working up the Dreyfus affair for literary or dramatic purposes, all rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. That, he considers, would be low and base. He is ready, however, to write his personal impressions during his trial and his exile as contributions to the lurid history of the case, which, as he practically says, is tragic enough as it rolls off the reel.

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M. DE BLOWITZ ON EX-JUDGE DE BEAUREPAIRE.—A story related by M. de Blowitz, the Paris correspondent of The London Times, is going the rounds of the pro-Dreyfus press of Paris. M. de Blowitz relates it apropos of ex-Judge de Beaurepaire, whose curious anti-Dreyfus dossier is now being published in L'Echo de Paris. "In my youth," says M. de Blowitz, "I visited a madhouse, where the director introduced to me a quiet, serious-looking man who interested himself keenly in the origins of languages, which was also a hobby of my own. We had a long conversation, in which the man surprised me by the variety and richness of his acquaintance with his subject. Finally, much impressed by his attitude and learning, I said to him, 'Do you know where we are?' 'Certainly I do,' he replied; 'we are in an asylum for the insane, where my relatives have had me placed on the pretext that it was dangerous to let me manage my own affairs, which are considerable. They have given me luxurious apartments, as you see. I am permitted to drive out whenever I like on condition that I take a man with me and a guardian on the box seat. It is monstrous. All who have seen me here have promised to take up my defense, and no one as yet has kept his promise. You will do the same.' I protested, and we were about to part. He accompanied me to the door. I gave him my hand and was about to cross the threshold, when I uttered a cry of indignation. He had just poured over me a big bucket of cold water, drenching me from head to feet. I turned round furiously. He looked at me with a quiet, affectionate air. 'I have just done you,' he said, 'an immense service. Your head is too big for your body. You must be made to grow by a violent longitudinal washing down, for that lengthens out the nerves from the feet upward. Your stature will increase by six inches and you will come back to thank me.' M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire belongs to this class. His Dreyfus inquiry is the bucket of water of my mad friend. It betrays the monomania in the corner of the brain."

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TELEPHONING WITHOUT WIRES.—For the last few weeks a party of Italian naval officers has been experimenting with wireless telephones in the Gulf of Spezia. The experiments are said to have been successful beyond anticipation. The apparatus employed was invented by Signor Rousso d'Asar, a naval engineer, and is based on the principle of Signor Marconi's. It is reported that if a ship furnished with the apparatus is passed by another, even at a distance of eighty kilometers, the receiver gives an exact reproduction of the rhythms of movement, while another part of the apparatus shows in what direction the ship is going. It was proved at Spezia that by means of the graphic Morse apparatus communication can also be established between two vessels at the above distance without difficulty. Herr Schafer, the Hungarian electrician, has now succeeded in telegraphing without a wire between Trieste and Venice, a distance of sixty-five kilometers. Further experiments have been carried on in Hungary with a system of rapid telegraphy invented by MM. Pollak and Virga, the Hungarian electricians. The length of wire used was 650 kilometers, and, both in fine and wet weather, a tension of twenty volts sufficed for the dispatch of 70,000 words an hour. The apparatus employed is said to be wonderfully simple, and does not get out of order, while the signs of the Morse alphabet, which are photographically reproduced, are more legible than those produced by machines hitherto in use. In this system the telegram is not transmitted direct from the original message, but, by means of a typewriter, is stenciled on slips of paper.

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M. HANOTAUX ON THE PEACE CONFERENCE.—Le Journal of Paris publishes an article by M. Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the Peace Conference. The ex-Minister, while recognizing that the problems brought before the conference offered striking difficulties, expresses the opinion that the delegates might have adhered to solemn declarations, which, on being submitted to public opinion, would have acquired great force. The delegates should have done their work in the full public view. M. Hanotaux concludes his article as follows: "The attempt to secure an obligatory convention in favor of arbitration has failed, and that is what strikes the public. But the appeal to public opinions remains a fact. We have now a course of procedure open to us which it will be difficult to ignore. Neutrals have been recognized as possessing certain rights which will have to be taken into account. There are certain kinds of projectiles which cannot be used without some embarrassment to those who employ them, and some deplorable doctrines proclaimed aloud behind the scenes did not dare show themselves in the full light of the plenary sitting, thus losing much strength in a peculiar degree. In spite of all, therefore, real progress has been achieved."

Bubonic Plague in China.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 13.—The bubonic plague has appeared at Niu-Chwang, in the Province of Leao-Tong, on the River Liaou, near the Gulf of Pe-Chi-Li.

Severe Earthquake at Lisbon.

LISBON, Aug. 13.—About 9 o'clock this evening a severe seismic disturbance, lasting five seconds, was felt in the City of Lisbon.

THE NEWS OF NEWPORT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Aug. 13.—The Casino concert was largely attended this evening by the cottagers and the townspeople, every seat about the piazzas and lawns being in use.

At the grillrooms the night was a beautiful one, the cottagers taking every available table and entertaining at dinner. The gowns of the ladies were superb, and the merry gatherings and the music were well worth seeing and hearing. Among those entertaining were Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. William Payne Thompson, Franklin A. Plummer, Marquis de San Vito, Mrs. John E. Cowdin, William Cutting, Jr., Mrs. George von L. Meyer, Mrs. George L. Rives, Douglass Grant, Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mrs. Peter Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. George B. De Forest, Mrs. Frederick Gebhard, and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed.

Mrs. Pembroke Jones gave a luncheon on the Narada.

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs entertained a large party of guests at luncheon at the Train villa.

Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., entertained at luncheon this afternoon.

The Newport Golf Clubhouse enjoyed the busiest day of the season to-day, and from noon to darkness there were many of the cottagers who enjoyed the pleasure of the club. W. Forbes Morgan entertained Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse, Mr. and Mrs. George D. De Forest, Mrs. Burke Roche, and Bronson Winthrop there.

Mrs. James T. Woodward, Jr., entertained at luncheon at Pinard Cottage No. 1 in honor of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict this afternoon.

Percy Chubb is registered at the Golf Club.

Miss Paulding, niece of Senator Chauncey M. Depew, entertained at luncheon to-day at Pinard Cottage No. 4. Among the guests present were Mr. and Mrs. J. Ellis Hoffman, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Chauncey M. Depew, Jr., Miss Stone, Miss Daisy Pierson, Mr. Humphreys Owner, Miss Hattie Gammell, Mrs. Barger Wallach, R. R. Remington, Franklin O. Plummer, and Senator Chauncey M. Depew.

The Earl of Yarmouth has invited Miss Little to take one of the characters in the amateur theatricals to be given at the Casino Theatre for the benefit of the Newport Hospital.

Robert L. Gerry has returned from his trip across the continent with Alfred C. Vanderbilt and his party, who are touring the world.

W. K. Vanderbilt arrived from New York City early this morning on the Valiant.

MEADOW CLUB'S FETE.

A Benefit Entertainment Followed by a Brilliant Cotillion.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 13.—The entertainment given at the Meadow Club last evening, for the benefit of the George Junior Republic, was, from a social point of view, a brilliant success. Society seized it as a favorable opportunity to show itself in force. Those of the Summer residents who did not attend were few, and the large theatre of the clubhouse was crowded. The night was oppressively hot, and after a few numbers of the programme had been finished, the entertainment was left to the fair sex, the men seeking the cooling breezes which were felt on the piazza. Critically speaking, the performance was with one or two possible exceptions very dull even for an amateur affair. There was some praise for the tableaux vivants.

The entertainment was followed by a cotillion which for gayety far outshone all similar events of the season. Many of the very young set indulged in what was probably their first big dance in Southampton's social world. Although there was no apparent dearth of women who dance, T. Wyman Porter was forced to lead the cotillion alone, achieving a huge success despite the disadvantage under which he labored. Festivities concluded shortly after midnight.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Howard Townsend, the Misses Edgar, George C. Clark, George C. Clark, Jr., the Misses Clark, Mr. and Mrs. William Manice, Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Peabody, Charles A. Peabody, Mr. and Mrs. William B. Hornblower, ex-Judge Henry E. Howland, S. L. Parrish, James C. Parrish, Mr. and Mrs. James P. Lee, Mrs. Charles R. Henderson, Miss Nathalie Henderson, E. W. Godfrey, H. F. Godfrey, Miss Helen Morris, Miss Ellis, the Misses Hollins, Mrs. T. N. Talmage, Miss Ethel Ketcham, Charles T. Barney, the Misses Barney, the Misses Cryder, Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Henry A. Barclay, Miss Barclay, Gen. and Mrs. Thomas H. Barber, Dr. Walton W Battershall, Miss Josephine Russell, and George R. Sheldon.

POLICEMAN HELD FOR MURDER.

A Negro Prisoner Killed in Custody at Omaha.

Special to The New York Times.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 13.—The police are to-night busy with a mysterious murder which occurred in the station, and in a room next to where a dozen officers were congregated. J. A. Smith, a colored vocalist, was the victim. Anton Inda, a policeman, who had Smith under arrest at the time, is locked up charged with the murder Smith and a companion were arrested for loud talking on the street. While passing down the corridor of the station on each side of Officer Inda, Smith jumped back and struck at the officer, and received, according to the officer and the other prisoner, a punch in the face for his trouble. He struck a bench and fell unconscious. He was taken inside, but could not be revived. When the City Physician arrived the man was dead. A small wound four inches deep extending into the base of the brain was found. The doctor thought he could feel a bullet, and at first was confident a bullet made the wound. If the officer shot the man and the other prisoner and officers are shielding him, but others around the station heard no shot. It was suggested that the wound was made by a stiletto, which the officer used to jab his prisoner, but if so, the other prisoner failed to see it, or has been intimidated.

RESCUED BY "OLD NICK."

Nicholas Smith Pulled Another Man Out of the Harlem River.

John Kelly, twenty-seven years old, of 609 Avenue A, drank too freely yesterday, and along toward night had acquired a sufficient store to make him decidedly top-heavy. In this condition John walked down East One Hundred and Twentieth Street and into the Harlem River.

He was sinking for the second time with excellent prospects of drowning when Nicholas Smith, a well-known Harlem river front character, appeared. Smith is better known as "Old Nick," and is at home almost as much in the water as ashore. He dived after Kelly and brought him up. He had a struggle with the drowning man before he got him out of the water. Kelly was sent to the Harlem Hospital.

"Old Nick" declined to give his address, saying he had done nothing worthy of mention. His friends say he has pulled a score or more of drowning persons back to life in his time.

Wheelman Stabs Another Many Times.

John Henning, twenty-two years old, of Hoffman Boulevard, Long Island City, is in St. John's Hospital, that place, suffering from nine stab wounds in the arms and shoulders None of the wounds is serious. He claims to have been stabbed by George Gansett of 366 Linden Avenue, Brooklyn. Both men were riding in Hillside Avenue, in Long Island City, late on Saturday night on bicycles. Gansett is said to have had no lantern, and Henning upbraided him for this. They fought, and, it is alleged, Gansett used the knife. The injured man will be able to leave the hospital in a day or so. Gansett is locked up on a charge of assault.

Postal Thief at Albany.

ALBANY, Aug. 13.—United States Inspector C. F. Lewis of Washington to-day arrested James P. Murray, a clerk at the stamp window in the Post Office. The complaint, which was made by Postmaster Argersinger, on Murray's confession, charges him with having embezzled some $650 of Government money. Of this amount about $55 has been loaned to other employes of the office and will be paid back.

Passengers on the Rotterdam.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the steamship Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, were Mr. and Mrs. Park Benjamin, Miss Gladys Benjamin, Baron and Baroness Taets van Amerongen, and Count E. Odazio.

Five French Sailors Drowned.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—The French schooner Pauebote was sunk in collision to-day off Lowestoft by the steamer Hercules, and five persons were drowned. The steamer rescued the remainder of the crew.

Smelter Strike Settled.

DENVER, Aug. 13.—The smelter strike was declared off to-night.

DEAD BODY IS IDENTIFIED

Frank H. Shaw of Bay Ridge Victim of Supposed Murderers.

NARRAGANSETT PIER MYSTERY

Had Been a Brooklyn Street Car Inspector, and There Is a Rumor that Strikers Killed Him.

Special to The New York Times.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 13.—The body of the man found off Scarborough Beach, Narragansett Pier, last Friday morning, apparently the victim of a murder, was identified this morning as that of Frank H. Shaw, thirty-eight years of age, formerly an Inspector on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway, living at Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn. He was the son of the late Capt. Richard Godfrey Shaw, United States Army, and a nephew of Gen. James Shaw of 107 Governor Street, Providence.

The body was identified by Robert H. Thomas of Brooklyn, a brother-in-law of the deceased. Shaw lived with Thomas, and his continued absence led the latter to entertain fears for his safety. When he read the description of the body found at the pier he saw that some portions of it fitted Shaw, and telegraphed to the pier authorities for a more detailed description. The description they sent in reply convinced him that the body found was that of his brother-in-law.

When he visited the pier this morning and saw the body all doubt disappeared. Further proof of the positiveness of the identification was given by Gen. James Shaw of this city, an uncle of the deceased. Gen. Shaw returned from the pier to-night and began making arrangements for the funeral, which will take place in this city. Frank Herbert Shaw was for a number of years Chief Clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, United States Army, resigning that position to become an Inspector with the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

He left his home last Monday morning at the usual time, intending to call on some friends. During the afternoon of the same day he called on a business friend in Brooklyn. Since then he had not been seen or heard from until his body was found floating off Narragansett Pier. The flimsy evidence so far obtained would indicate that Shaw was murdered in Brooklyn on or a day after the Monday he was last seen, for the body had been in the water but twenty-four hours. Yet life had been extinct for so long a period that the body decomposed rapidly after being taken from the water. The ropes tied to his body would indicate that it had been weighted down when it was thrown into the water.

Robert H. Thomas, who identified the dead body found by the Point Judith life saving patrol on Scarborough Beach, Aug. 11, as that of his brother-in-law, Frank H. Shaw, had not returned to his home, Seventy-second Street and Second Avenue, Brooklyn, at a late hour last night. He went to Narragansett Pier on Saturday as soon as he had received a description of the dead man.

Frank H. Shaw was the son of Capt. R. G. Shaw of the Fifth United States Artillery, who was stationed at Fort Hamilton and died nine months ago. The son was employed until last Monday as Inspector on the Third Avenue surface line of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system. He had been in the company's service about two years. He worked as usual on Sunday, Aug. 6, but did not report for duty next day. Instead a letter was received by the company through the mail from him resigning his position.

At the Third Avenue line depot, corner of Fifty-eighth Street, Brooklyn, last night Division Superintendent Bolin said that he had neither heard nor seen anything of Shaw since Aug. 6.

There were several rumors afloat in Brooklyn last night to the effect that Shaw had been killed by enemies among the strikers. One of these rumors was that he had knowledge of the dynamite explosion on the Fifth Avenue surface line, and that it was feared he would become a witness against the guilty parties.

Superintendent Bolin, however, said he did not believe in these rumors. He did not know of any enemies of Shaw among the railroad strikers or employes.

AGREEMENT WITH THE CROWS.

The Indians Are to Give Up 1,000,000 Acres of Land for $1,000,000.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Aug. 13.—A dispatch from the Crow Indian Agency, Mon., says that the Government Commissioners have effected an agreement with the Crow Indians which will become a treaty when ratified by Congress. The session lasted five days, but the subject has been under consideration for months against formidable opposition.

About a million acres of land will be purchased on the northern side of the Crow reservation from Fort Custer to the Yellowstone River and from Prior Creek to the eastern boundary of the reserve, embracing the lower Big Horn and other smaller streams. This leaves the Crows two and a half million acres and will furnish homes for thousands of civilized people.

The price to be paid is about a dollar per acre in installments. A considerable part of the land is arable and most of it is excellent for grazing with timber on the streams. The Northern Pacific Railway runs along the northern border and the Burlington passes diagonally through it from east to west.

WHITE CAPS IN MONTANA.

Possible Witness in Assault Case Driven Out of the Country.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 13.—A dispatch from Great Falls, Mon., says that George Henson of Paradise Valley, near Chinook, on Milk River, is the victim of the first White Cap outrage in Montana. He was to have been a witness in an assault case at Chinook Saturday morning. Seven men masked in white called about midnight Friday at his house, enticed him out, and beat him severely.

They then put a rope around him and threw him into the river, dragging him out again and again until he promised not to testify. They then left threatening to kill him if he appeared at the trial the next day.

When the case was called and Henson failed to appear, investigation brought out the story. Henson has apparently left the country for good. Chinook is in the centre of the cattle country containing many lawless characters, and it is likely the matter will be dropped.

Stabbed in Mulberry Bend Park.

The few loiterers in Mulberry Bend Park last night were treated to a stabbing affray in which two Italians were wounded, and after having their injuries dressed at Hudson Street Hospital went home. Alfonso Sarapeago, twenty-six years old, a laborer, was the offender. He was locked up in the Elizabeth Street Police Station. Sarapeago went into the park, and while looking for some one with whom to fight met Angelo Berotti. Floro Velenambro of 15 Leonard Street was with Berotti, and the men were soon in an angry conversation. The two friends were against Sarpeago, who, finding that he could not fight them both, pulled out a knife and slashed right and left. Berotti was cut in the palm of his right hand while warding off the knife and Valenambro's left arm received a long gash. Neither wound is serious.

Princeton's Entering Class.

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 13.—According to Registrar H. N. Vandyke's report completed last night Princeton's entering class will be smaller in number than last year's by twenty-four, the decrease being in the academic department. The higher standard entrance requirements are the cause of the decrease and not any loss of popularity, for more students tried entrance examinations this year than ever before. Pennsylvania contributes more students to the entering class than any other State, New Jersey being second, and New York third. The foreign countries represented are Brazil, Canada, Egypt, England, Germany, India, Japan, Korea, and Syria.

Mail Robbery at Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 13.—Discovery of a bold robbery of a mail pouch en route from Chicago with Northwestern mail for Canadian points was made this afternoon by a Grand Trunk porter. The pouch, with a quantity of opened letters, was found under the platform at the railway station. The bag was stolen, it appears, Friday night while in a mail wagon on the way from the Michigan Central to the Grand Trunk station.

THE REV. FATHER NEVINS DEAD

Brought Up for the Ministry of the Episcopal Church, in Early Life He Became a Roman Catholic.

The Rev. Aloise Russell Nevins of the Community of the Paulist Fathers died yesterday morning at the home of his physician, Dr. H. Robinson, at 352 West Fifty-eighth Street. Born in the Protestant Episcopal Church, and brought up for the ministry of that Church, he at an early age became convinced that the Roman Catholic was the true Church, joined it, and became a zealous missionary in its service for the remainder of his life. He succeeded in winning over several of his early friends in society, and even his mother, who at his conversion showed much opposition to his action, and felt great distress, was gradually won over, and was baptized into the Catholic Church when on her deathbed.

His family is an old one, and his father claimed descent from Sir William Nevins, who shot King William Rufus in Epping Forest, and then had to flee to Galway, where the family settled. From that place other ancestors came to this country, and were associated with Sir William Penn in forming the colony in Pennsylvania. His grandfather, David Nevins, was of Puritan stock in Norwich, Conn., and took part in the American Revolution, and attained the rank of Captain.

Father Nevins was born in Philadelphia Feb. 11, 1853, and was educated in the schools there. His name was Hubbard Russell Nevins, but on joining the Catholic priesthood he adopted the name of Aloise. He received his early education in Philadelphia, and was then sent to the Protestant Episcopal Seminary at Annandale, N. Y., to study for the ministry. He was a diligent student, and while there he formed a close friendship with one of the professors, and together they studied and discussed the works of the early fathers of the Church. Gradually they came to the conclusion that the Roman Catholic was the true Church of God on earth. They reared a small altar in his room, and in secret they performed their devotions according to the ritual of the Catholic Church, and kept as much aloof as possible from the other students.

Both went to Albany in the Spring of 1875, and were there publicly received into the Roman Catholic Church. The following Autumn Father Nevins went to Troy to enter the Roman Catholic Seminary there, but had to leave for a while, on account of his health breaking down. The next Summer he came to New York, to the Paulists' community, and carried on his studies here, and was ordained a priest in 1879.

During the early years of his priesthood he was connected with the Parish of St. Paul the Apostle, and then he devoted ten years to missionary work in the United States and Canada. In 1890 he was appointed Superior and Novice Master of St. Thomas's College, in Washington, and there he remained four years. His health gave way, and he returned to parish work in New York. His health did not improve, but, on the contrary, kept declining, and his physicians advised a change of climate to San Francisco, where he went last Summer. At San Francisco he pursued his labors with zeal.

He returned East last March, staid two weeks in this city, and was advised to go to Siasconset, on Nantucket Island, where his brother and family were summering. But he continued sinking, and nearly three weeks ago he made his final return to New York. Here he rallied slightly, and then came a change for the worse. He had a stroke of paralysis, and wasted away. He was an authority on the rubrics of the Catholic Church and preached many sermons.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning, at the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, at Sixtieth Street and Columbus Avenue. The office for the dead will begin at 9 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock solemn requiem mass will be celebrated. The funeral will be private.

TWO WOMEN TAKE STRYCHNINE

Substitute for Headache Powders Taken by Mistake Kills One and the Other May Die.

NORTH ADAMS, Mass., Aug. 13.—Mrs. Samuel Sagarin, aged twenty-two, and Mrs. George Gasper, aged thirty-eight, of Adams, took strychnine in mistake for headache powders last night, and as a result Mrs. Gasper died three-quarters of an hour afterward and Mrs. Sagarin's condition is critical.

Mrs. Gasper was visiting Mrs. Sagarin, and as each woman complained of a headache Mrs. Sagarin procured the supposed powders, a quantity of which she had in the house. A few minutes afterward a neighbor noticed the illness of her companions and the mistake was discovered. Doctors were summoned, but Mrs. Gasper was dead before any of them arrived. She had only been in the town a short time, having returned from Burlington, Vt., where her husband deserted her. She leaves a daughter eight years old.

WEDDING GOWNS BURNED.

East Side Belles Faint at Destruction in S. Leinhardt's Shop.

A lamp exploded last night in the two-story building at 234 Delancey Street and caused a property loss of $600. For a while it was rumored that a watchman had been burned to death and there was much excitement.

I. Goldsmith, a manufacturer of pine coffins, occupied the first floor and basement of the building. In strange contrast to this industry was the one on the floor above where S. Leinhardt, the "Worth" of New York's east side, the maker of all the wedding outfits of that part of the city's belles, had his shop.

Jacob Crul, a watchman employed by Goldsmith, was in the basement and overturned his lamp. The blaze spread rapidly, and the flames, shooting out of the basement, set fire to several adjoining awnings. The rumor started that the watchman had been burned and a great crowd collected.

The firemen made a thorough examination of the basement after putting out the flames, but found no trace of Crul. They found the rear door open, and it is believed he made his escape after causing the fire.

The fumes that "Leinhardt's" was on fire spread through the neighborhood, and for blocks with marvelous speed and from all directions came running prospective, sorrowing brides. Two young women who are to be married to-night fainted when they saw the destruction, and had to be carried away. Others having gowns in all stages of manufacture surrounded the firemen and begged that their particular outfit be rescued.

The loss to each is comparatively heavy, as none was insured, and it is unknown whether the dressmaker had taken any steps to protect his patrons in such an emergency.

Young Man Killed by Lightning.

PLATTSBURG, Aug. 13.—George H. Barber of Pert, eighteen years old, was killed by lightning in last night's thunderstorm. He was standing in a barn.

The Revival of Coral.

From The Jewelers' Circular.

Coral beads used to be considered the correct and necessary thing to wear with muslin gowns and other pretty, old-fashioned toilets appropriated by the present fashion. Perhaps, also, if there be one color in jewelry as to the beauty of which all tastes, from the least cultivated to that of the connoisseur, accord, it is for red in its various tones. Its revival began in the favorite old form of beads. It has found its best field again in the fashionable long chains, and it is in this line that jewelers make their principal display. Next to chains in extent of display come brooches and pins. A dainty new fancy noted is the combination of pearls and coral in one or two fine brooches, the design being a crescent inclosing a star. An establishment catering to the finest trade reports coral unequivocally as "coming in," and displays a variety of chains and some new designs in pins and brooches.

Prospective Relationship.

From The Portland (Me.) Courier.

A bright-eyed little girl sat a few seats in front of me in the new belt line car last night. She was accompanied by a young woman, evidently her mother, and a young man who was very attentive to the latter. The car was crowded, and the young man held the girl on his knee. She waved her hands about aimlessly, and as the car stopped with a jerk she knocked the young man's hat into the lap of a woman behind. The woman handed it back.

"Take care, little one," she said, playfully, "you'll spoil papa's hat."

The child looked up and answered in a shrill, piercing voice that nobody in the car could pretend not to hear:

"He ain't my papa, but he's going to be."

Only one thing in the car was redder than the mother's cheeks. It was the young man's face.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

The Rev. H. H. Birkins.

The Rev. H. H. Birkins, sixty-five years old, pastor of the West Farms Methodist Episcopal Church, died Saturday in St. Luke's Hospital after a lingering illness. Death was due to gangrene poisoning, brought about by a complication of internal troubles. Mr. Birkins was born at Fishkill, N. Y., and was educated in the schools and academies of Dutchess County. At an early age he evinced a liking for the Church, and at the age of twenty was licensed to preach, his first appointment being in Germantown, N. Y. While in charge of this church he married Miss Amanda Reeves, who died about fifteen years ago.

After remaining several years in Germantown he received appointments in Massachusetts, and later in various towns along the Hudson River. He was at one time pastor of the Thirtieth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the Washington Heights Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Lexington Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. Of late years, however, his health had been poor, and he had been appointed to the smaller churches in suburban towns. Last April he was appointed to the pastorate of the West Farms church, but had not occupied the pulpit more than a dozen times when his health failed him. In June he went to Greenwood in order to recuperate. He failed continually, however, and was threatened with gangrene.

On Thursday last he was brought to the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ackerman, 309 Lenox Avenue, and a consultation was held. It was decided to send him to St. Luke's Hospital, where the surgeons, finding that gangrene had set in at the ankle of the right foot, decided that the only chance to save his life was to amputate the right leg above the knee. This was done Thursday afternoon, and he continued to improve until Saturday noon, when there was a change, and he sank rapidly, dying at 5 o'clock, the poison having permeated the system. He leaves a wife, who was Miss Susan Ward of Sing Sing, N. Y., whom he married several years ago, and six children, the eldest of which is Dr. Ernest R. Birkins, Principal of Public School No. 10. Funeral services will be held to-morrow in the Germantown Methodist Episcopal Church, in Germantown, N. Y.

John O'Donnell.

John O'Donnell, for many years a prominent figure in Republican State politics, died on Friday, from diabetes, at his home, at Eighty-sixth Street and Bay Twentieth Streets, Brooklyn. He was seventy-one years old, and was born in Washington County. In early life he was a tailor, and then a builder at Lowville, N. Y., and subsequently founded The Lowville Times. He was elected to the Assembly in 1863, and two years later became a State Senator, serving four years. He was credited with being the father of the local option policy. He became Internal Revenue Collector for his district in 1869, and Clerk of the Assembly in 1872. Mr. O'Donnell was, perhaps, best known as State Railroad Commissioner. He was appointed in 1883, on the recommendation of the Chamber of Commerce of this city, the Board of Trade, and the Anti-Monopoly League. His confirmation was bitterly opposed in the Senate by certain railroad companies, but he was finally confirmed, after a contest lasting several weeks, by a vote of twenty-six to two. He located in New York about five years ago, and became President of the O'Donnell Steel Track Company. He was a friend of Roscoe Conkling, and was a delegate to the National Convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency. He was twice married, his second wife being Martha B. Dickinson, prominent in temperance work.

Nicholas Botassi.

Nicholas Botassi, son of the Greek Consul General in this city, died in Wiessenburg, Switzerland, on Thursday of pneumonia. He was born in New Orleans, La., thirty-three years ago. At the age of twelve he was sent to Athens, Greece, to complete his Greek studies, and having gone through college, he went to Paris and entered the school of civil engineers in the Ecole Centrale, a Government institution. He was graduated with high honors four years later, and taken at once as chemical engineer in the Sugar Refinery "Say," the largest establishment of France

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus and Profits, $2,500,000
9 and 11 Nassau St.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 31 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Phenix National Bank
49 Wall Street.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G, 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.
PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,400,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

THOMPSON, TENNEY & CRAWFORD.
BANKERS.
35 NASSAU STREET.
Investment Bonds

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
71 Broadway, New York.
Members { N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
GRAND UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.

Rudolph Kleybolte & Co.
BANKERS, 1 Nassau St. New York.
STATE, COUNTY, MUNICIPAL and SCHOOL BONDS
Descriptive list furnished upon application. Correspondence invited.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Foreign Exchange.
Loans made against approved collateral.
Interest allowed on deposits.
LETTERS OF CREDIT.

Sutro Bros. & Co.
Members New York and Phila. Stock Exchanges.
56 Broadway, N. Y. 121 S. 5th St., Phila.
Carefully Selected
Investment Securities
Recommended.

36 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

Fisk & Robinson
BANKERS
Investment Securities
HARVEY EDWARD FISK.
GEORGE H. ROBINSON,
Member New York Stock Exchange.

New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES,
37 William St., New York. 208 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

JOSHUA BROWN & CO.
BANKERS,
45 and 47 Wall St., N. Y. 89 State St., Boston.
Specialists in Investment Securities and monthly dividend paying Zinc Stocks.
Interest allowed on deposits, subject to check at sight.
We do not buy or sell stocks on a margin.
Accounts of investors solicited.
Write for List of Desirable Investments.

E. C. POTTER & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
36 WALL STREET.
Members of New York Stock Exchange

FINANCIAL.

Chester B. Lawrence, Jr.
Member Consolidated Stock Exchange.
STOCKS 10 shares and upward. 8 to 5 per cent. margin.
1,000 bushels and upward, 3 to 5 per cent. margin. WHEAT
Main Offices, 32 & 34 Broadway.
Branch Offices } 621 Broadway. 30 West 23d St.
Very Correct Market Letters Issued Daily.
OUT OF TOWN ORDERS A SPECIALTY.

Office of the Mississippi River Bridge Co.,
CHICAGO, Ill., July 26, 1899.
Owners of bonds of the Mississippi River Bridge Company are hereby notified that the United States Trust Company of New York, Trustee, has designated by lot bonds numbered: 87, 94, 197, 252, 277, 360, 414, 477, 552 and 668 to be redeemed as required by the mortgage on account of sinking fund payment due October 1st, 1899.
Said bonds to be redeemed at the office of Messrs. Cuyler, Morgan & Co., No. 44 Pine street, New York city.
Interest on bonds designated as above will cease October 1st, 1899.
H. E. R. WOOD, Treasurer.

National Tube Company.
The Transfer Books and the Stock Ledgers of both the Preferred Stock and the Common Stock of the National Tube Company will, in accordance with a vote of its Board of Directors, be closed from two o'clock P. M. Aug. 15th, 1899, until ten o'clock A. M. Sept. 1st, 1899, for the purpose of exchanging the permanent certificates of stock for the temporary certificates now held by its stockholders.
A. F. LUKE, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

$500,000
FIRST MORTGAGE 5%
50-Year Gold Bonds of
The Michigan Lake Superior Power Co.

OFFICE, WEST END TRUST BUILDING, PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated under the Laws of Michigan. Interest payable May 1st and November 1st, at THE PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO., Philadelphia, Trustee.

Bonds in Denominations of $1,000 and $500
Price PAR and accrued interest.

OFFICERS.

E. V. DOUGLAS.....President. F. S. LEWIS.....Treasurer.
F. H. CLERGUE.....Vice-President. W. P. DOUGLAS.....Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

T. C. SEARCH.....Treasurer of John B. Stetson Co., Philadelphia, and President of National Association of Manufacturers of America.
HARRY A. BERWIND.....Berwind-White Coal Mining Co., Philadelphia.
JOHN PITCAIRN.....President of The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Philadelphia.
JAMES BUTTERWORTH...President of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia.
HON. LYNDE HARRISON. New Haven, Connecticut.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.....President of The Provident Life & Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JAMES S. SWARTZ.....Treasurer of International Navigation Co., Philadelphia.

COUNSEL.

HON. LYNDE HARRISON..New Haven, Connecticut.
HON. H. M. OREN.....Attorney General of the State of Michigan, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

ALFRED P. BOLLER.....New York, N. Y. ALFRED NOBLE.....Chicago, Ill.
JOHN BOGART.....New York, N. Y.

These bonds, all of which have been underwritten, are **ALL THAT REMAIN UNSOLD OF A TOTAL ISSUE OF $3,500,000**, secured by a first mortgage on all of the real estate now owned, or which may be hereafter acquired in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, by the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company, and also upon the hydraulic development of Sixty thousand (60,000) horse-power, now under construction upon a portion of the aforesaid real estate. Also upon all rents, revenues, and franchises accruing to the said Company. Maps of real estate, showing Hydraulic Canal, are on file with the undersigned for inspection.

The proceeds of the entire issue of $3,500,000 of bonds herein referred to are being used in payment for real estate, and to cover the cost of completion of construction of the extensive hydraulic power development of sixty thousand (60,000) horse-power, which is to be fully completed next spring—1900.

The Company has already leased to entirely responsible tenants for a period of twenty-five (25) years, with the privilege of renewal for like periods of twenty-five (25) years at the option of the tenants, all of the power from this development, which will yield the Company annually **the sum of $537,500.**

AS ADDITIONAL SECURITY TO THE BONDHOLDERS, and to insure the payment of interest, one of the contracts above referred to, **YIELDING AN ANNUAL RENTAL OF $200,000,** has been assigned to The Provident Life and Trust Company, Trustee, for this issue of bonds.

From the foregoing it will be seen that existing contracts for the lease of power will yield an income considerably in excess of three times the interest on this bond issue.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Bond issue	$3,500,000
Revenue: Rental arising from contracts executed with responsible tenants, annually	$537,500
Interest on bond issue, 5 per cent. per annum	$175,000
Operation and depreciation	50,000
	225,000
SURPLUS AFTER PAYMENT OF INTEREST AND EXPENSES	$312,500

The Company will also receive substantial returns from the development of its large real estate possessions in the City of Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, not occupied by its canal and powerhouse. Also from the rental of its wharves, which are extensive, offering superior facilities for shipping.

This is without doubt the cheapest and most reliable water power in existence. Lake Superior, the largest body of fresh water in the world, is the "Mill Pond," its only outlet being through the St. Mary's River (which is the navigable channel between Lake Superior and the lower lakes), and all of its waters being consequently available for the creation of power at Sault Ste. Marie. The head of water at all seasons of the year is perfectly uniform, not being subject to fluctuation at different seasons, as is the case with most water powers. On account of its very advantageous geographical location, the property mortgaged to secure these bonds will be sure to continually appreciate in value, and the perpetual use of the power is assured by the existence of the great natural resources of timber and minerals surrounding this location, which require in their manufacture the use of great power. Application will be made to list the bonds of the Michigan Lake Superior Power Company on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE PURCHASE OF THESE BONDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE OFFICES OF THE UNDERSIGNED UNTIL 3 O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON OF AUGUST 15TH.

Price par and accrued interest. Check for 10 per cent. to accompany each subscription.

Allotments will be made as promptly as possible. The right is reserved to reject applications, to close the subscriptions earlier than the said time, and to allot smaller amounts than those applied for.

Subscriptions Will Be Received By
ORVIS BROTHERS & CO.,
AND UPTOWN BY 44 BROADWAY.
THE COLONIAL BANK,
COR. 83D STREET & COLUMBUS AVE.

North American Trust Company
NEW YORK, 100 BROADWAY.
London, 95 Gresham Street.
Capital Paid In.....$1,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits. 500,000
ALLOWS interest on deposits.
ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT and Travellers' Circular Notes payable in dollars or in the money of any foreign country.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE under mortgages for railway and other companies, and as Registrar and Transfer Agents.
Collects incomes for persons residing in foreign countries.
FISCAL AGENTS OF THE UNITED STATES for the Island of Cuba. Branches at SANTIAGO and HAVANA. CUBAN EXCHANGE and COLLECTIONS.

OFFICERS:

ALVAH TROWBRIDGE.....President
HEMAN DOWD .....Vice-President
S. L. CONKLIN.....Secretary
JAMES DUANE LIVINGSTON...Trust Officer

COLONIAL TRUST COMPANY.
ST. PAUL BUILDING.
222 BROADWAY NEW YORK.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
Legal Depositary for Court and Trust Funds.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL TRUST BUSINESS
Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Committee, Trustee, Receiver, Assignee, Registrar, Transfer and Fiscal Agent.
ALLOWS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on certificates of Deposit.
TAKES ENTIRE CHARGE OF REAL ESTATE.
ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR RAILROAD AND OTHER MORTGAGES.
TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

OFFICERS:

JOHN E. BORNE, President.
RICHARD DELAFIELD, CORD MEYER, } Vice-Presidents.
JAMES W. TAPPIN,
ARPAD S. GROSSMANN, Treasurer
EDMUND L. JUDSON, Secretary.
PHILIP S. BABCOCK, Trust Officer.

TRUSTEES:

Henry O. Havemeyer, Anson R. Flower, Lowell M. Palmer, John E. Borne, Richard Delafield, Daniel O'Day, Percival Kuhne, Frank Curtiss, Vernon H. Brown, Seth M. Milliken, Cord Meyer, Perry Belmont, Wm. T. Wardwell, Henry N. Whitney, Theo. W. Myers, L. C. Dessar, Geo. Warren Smith, John S. Dickerson, James W. Tappin, Geo. W. Quintard, W. Seward Webb.

Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf R. R. Co.
Philadelphia, May 20, 1899.
To the holders of the securities of above-named and its terminal companies:
Your Committee deem it essential for the preservation of value of your securities:
First—That the securities covering the main line and the Kansas City and Port Arthur terminals be now merged and consolidated under one management.
Second—That such management be independent and in your interest alone.
Your property is of great value. It has an assured and a very large earning power. Its present financial condition is due to causes familiar to you, and which it would be difficult to avoid, even if the work were now to be done over again.
In the consolidation of the system we expect to receive the support of the foreign holders of all of the securities aected. The foreign holdings are, we are informed, a majority of the whole. Pending the preparation of the plan of reorganization we advise the holders to refrain from depositing their securities with any committee in this country. The experience of some of our fellow-bondholders has been that it is easier to deposit bonds than to get them back.
Your Committee ask the holders of the securities of the main line and terminal companies to furnish their addresses and the amounts of their respective holdings to the Chairman, care of Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia. They will thereafter be directly and promptly informed when the plan is ready for publication, and will be made acquainted with its provisions.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
AUGUST HECKSCHER (New York.)
EDW'D WAGNER (Berlin, Germany.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.

"OUTSIDE" SECURITIES
DEALT IN.
DAVID PFEIFFER, 18 Wall St.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Consolidated Sinking Fund Mtge. Bonds
OF THE
Braddock Gas & Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
Sinking Fund Gold Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRADDOCK GAS & LIGHT COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated February 1st, 1898, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par, accrued interest, and a premium of five per-centum on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered 251 to 400, both inclusive.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee,
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
McKeesport Light Company.

Notice is hereby given that all of the outstanding bonds above mentioned, issued under the mortgage to The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, dated May 1st, 1893, are hereby called for redemption under the provisions of the said mortgage, and will be paid and redeemed at par and accrued interest on the 11th day of September, 1899, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, in the City of New York, State of New York.

The bonds so to be redeemed and paid are numbered as follows, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141.

Dated July 31, 1899.

The Farmers' Loan & Trust Company, Trustee.
by E. S. MARSTON, President.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

PROPOSALS.

Bond Notice.

Sealed proposals will be received by the City of Williamsport, Pa., until Thursday, August 17th, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon for the purchase of $500,000 refunding coupon bonds of the denomination of $1,000, bearing interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum, free of all taxes to be dated September 1, 1899, redeemable on and after September 1, 1909, and payable September 1, 1929. Proposals will be received for the whole or any portion of said amount to be issued. The city, reserving the right to reject any or all bids. A certified check payable to Edward L. Taylor, City Treasurer, of one per cent. of the amount bid for, must accompany each bid to guarantee bona fides of bid.

Proposals must be sealed and addressed to "Bond Committee of Councils, Williamsport, Pa."

BRUA C. KEEFER,
J. B. EMERY,
H. G. TROXELL,
Bond Committee.

July 28, 1899.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. 1,000 new and second-hand Remingtons, Smith Premiers and other standard makes rented $3.00 per month. Stands, ribbons, and inspection service free. F. S. WEBSTER COMPANY, 317 Broadway. Telephone 1338 Franklin.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

One indication appears of changing dispositions upon the part of the professional speculative contingent on the Stock Exchange—an indication reflected by the suddenly developed industry of forming pools. Traders who have been ramming and jamming the market for months past without much profit to themselves are taking the other side by the process of joining in these pools which have for their object efforts to advance market quotations.

Almost every group of securities on the Stock Exchange has or is likely soon to have its own pool of booming speculators; and in some stocks two, three and more are at work or preparing.

Especially in the industrial list is this new evidence of Wall Street interest. In that part of the market appears also what in some quarters is rated as of extraordinary importance—the active cooperation of conspicuous Standard Oil magnates. The same capitalists figure also in a number of the lower-priced railroad stocks, notably those of properties which during recent years have been reorganized.

***

It is one of the problems over which Wall Street philosophers love to argue in abstractions—as to whether or not the operations of such pools are helpful or hurtful to the market. It is by objectors urged that they tend to create an artificial situation, that they subordinate natural elements, that they are continually inviting setbacks and collapse; that they do not represent purchases reflecting any investment sentiment whatsoever; that they are simply efforts to work up quotations utterly careless of whether or not stability follows; and in the end, so the adverse argument runs, the successful pool has for its chief boast the fact that through adroit management it has been able to "work" the public, by unloading at prices made possible only through manipulation and which, of course, are not calculated to stand subsequent natural tests.

As against this view they who form pools and run them do not offer much that would sound well in a primer of advice to the young; but they do urge that nothing else in Wall Street quite so easily makes money for those who participate—provided, of course, that the pool's purpose is accomplished, which quite frequently it is not.

Logic and morals aside—and participants in pools can sometimes forego both—one certainty there is: The average pool makes activity. To the broker it offers exceptional commissions; it induces other speculation; it helps sentiment, promotes confidence—makes Wall Street much satisfied with itself. As to the factor of activity so contributed there can be no doubt. As to the lasting quality of general market helpfulness more room appears for debate. But while the logicians proceed with their pros and cons it seems just now to be the probability that Wall Street will have illustrations in practice. Not in many a day has the tendency toward pools been so pronounced.

Not in years have there been such substantial business foundations for buyers of stocks—whether in pools or out of pools.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Welsbach Commercial Company announces a dividend, details of which will be found in another column.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red	77
Corn, No. 2 mixed	38
Oats, No. 2 mixed	27
Flour, Minnesota patents	$3.80
Cotton, middling	6½
Coffee, No. 7 Rio	5¾
Sugar, granulated	5¼
Molasses, O. K., prime	34
Beef, family	10.00
Beef hams	27.75
Tallow, prime	4¾
Pork, mess	9.25
Hogs, dressed, 160 lb	6⅞
Lard, prime	5.57½
Iron, Northern, No. 1 foundry	20.50
Butter, Western creamery	19½

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Flour—Winter patents, $3.45@$3.55; Straights, $3@$3.25; Spring specials, $4.10; Spring patents, $3.30@$3.60; straights, $2.70@$3.10; bakers, $2.20@$2.50; No. 2 Spring wheat, 69½c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 67½@69½c; No. 2 red, 70½c; No. 2 corn, 31½c; No. 2 yellow corn, 31¾c@32½c; No. 2 oats, 21@21½c; No. 2 white, 23@23¾; No. 3 white, 22½@23¼; No. 2 rye, 54½@55½c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.01; Northwest, $1.03½; prime timothy seed, $2.22@$2.35; mess pork, per barrel, $7.50@$8.30; lard, per 100 lb, $5.10@$5.25; short ribs, sides, (loose,) $4.80@$5.10; dry salted shoulders, (boxed,) 5½@5⅝c; short clear sides, (boxed,) $5.30@$5.35; clover, contract grade, $6.30@$6.35.

COTTON.—All the bull factors which have been recently controlling the cotton market were in full force again Saturday. Indeed, advices from the southwestern division of the cotton belt, especially the accounts from Texas, were, if anything, still more bullish. At the best point prices showed a gain of 8 points on the closing figures of Friday, or an advance of about 50 since the advance originated. October prices declined from 6.15 to 6.02, and January from 6.31 to 6.16. The market was finally steady at a net decline of 3@5 points.

Contract prices in the local market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	5.91	5.92	5.91	5.86@5.89
September	5.93	5.95	5.85	5.88@5.90
October	6.11	6.15	6.02	6.06@6.07
November	6.20	6.23	6.08	6.11@6.12
December	6.26	6.27	6.13	6.16@6.17
January	6.31	6.31	6.16	6.20@6.21
February	6.35	6.35	6.21	6.24@6.25
March	6.36	6.36	6.24	6.27@6.28
April	...	...	...	6.31@6.32
May	6.42	6.43	6.34	6.34@6.35
June	6.44	6.46	6.44	6.37@6.39

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12.—Spot cotton strong; sales, 7,000 bales; speculation and export, 500 bales; American, 6,000 bales; receipts, 2,000 bales; American, 2,000 bales; middling uplands, 3 19-32d. Futures opened irregular; sellers at 1-64d advance; closed irregular and unsettled at 2@2½-64d net advance. January-February, 3.28½@; February-March, 3.29@; March-April, 3.30@; April-May, 3.30½@; May-June, 3.31½@; June-July, 3.32@; August, 3.34@; August-September, 3.33@; September-October, 3.31½@; October-November, 3.30@; November-December, 3.29@; December-January, 3.28½@.

FUTURES.

NEW YORK PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	75¾	76½	75⅝	76
December	78	79⅛	78	78½
May	80⅝	81¾	80⅝	81⅝
Corn—				
September	...	...	...	36⅝
December	34⅜	34¾	34¾	34¾
May	35	35	35	35

CHICAGO PRICES.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
September	70⅝	71½	70¼	70⅞
December	72⅝	73½	72⅜	73⅜
May	75⅞	76⅝	75⅞	76⅝
Corn—				
September	30⅝	30⅞	30⅝	30⅝
December	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28½
May	29¼	29⅝	29¼	29½
Oats—				
September	19⅝	19¾	19 9-16	19⅝
December	19⅝	19¾	19⅝	19⅝
May	21¼	21⅝	21¼	21¼

BREADSTUFFS.—WHEAT—Another excited covering movement by local shorts took place Saturday morning with pronounced effect on prices. Aside from this the market, while quite steady as a whole, did not develop any particular feature of interest. It opened somewhat weaker in sympathy with disappointing Liverpool cables, and after the advance referred to eased off somewhat, so that last official prices were unchanged from Friday night. No. 2 red wheat quoted 75½c, elevator, 77c, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 78½c, free on board, afloat.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 Northern, 72½c; No. 2 Northern, 71c. Rye—No. 1, 54c. Barley—No. 2, 41@41½c.

DULUTH, Minn., Aug. 12.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 74c; September, 72½c; December, 72½c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 71½c; September-December, 71¾c; May, 74⅝c; No. 2 Northern, 69½c; No. 3 Spring, 64¼c.

CORN—No. 2 corn closed 37¼c, elevator; 36½c, delivered, and 38c, free on board, afloat. On the curb September ranged from 36¾c to 36¾c, closing 36⅞c at 1 o'clock.

OATS—No. 2 oats closed 27c; No. 3 oats, 26½c; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 3 white, 27½c; track, mixed, 27@28½c; track, white, 27@35c; No. 2 white clips, 29c.

RYE—No. 1 Western, 60¼@60½c, free on board, afloat; No. 2 Western, 59¾@60c, spot; State rye, 55½c, cost, insurance, and freight, New York, car lots.

BARLEY—Feeding, 37½@38½c, cost, insurance, and freight, Buffalo; malting, 48@55c, delivered, New York.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Spring patents, $3.70@$3.90; Winter straights, $3.35@3.45; Winter patents, $3.60@$3.80; Spring clears, $3@$3.15; extra No. 1 Winter, $2.75@$2.80; extra No. 2 Winter, $2.45@$2.50; no grade, $17.50@$18, to arrive. Rye Flour—Fair to good, $2.90@$3.10; choice to fancy, $3.15@$3.30. Cornmeal—Kiln dried, $2.10@$2.25, as to brand. Bagmeal—Fine to white and yellow, 85@90c; coarse, 73@74c. Feed—Spring bran, bulk, $14.25@$14.50; sacks, to arrive, 200 lb, $14@$14.25; sacks, spot, $14.85; coarse Winter bran, $15.50@$16, latter white; fine, $14.50@$14.75; middlings, $15@$17; city feed, $15.50@$16.50; hominy, chop, $15, bulk; oilmeal, $24.50@$25.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 12.—Flour higher; first patents, $3.75@$3.85; second patents, $3.55@$3.65; first clear, $2.55@$2.60; bran unchanged.

PROVISIONS.—PORK—Mess, $8.75@$9.50; family, $11@$12; short clear, $11@$11.75. BEEF—Mess, $9; family, $9.50@$10.50; packet, $9.50@$10; extra India mess, $14@$15. BEEF HAMS—$27@$28.50. DRESSED HOGS—Bacon, 6¾c; 180 lb, 6½c; 160 lb, 6⅞c; pigs, 7¼c. CUTMEATS—Smoking bellies, 7¼c; 10 lb, 6¾c; 12 lb, 6¼c; 14 lb, 6c; pickled shoulders, 6c; pickled hams, 10@10½c; Western, S. P., 10¼@10½c; city, 10@10½c. TALLOW—City, 4¾c; country, 4¾c. LARD—$5.57½; city lard, $5.20; refined lard, South American, $6.75; Continent, $5.80; Brazil, kegs, $7.45; compound, city, 5c; Western, 5c. STEARINE—Oleo, 7¼c; city lard stearine, 7c.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12, 1:30 P. M.—Closing: Beef—Extra India mess, 60s; prime mess, 55s. Pork—Prime mess, Western, 50s. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, 53s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, in tierces, 27s 6d; American refined, in pails, 28s 3d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, 35s; short rib, 18 to 20 lb, 31s 6d; long clear middles, light, 30 to 35 lb, 31s; long clear middles, heavy, 35 to 40 lb, 30s 6d; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, 29s 6d; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, 33s 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, 29s. Butter—Finest United States, 90s; good, 68s. Cheese—American finest white, 46s; American finest, colored, 47s. Tallow—Prime city, 23s 6d; Australian, in London, steady, 25s 3d. Cottonseed Oil—Hull, refined. Turpentine—Spirits, 37s. Resin—Common, 4s. Petroleum—Refined, 6½d. Linseed Oil, 22s 9d.

COFFEE.—Some of the day's business showed an advance of 10 points on Friday's closing bids. For the entire session but 2,000 bags were sold. There was an exchange of September for January at a difference of 55 points. The warehouse deliveries were moderate, and spot demand very slack, with prices, in the open market, nominally unchanged; No. 7 Rio, invoice lots, 5¾c., and jobbing parcels, 6¼c.

Contract prices in the local market ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
August	..	..	..	4.35@4.45
September	..	..	..	4.40@4.45
October	..	..	..	4.45@4.50
November	..	..	..	4.50@4.55
December	4.95	4.95	4.90	4.85@4.90
January	..	..	..	4.90@4.95
February	..	..	..	4.95@5.05
March	..	..	..	5.05@5.10
April	..	..	..	5.10@5.15
May	..	..	..	5.15@5.20
June	..	..	..	5.20@5.25
July	..	..	..	5.25@5.35

FOREIGN MARKETS.—Santos—Coffee market quiet; good average Santos, 6800; receipts, 38,000 bags; stock, 741,000 bags. Hamburg—Coffee market opened unchanged; at 2:30 P. M. net unchanged to ¼ pfennig higher; sales, 8,000 bags. Havre—Coffee market opened steady at ¼f advance; at 12 M. unchanged; sales, 5,000 bags. January, 33.50; February, 33.75; March, 34; April, 34.25; May, 34.50; June, 34.50; July, 34.75; August, 32.50; September, 32.50; October, 32.75; November, 33; December, 33.25. Rio—Holiday. Receipts, 18,000 bags.

SUGAR.—Centrifugal, 4 9-16c; muscovado, 4c. Molasses, 3⅞c.

METALS.—Iron—Northern, No. 1 foundry, $20.50; iron, Southern, No. 2, soft, $18.75; steel rails, $30; pig iron warrants, $15.12½; lake copper ingot, $18.50; tin, $31.37½; exchange lead, $4.60; spelter, $5.75.

OILS.—Petroleum, barrels, $7.80, and in bulk, $5.30; Philadelphia, barrels, $7.75, and in bulk, $5.25; refined cases, New York, $8.80; crude naphtha cargoes, $10; deodorized, $10.50. COTTONSEED OIL—Prime crude, free on board, mills, 17@18c; prime Summer yellow, 20½c; off Summer yellow, 25½c; butter grades, 30@31c; prime white, 29½c; prime Winter yellow, 30@32c; linseed, American, raw, 39@40c; American, boiled, 41@42c; Calcutta raw, 58c; lard oil, 42@44c.

NAVAL STORES.—Tar, regulars, $2.75; tar oil, barrels, $4.50; spirits of turpentine, 50¼@57c; resin, common to good, strained, $1.30@$1.32½; E, $1.50; F, $1.55; G, $1.65; H, $1.75; I, $1.80; K, $2; M, $2.30; N, $2.80; W G, $3@$3.10; W W, $3.30.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Turpentine, 46c; resin, unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine, 48½c; resin, unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine, 47¼@48c; resin, unchanged; crude turpentine, unchanged; tar, $1.80.

LIVE STOCK.—CALVES—Veals, 9@11½c per lb. SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, $3.50@$4.50; extra wethers, $5.25; lambs, $6@$7.

DIVIDENDS.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company.
Trenton, N. J., August 8th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (1½%) on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Sept. 1st, 1899, to Stockholders of record at the close of business on August 19th.
The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed at the close of business on August 19th, and reopened Sept. 2d, 1899.
Checks will be mailed.
FREDERICK A. SEAMAN, Secretary.

The Mexican Northern Railway Co., New York Office, 27 William Street.
August 7th, 1899.
The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend (No. 31) of one per cent., payable September 2nd, to the stockholders of record at the closing of the books. The transfer books will be closed August 15th, at 3 P. M., and reopened September 5th.
C. J. NOURSE, Jr., Sec'y.

Office of Welsbach Commercial Co.,
40 Wall St., New York, Aug. 10, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of one (1) per cent. on the Preferred Stock, payable Sept. 8, 1899, to stockholders of record at the close of business Aug. 31st. Transfer books of the Preferred Stock will be closed from Sept. 1st to Sept. 8th, both inclusive. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

Compania Metallurgica Mexicana.
New York Office, 27 William Street.
July 28, 1899.
The Directors of this company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable September 15th, to stockholders of record at the close of business on August 1st.
C. J. NOURSE, JR.,
Assistant Treasurer.

BOND & MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO.
175 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 8, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO PER CENT. has been declared payable August 15th, 1899, to the stockholders of record on the closing of the Transfer Books at 3 P. M. Aug. 11th. The books will be open at 10 A. M. August 15th, 1899.
MARTIN WELLES, Treasurer.

Tennessee Coal, Iron & R. R. Co.,
No. 80 Broadway, New York, July 19th, 1899.
The Coupons due August 1st, 1899, on the bonds of the De Bardeleben Coal and Iron Company, and on the South Pittsburg purchase bonds of this Company, will be paid at maturity at the Hanover National Bank, New York City.
J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, on Saturday, September 23d, 1899.
The transfer books will be closed on Thursday, 31st of August, and reopened on Monday, 25th of September.
JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

54—McCanley vs. Sienbenborn.
55—Traband vs. Traband.
56—Camerson vs. Fleisch.
57—Roby vs. Sullivan.
58—Campbell vs. Dickson.
59—Deishly vs. Deishly.
60—Vettle vs. Vettle.
61—N. Y. Bank Note Co. vs. Markeen Copper Co.
62—Matter of Heckler.
63—Greenberg vs. Murray.
64—Clark vs. James.
65—Josephson vs. Galm.
66—Guaranty Trust Co. vs. Birdseye.
67—Grau vs. Lieber.
68—Cahn vs. Weiller.
69—Fried vs. Zuckerman.
70—McCloskey vs. Scurich.
71—Bridgewater vs. Dempsey.
72—Adolff vs. Lutjes.
73—Whitehead vs. Packer.
74—Vaughan vs. Mandelstein.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.

EXCURSIONS.

New York's Ocean Trip

DIRECT TO THE IRON PIER AT

LONG BRANCH.

☞ ROUND TRIP FARE, 75 CENTS. ☜

FAMOUS CAPE MAY IRON STEAMER, MAMMOTH STEAMER,

REPUBLIC and the **COLUMBIA**

Leave Pier 10, E. R., (above South Ferry,)	Leave Long Branch,
8:30 A. M., 2:30 P. M.,	11 A. M., 5:00 P. M.,
10:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.	1 P. M., 7:00 P. M.

Trolley connections for Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and other New Jersey Coast Points.

The best service, by the best boats, ever given, which accommodates people who go for the quick sail down and back for the splendid view of the Bay, Harbor, the Forts, Sandy Hook, the Highlands, and the cottage cities on the Jersey Coast, or the people who wish to spend a few hours, or a day, at the seaside.

The REPUBLIC, that has so long been the "flyer" to Cape May, is a favorite with all who travel on her.

The COLUMBIA is celebrated as the Queen of Chesapeake Bay, and, with her large licensed capacity, a fitting sister ship to the REPUBLIC.

Both boats have immense deck room, elegant saloons, excellent restaurant, open at all times, and are built especially for sea-going work, stanch, fast, and reliable for prompt service.

There are concerts and vaudeville performances on all trips without extra charge.

Nothing that can secure comfort and amusement to their passengers is neglected.

To travel on them is to know them. To know them is to like them.

W. F. Russell, Mgr., 1,181 B'way. Phone 211 Mad. Sq

MANHATTAN BEACH.

Trains leave foot of 34th St., E. R., N. Y., week days, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M., 12:10, and half-hourly 1:10 to 3:40 P. M.; 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:10, 8:40, 9:30, 10:50 P. M.

Sundays, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M.; 12:10 and half-hourly 1:10 to 9:10 P. M., 10:10 P. M.

Leave foot Whitehall St. (Battery) via 39th St., South Brooklyn Ferry, daily *7:00, and hourly 8:00 A. M. to 1 P. M. and every forty minutes, 1:40 to 9:40, and *10:20 P. M. *Week days only.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Trains leave New York, foot 34th St., E. R., 6:50, 8:30, 9:20, 10:00, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, *1:50, 2:20, *2:50, 3:20, 4:20, 5:30, 6:30, 6:50, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, *9:50, 10:00 P. M. Last train returning 10:40 P. M.

Trains marked * runs Saturday only and Sept. 4.

EXCURSION TICKETS 40 CENTS.

DIRECT TRAINS FROM BROADWAY FERRIES VIA BROOKLYN UNION "L." week days leave, Broadway Ferry 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 A. M., and half-hourly from 9:34 A. M. to 9:34 P. M. Last train from Rockaway Beach at 10:57 P. M.

FARE 15 CENTS.

All the World in Miniature, and a Veritable Filipino Village.

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare orchard and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all FREE. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Ein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, Bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE

Cortlandt St. piers, 8.45, 10.05, 11.00 A. M., 12.00 M., 1.30, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P. M.; So. 5th St., Brooklyn, 8.50, 10.20, 11.30 A. M., 12.20, 2.00, 3.50 P. M. East 32d St., 9.30, 10.00, 10.45, 11.45 A. M., 12.45, 2.15, 2.30, 3.15, 4.15, 5.45 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 11.00 A. M., for East 32d St., and Cortlandt St., 12.00 M. and 1 P. M., for Cortlandt St., only, 3, 4.30, 6, 7, 8 P. M., for all landings. EXTRA BOATS SUNDAYS.

EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

Including Admission to all Attractions.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION (Except Sunday) BY PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS "NEW YORK" and "ALBANY."

From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New York, Desbrosses St. Pier.. 8:40 "
" New York, foot 22d St. Pier.. 9:00 "
Returning, due in New York 5:30 P. M.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS

ROCKAWAY BOATS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Steamers GEN. SLOCUM & GRAND REPUBLIC. West 20th St. 8:40 A. M., 10:00 A. M. Week days, 1:35 P. M.; Christopher St. 8:50 A. M., 10:15 A. M., 1:45 P. M.; Battery Landing 9:15 A. M., 10:40 A. M., 2:05 P. M.; Fulton Ferry Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:20 P. M. Return at 11:30 A. M., 4:45 and 6 P. M.

40c. Sun. & Holidays, 50c. Music.

Iron Steamboat Co.,

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO

CONEY ISLAND.

Leave 22d St., N.R., hourly, 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M. Leave Pier 1, N.R., hourly, 9:30 A.M. to 9:30 P.M. Leave New Iron Pier, Coney Island, hourly, 10:40 A. M. to 10:40 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, 25 Cents.

For Block Island, Orient, Greenport, Shelter Island, Southold and Sag Harbor.

Steamer leaves Pier 15, E. R. (foot Wall St.) week days, except Saturdays, at 5:30 P. M. Saturdays, 1:00 P. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays steamer stops at Southold and Orient Point. Steamer Shinnecock leaves New York Mondays 8:00 A. M. Monday excursion tickets for return same day, $2.00.

CONEY ISLAND via CULVER ROUTE.

FOOT OF WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., by 39th St. Brooklyn Ferry. Fast boats connect with express trains. Hourly 9:20 to 12:20, then every 20 minutes until 6:20, then every 40 minutes until 10:20. Quickest trip to the Island, time 30 minutes.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

We Keep Our Customers because our printing is good and our prices moderate. Try our linen note paper, 2,000 for $3.25. D. A. HUEBSCH & CO., 31 Rose St., N. Y.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

NO EXTRA CHARGE.

Ring your Messenger Call Box or leave your Advertisements at any American District Telegraph or Postal Telegraph Office. Charges same as at Publication Office.

AMERICAN DIST. TEL. CO.

44TH ST., 225 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite or singly; private bath; gentlemen; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—By very good North German American cook; good bread and cake baker; no washing; references. 351 East 12th St., third floor.

COOK.—Competent cook wishes a situation in private family in city or country; best of reference. Address J. H., 233 9th Ave., care Koehl.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By single man; best city references; thoroughly experienced in care of horses and carriages. T. B. Ferguson's stable, 103 West 53d St.

Miscellaneous.

ABLE PHYSICIAN, WITH EXPERT TRAINING, free until Jan. 1 to act as substitute, travel with family, or do hospital work; terms in proper capacity, moderate. Address P., 129 West 61st St.

THE TRADES.

MATTRESSES REMADE AT CUSTOMERS' residences in three hours a specialty; new tickings and hair supplied; sole users of own patented oscillating hair carding machines and collapsible benches. THE MAUBORGNE METHOD, 846 9th Av., 55th and 56th Sts. Telephone, 967 Columbus.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—First-class, clean-cut, able-bodied and intelligent men for conductors and motormen. Apply 40 State St., daily, in the morning, Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

WANTED—Contractors to "hem" handkerchiefs. Apply at the Imperial Mfg. Co., 106 Franklin St.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—The people of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Adam Emmerich, William Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of John Emmerich; Frederick M. H. Emmerich, Elizabeth Emmerich, Henry Klein, Carl Klein, Emma Brennen, Daniel Emmerich, George Emmerich, son of Daniel Emmerich; Carl Emmerich, Elizabeth Ohl, Adolph Emmerich, Elizabetha Emmerich, and John Emmerich, the heirs and next of kin of ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Jacob C. Goebel of Congers, Rockland County, in the State of New York, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York to have a certain instrument in writing, bearing date the 12th day of June, 1897, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of Eliza Buttner, late of the County of New York, deceased; therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of the County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 28th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one; if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed; or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County, at the City of New York, the 2d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au7-1aw6wM

CUMING, JAMES R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES R. CUMING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Richard W. Freedman, No. 2 Wall Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 20th day of January next.—Dated New York, the first day of July, 1899. LETTITIA CUMING, ALMON GOODWIN, HENRY THOMPSON, Executrix and Executors. RICHARD W. FREEDMAN, Attorney for Executors, No. 2 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, N. Y. City. jy3-1aw6mM

HULSEBERG, MARIA.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Henry D. Otten, individually and as executor of the last will and testament of MARIA HULSEBERG, deceased, Henry Hulseberg, John Carle Hulseberg, Lena Hulseberg, George Hulseberg, Ettie Ziegler, Leonora Henrietta Wellbrock, Frederick Wellbrock, Howard Wellbrock, Henrietta Wellbrock, Anna K. Voight, Christopher Otten, Catherine W. Thiemann, Louisa Von Kass, Adolph Von Kaas, Henrietta Dieckmann, Theodore Dieckmann, Netta Dieckmann, Ida Dieckmann, Emma Dieckmann, Gerhardt Dieckmann, Frederick Dieckmann, Wilhelmina Dieckmann, George Dieckmann, and Louise Otten as sole legatee and devisee under the last will and testament of Gerhardt Otten, deceased. Send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear before our Surrogate of the County of New York, at the Surrogate's Court of said county, held at the County Court House in the City of New York, on the (25th) twenty-fifth day of October, 1899, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to show cause why the probate of the alleged last will and testament and of the alleged codicil thereto of Maria Hulseberg, late of the County of New York, should not be revoked, and each of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said county, at the City of New York, the 28th day of June, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

jy31-1aw6wM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH F. JENNINGS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Butler, Notman, Joline & Mynderse, No. 54 Wall Street, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on or before the 1st day of December, 1899.—Dated New York, May 29th, 1899.

MARY J. RYAN, Executrix. PATRICK J. JENNINGS, Executor. BUTLER, NOTMAN, JOLINE & MYNDERSE, Attorneys for Executors, No. 54 Wall Street, (Manhattan,) New York City. my29-1aw6mM

KYLE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KYLE, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of William Armstrong, 206 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the ninth day of December next.—Dated New York, the 27th day of May, 1899. THOMAS H. KYLE, Executor. WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, Attorney for Executor, Borough of Manhattan, 206 Broadway, City of New York. my29-1z w6mM

LIMAN, GEORGE.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent, to Marie Liman, Max Liman, Hugo Liman, Paul Liman, Oscar Liman, the heirs and next of kin of GEORGE LIMAN, otherwise known as GEORGE W. LIMAN, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Marie Liman of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of the New York to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George Liman, otherwise known as George W. Liman, late of the County of New York, deceased, therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the Copnty of New York, on the 26th day of September, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testiment.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed. Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 2d day of August in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

[L. S.] J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

au7-1aw6wM

SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, JOSE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSE SARRA Y VALLDEJULI, late of Havana, Cuba, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his place of transacting business, the office of Lanman & Kemp, Nos. 68 and 70 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 21st day of December next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of June, 1899.

CELIA HERNANDEZ DE SARRA, Ancillary Administratrix. COUDERT BROTHERS, Attys. for Ancillary Administratrix, 71 Broadway, N. Y.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —MARGARET CAHILL, formerly MARGARET CALAHAN, plaintiff, against THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK and the unknown persons who are or may be heirs at law of John Calahan, deceased, and the unknown persons who have or claim to have some title to, or an interest in, the real property known as No. 156 East 111th Street, situate in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, in this State, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment made and entered in the above-entitled action, dated June 15th, 1899, directing among other things the sale of the real property hereinafter described, I, the undersigned, the referee therein named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the 26th day of September, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the following described premises, viz.:

All the equal undivided one-half part or share of all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known by the street number 156 East 111th Street, New York City, and being more particularly described as follows:

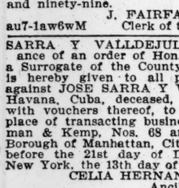
Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, distant forty-nine feet and six inches east of the southeast corner of One Hundred and Eleventh Street and Lexington Avenue, at or immediately in front of the centre of a party wall; thence southerly part of the way through said party wall and parallel with Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block eighteen feet nine inches; thence northerly part of the way through another party wall and parallel with said Lexington Avenue one hundred feet eleven inches to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eleventh Street, and thence westerly along said street eighteen feet nine inches to the point or place of beginning.

Dated July 19, 1899.

THOMAS F. DONNELLY, Referee. M. B. & A. M. MACLAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 102 Chambers Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property, an equal undivided one-half part of which is to be sold:

111th Street.



156 East 111th St.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—MARIA A. VALENTINE, plaintiff, against DANIEL H. VALENTINE and others, defendants.

In pursuance of an interlocutory judgment of partition and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 2nd day of September, 1898, as amended by order dated February 24, 1899, and as further amended by order dated June 27, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Sales Room, Number 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 6th day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon, on said day, by Charles A. Berrian, auctioneer, the premises directed in said judgment and orders to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All those two certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and known and designated by the numbers 14 and 15 on a map entitled "Map for partition sale of property belonging to the estate of Daniel Valentine, deceased, situate at Fordham Borough of the Bronx, N. Y. C.," made by Douglas Knox, Civil Engineer and City Surveyor, and filed in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 1st, 1899, said lots taken separately being bounded and described as follows:

Lot Number 14—Beginning at a point on the westerly side of Webster Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northwesterly corner of E. 195th St. and Webster Avenue, running thence northerly along the westerly side of Webster Avenue 25 feet, thence westerly at right angles to Webster Avenue one hundred and 61-100 feet to the easterly line of lot Number 15 on said map, thence southerly parallel with Webster Avenue along the easterly side of lot Number 15 feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

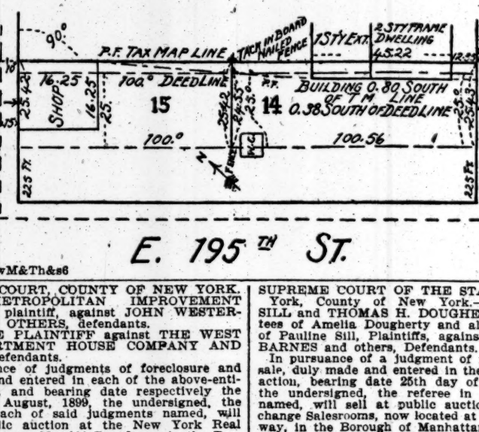
Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; HENRY KELLY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:



au14-2aw3wM&Th&s6

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —The METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, plaintiff, against JOHN WESTERVELT AND OTHERS, defendants.

THE SAME PLAINTIFF against THE WEST END APARTMENT HOUSE COMPANY AND OTHERS, defendants.

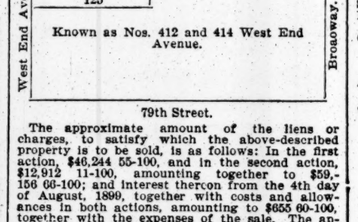
In pursuance of judgments of foreclosure and sale made and entered in each of the above-entitled actions, and bearing date respectively the 7th day of August, 1899, the undersigned, the referee in each of said judgments named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of August, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Herbert A. Sherman, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgments to be sold, and described as follows:

All that certain plot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City and State of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Eightieth Street with the easterly side of West End Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of Eightieth Street one hundred and twenty-five feet; thence southerly, parallel with West End Avenue, sixty feet; thence westerly, parallel with Eightieth Street and part of the way through a party wall one hundred and twenty-five feet to the easterly side of West End Avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of West End Avenue sixty feet to the southerly side of Eightieth Street at the point or place of beginning.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

CLARENCE L. WESTCOTT, Attorney for plaintiff, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold:

80th Street.



79th Street.

The approximate amount of the liens or charges, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is as follows: In the first action, $46,244 55-100, and in the second action, $12,912 11-100, amounting together to $59,-156 66-100; and interest thereon from the 4th day of August, 1899, together with costs and allowances in both actions, amounting to $655 60-100, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $2,350 and interest.

The premises will be sold subject to a prior mortgage, on which is due the sum of $73,000 and interest thereon at six per cent. per annum from February 5th, 1898.—Dated New York, August 9th, 1899. THOMAS ALLISON, Referee.

au10-2aw3wTh&M&au31

ST. NICHOLAS AVENUE AND 117TH STREET. —New York Supreme Court, County of New York.—NEW YORK SECURITY AND TRUST COMPANY, plaintiff, vs. MAUD NESBIT, et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale duly entered in the above-entitled action on the 29th day of July, 1899, I, the undersigned, Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 21st day of August, 1899, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by William M. Ryan, auctioneer, the premises described in said judgment as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying, and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, and bounded and described as follows:

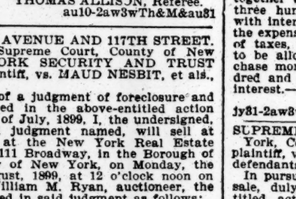
Beginning at a point on the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, distant one hundred and thirty-two (132) feet and eleven (11) inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street with the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; running thence northerly, parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, one hundred (100) feet and eleven (11) inches; thence easterly, parallel with the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Seventeenth and One Hundred and Eighteenth Streets; thence easterly, along said centre line of the block, seventy (70) feet eleven and one-half (11½) inches to the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue; thence southerly, along the westerly line of St. Nicholas Avenue, eighty-eight (88) feet and nine and three-quarters (9¾) inches; thence westerly, on a line parallel with One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, ninety-two (92) feet five and one-eighth (5⅛) inches; thence southerly, on a line parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue, twenty-five (25) feet two and three-quarters (2¾) inches to the northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street; and thence westerly, along the said northerly line of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning; be the said several dimensions more or less.

Dated New York, July 31st, 1899.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 31 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



117th Street.

The approximate aggregate amount of the plaintiff's lien upon the premises, with interest, costs, and disbursements, is $27,430, and of taxes, assessments, and water rates, $1,183.54. The approximate aggregate amount of prior liens upon the property is $25,000.

RUFUS B. COWING, Referee.

BOWERS & SANDS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

jy21-2aw6wM&Th&au21

SURROGATE NOTICES.

THEES, JOHN D.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. THEES, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of Sackett & Lang, No. 99 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of September next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of March, 1899. ANNA THEES, OSCAR D. THEES, JOHN D. THEES, Jr., Executors. SACKETT & LANG, Attorneys for Executors, 99 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City. mh6-1aw6mM

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM A. THACHER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—1,843.

To the creditors of William A. Thacher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 7th day of August, A. D. 1899, the said William A. Thacher was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of George C. Holt, Referee, No. 43 Pine Street, New York City, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1899, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

GEORGE C. HOLT, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Aug. 12, 1899.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

15 twenty-five feet, thence easterly and along the northerly line of lot Number 13 as shown on said map one hundred and 56-100 feet to the westerly side of Webster Avenue, the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

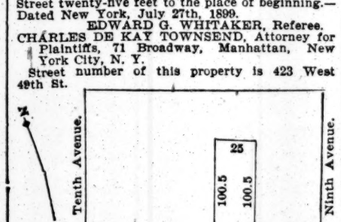
Lot Number 15—Beginning at a point on the easterly side of Decatur Avenue distant 225 feet northerly from the northeasterly corner of East 195th Street and Decatur Avenue, running thence northerly along the easterly side of Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet, thence easterly at right angles to Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the westerly line of lot Number 14 on said map, thence southerly along the westerly line of lot Number 14 and parallel with Decatur Avenue twenty-five feet to the northerly line of lot Number 16 on said map, thence westerly at right angles to Decatur Avenue and along the northerly line of said lot Number 16 to the easterly side of Decatur Avenue one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less.

Said lots Numbers 14 and 15 are sold subject to any and all building and fence encroachments which may now exist on the northerly line thereof as shown by the annexed diagram, the purchaser to take all right, title, and interest of the parties to this action in the land covered by said building and fence.—Dated N. Y., August 9, 1899.

JOHN SABINE SMITH, Referee.

ABEL CROOK, Attorney for Plaintiff, 93 Nassau St., N. Y. City; SHERMAN W. KNEVALS, Guardian ad litem; HENRY KELLY, Attorneys for Defendant Dora A. Valentine; JOHN A. CARNEY, Attorney for defendants Priscilla Bogardus et al.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. The property is vacant, and has no street numbers and is not subject to any liens:



West 49th Street.

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is twenty-one thousand six hundred and sixteen 87-100 ($21,616.87) dollars, with interest thereon from twentieth day of July, 1899, together with costs and allowances amounting to three hundred and ninety-one ($391.00) dollars, with interest from July 25th, 1899, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is six hundred and eighty-five 85-100 ($685.85) dollars and interest.—Dated New York, July 27th, 1899.

EDWARD G. WHITAKER, Referee.

jy31-2aw8wM&S&au21&22

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—FANNIE FALK, plaintiff, vs. CARRIE M. YERMILYA and others, defendants.

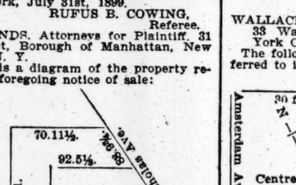
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the ninth day of August, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, at No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on the seventh day of September, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, the premises by said judgment directed to be sold, and therein described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street, distant thirty (30) feet easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street with the easterly side of Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue; and running thence southerly, parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line, seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches; thence northerly and again parallel with Tenth (or Amsterdam) Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, ninety-nine (99) feet and eleven (11) inches, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth (144th) Street; and thence westerly seventeen (17) feet and six (6) inches, to the point or place of beginning.—Dated August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

WALLACH & COOK, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 38 Wall St., Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:

No. 474 West 144th Street.



The approximate amount of the lien to satisfy which the above-mentioned premises are to be sold is $12,916.67 with interest thereon from the 8th day of August, 1899, and $350.47 costs and extra allowance, with interest thereon from the 9th day of August, 1899. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and croton water rates, which are to be allowed out of the purchase money or paid by the referee, is $295.54.—Dated New York, August 10th, 1899.

WARREN W. FOSTER, Referee.

au14-2aw4wM&Th

SURROGATE NOTICES.

GILBOUGH, JOHN W.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN W. GILBOUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of ADAMS & ADAMS, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) in the City of New York, on or before the 27th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 13th day of May, 1899. EMILY C. GILBOUGH, Executrix. ADAMS & ADAMS, Attorneys for Executrix, No. 320 Broadway, (Manhattan,) New York City. my15-1aw6mM.

GOLDMAN, MANASSAH L.—IN PURSUANCE of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MANASSAH L. GOLDMAN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, Room 806, No. 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New York, the 1st day of May, 1899. EDWARD GOTTLIEB, Executor. ENGELER & TRAUTMANN, Attorneys for Executor, 132 Nassau St., Borough of Manhattan, New York. my1-1aw8mM

MADDEN, MARY M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY M. MADDEN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Reid, Esselstyn & Ketcham, No. 35 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 5th day of January, 1900.—Dated New York, the 1st day of July, 1899. WILLIAM H. PORTER, Executor. REID, ESSELSTYN & KETCHAM, Attorneys for Executor, 35 Wall Street, New York City. jy5-1aw6mM

LEGAL NOTICES.

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at Part I. in and for the City and County of New York, at the Court House in said City on the 26th day of May, 1899.—Present, Hon. Henry E. Beekman, Justice.—In the matter of the voluntary dissolution of BUENA VISTA REALTY COMPANY.

Upon the original petition with the schedules attached thereto of August Belmont, Walther Luttgen, and Bernard Hamburger, a majority of the Directors of Buena Vista Realty Company, a domestic corporation having its principal office in the City of New York, praying for a final order dissolving the corporation as prescribed in Title 11 of Chapter 17 of the Code of Civil Procedure, said petition, schedules, and order being on file in the County Clerk's office on the 18th day of April, 1899, and upon reading and filing the affidavit of Charles Stewart Davison, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899, with copies of said petition and schedules thereunto attached; and the notice of this application to the Attorney General of the State of New York, and the proof of service of said petition and schedules, and of this proposed order and the accompanying papers by affidavit of Samuel J. Benson, verified on the 11th day of May, 1899; after hearing Charles Stewart Davison, of counsel for said petitioners, and no one appearing in opposition thereto, it is

Ordered, that all persons interested in the corporation Buena Vista Realty Company show cause before this Court at a Special Term thereof, to be held in the Court House in the City of New York in Part I. thereof on the 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, on Tuesday, the 5th day of September, 1899, why the said corporation should not be dissolved.

Further ordered that a copy of this order be published at least once in each of the three weeks immediately preceding the time fixed herein for showing cause in the newspaper printed at Albany in which legal notices are required to be published, (if any,) and also in The New York Law Journal and in The New York Times, both published in the City and County of New York, wherein this order is to be entered.

(Sgd.) Enter. HENRY R. BEEKMAN, J. S. C.

au14-1aw4wM

SUMMONSES.

SUPREME

DE LA SALLE CANONIZED

Saint's Crown for the Founder of Christian Schools.

HIS WORK FOR EDUCATION

Many of the Most Enlightened Methods Used by Him—British Parliamentary Indorsement.

John Baptist de la Salle, the celebrated founder of the community of Brothers of the Christian Schools, is now a saint. The decree of canonization issued by the Congregation of Rites in Rome has been affirmed by the Pope. This fact has been made known to the Christian Brothers throughout the world, and there is universal rejoicing in the community in consequence. Abbé de la Salle had been declared blessed by Pope Leo XIII. in February, 1888. The ceremony of canonization is expected to take place in Paris next year, and Christian Brothers from every country will participate in it, for the great educational work initiated by de la Salle has grown to such proportions that there is scarcely a Catholic community to be found which has not its Christian Brothers' school, and many important colleges are conducted by the order, including the Manhattan College in this city and St. John's College, in Washington.

John Baptist de la Salle was born in Rheims on April 30, 1651. He was of noble lineage. At the age of twelve he received the tonsure; at sixteen he was named canon of the Cathedral of Rheims, and at nineteen was graduated from the university in that city, and was sent to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, in Paris, to pursue his theological studies. On the Feast of Pentecost, 1672, he received the order of sub-deaconship; three years later that of deaconship, and on Easter Sunday, 1678, that of the priesthood.

The Venerable Père Roland, theologian of the Chapter of Rheims, was Abbé de la Salle's spiritual adviser. He had founded a sisterhood for the education of poor girls, and feeling his end near he charged his young friend with the care and protection of the rising institute. Scarcely had he assumed the management of the sisterhood when an appeal was made to him to open a school for poor boys. He did so, but in a short time his teachers left him. Thereupon he resolved to give up his canonry, and devote his life to the education of the poor. With his purpose ever before him he traveled through France, mostly on foot and sleeping on the bare ground, but he succeeded in establishing schools not only in his own diocese, but in the dioceses of Paris, Rouen, Avignon, Chartres, Laon, Troyes, St. Omer, Boulogne, Marseilles, and several other towns.

About this time many miracles are ascribed to him. One of the Christian Brothers who was in extremis expressed a wish to see him. Abbé de la Salle undertook a long journey to gratify the dying brother's wish. When he reached his bedside he embraced him, and the sick priest immediately recovered his health. Brother Timothy, who at a later day became General, was sick. He requested Abbé de la Salle to make the sign of the cross over him. This he did and Brother Timothy arose from his bed well and able to work. On one occasion when his community had no bread he went to the chapel, knelt before the tabernacle, and said: "Lord, we have no bread." At that very instant the bell rang and a basket of bread, it is said, was found at the door.

Whatever his power for working miracles may or may not have been, Abbé de la Salle's system of education was far in advance of his time. Lucard, in his work on education, says: "Lancaster, Uhland, Pestalozzi, and Jacolot deserve well of the people; but de la Salle, in his 'Government of Schools,' will be found to have introduced all that is good in their methods and much more that their experience never discovered."

A committee in its report to the British Parliament some years ago said: "Had we known the system of the Christian Brothers, Lancasterian methods would never have been tolerated in our schools." De la Salle insisted upon the value of object lessons as far back as 1687. De la Salle first seriously studied the question of normal schools in 1683. The saint died on Good Friday, 1719.

OUTINGS FOR "LITTLE MOTHERS."

Funds Needed to Carry on the Work of the Aid Association.

The "Little Mothers'" Aid Association appeals for funds to provide outings for the class which the association is specially designed to assist. "Unless," writes Mrs. J. H. Johnston, the President, "we have immediate assistance we must deprive hundreds of the patient toilers of their one anticipated holiday of the year."

Only one requirement is made by the association of those whom it provides a day's outing. They must be veritable "Little Mothers" in their homes, and therefore have no opportunity for a holiday unless special arrangements are made. These arrangements the association looks after, and the baby whom the older child takes care of, is either sent to a day nursery or provided for in some other way. Seven hundred and eighty-two "little mothers" have already enjoyed a day's outing in Pelham Park this Summer, and hundreds more are expectantly awaiting their turns. But the money necessary for their car fare and food is lacking, and the officers of the association are compelled to appeal to the public.

Contributions may be sent to the President at "Happy Day House," 304 East Twenty-first Street, or to the Treasurer, George P. Hall, Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street. The outings are given on Tuesdays in May, June, September, and October, and on Fridays in July and August. Visitors are cordially invited to the holiday house in Pelham Bay Park.

NEW HOME FOR THE BLIND.

Cornerstone of the Building Laid with Appropriate Ceremony.

The cornerstone of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Home for the Blind, in Pavonia Avenue, near Baldwin Avenue, Jersey City, was laid yesterday by Bishop Wigger, assisted by several priests attached to the local churches. Delegations from all the Roman Catholic societies of Hudson County took part in the exercises. Addresses were delivered by Mgr. Seoton, Fathers Petit and O'Neill, Mayor Hoos, Joseph M. Noonan, and ex-Fire Commissioner John J. Cone.

The building will be five stories high, of brownstone and buff-colored brick. There will be a roof garden, which may be inclosed with glass in unpleasant weather. On the ground floor will be a chapel. The building will be of the Renaissance style, and will accommodate 200 patients. It will cost $35,000, and will be finished about Christmas. It will be in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, who will give especial attention to the education of blind children.

REAL ESTATE AGENT FAILS.

Andrew Semsssena, Jr., Files a Petition—Liabilities, $138,254.81.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 13.—Andrew Semassena, Jr., who haidled a large amount of real estate in this city, has filed a petition in bankruptcy. His liabilities are $138,254.81 and his estimated assets $134,585.37.

There are judgments against him amounting to $78,716.81, divided as follows: Henry Congar, $54,754.44; Mrs. Elizabeth H. Greene, $6,914.01; Essex County Bank, $7,342.98; German National Bank, $5,078.08; North Ward Bank, $2,561.45; Second National Bank, $1,058.42, and National Newark Banking Company, $1,007.43. Most of these judgments are for money loaned on notes indorsed.

Mining Expert in Bellevue.

Ruggles W. Clapp, seventy-two years old, married, a coal mining expert, who has lived of late at the Sturtevant House, walked into Bellevue Hospital yesterday, saying he had been drinking hard and wanted a chance to straighten up. Clapp is a "forty-niner," and made enough money on the gold coast to place him in easy circumstances. Later he came East and became a developer of coal mines, and here, too, was successful.

Brooklyn Naval Militia Return.

The Brooklyn Naval Militia, comprising about 250 men, under Commander Forshew, arrived yesterday on the United States auxiliary cruiser Prairie. The Prairie left here about a week ago with the reserves for target practice and drill instruction. She anchored yesterday in the upper bay.

POISON IN "MUSHROOM" STEW.

Mrs. Grasser and Four Guests Have Narrow Escapes—Thinks Huckster Sold Her Toadstools.

Five persons, a hostess and her four guests, were seriously poisoned yesterday at 130 East Houston Street, by eating freely of "mushroom" stew. The victims were Mrs. Anna Grasser, forty years old, living at the above number; Jane Robbins, twenty-seven years old, and Annie Klein, twenty-three years old, dressmakers; Rose Cohen, twenty years old, a trimmer, and Louis Ullman, forty-two years old, a tailor.

One of the dishes upon which Mrs. Grasser placed great reliance to make an impression upon her guests was the stew aforesaid, and events proved how successful she was. Soon after eating the mixture—which all at first declared to be delicious—the visitors became ill, and Mrs. Grasser then succumbed. They were unconscious when a neighbor discovered their plight and hastily called in a policeman.

A physician who came from Gouverneur Hospital, in response to an urgency call, discovered obvious symptoms of poisoning, and he applied heroic measures, giving antidotes and using the stomach pump. Mrs. Grasser revived first and told what had caused the trouble. With this knowledge the physician found it easier to cope with the other cases, and in two hours had all out of danger and able later to go home.

Mrs. Grasser explained that she purchased the "mushrooms" from a street huckster. She said she got a big basketful for ten cents, and bought them because they were cheap. The physician took some of the mixture to have it analyzed. While not positive, he said that his opinion was that the stuff was made up of the poisonous fungi known as toadstools.

The police say there have been several similar cases of less seriousness in that neighborhood of late. They believe some unscrupulous person is selling the poisonous stuff knowingly. If such proves to be the case and he is caught he will get a term in Sing Sing.

The house where Mrs. Grasser lives is a rear tenement. She is a poor woman and all her guests are in similar circumstances. To avoid the notoriety that would come to her friends, Mrs. Grasser declined to give their addresses. She said all had fully recovered and gone home.

"But, oh, my!" she exclaimed. "No more mushrooms for me. Next time my company gets meat and potatoes. And maybe a little pie!"

POLICEMAN CAIN EXONERATED.

Charge of Unwarrantably Clubbing a Prisoner Not Sustained.

Policeman Cain of the Mercer Street Station, who was charged by a prisoner, Charles Evans of 369 East One Hundred and Tenth Street, with clubbing him while arresting him early on Saturday morning, was examined by Magistrate Cornell yesterday morning and exonerated.

Cain found Evans loitering about the doorway of a small jewelry store near Broadway and Astor Place at 2:30 o'clock Saturday morning. He accosted him and asked what he was doing. Evans replied that it was none of his business, as he had a right to walk in the street. Cain told him he would lock him up if he did not give an account of himself, and Evans said that he was well known at a restaurant which was open near by. Cain took him there, and found that nobody knew him. Then he took him to the station house, but on the way Evans suddenly attacked him and threw him in the gutter. Cain used his stick, and the result was that when Evans appeared before the Sergeant he had two serious scalp wounds.

In court on Saturday Evans charged the policeman with abusing him, and Magistrate Cornell said he would investigate the clubbing and hold the policeman if Evans's charge was sustained. He had Sergt. Isaac Frank, who was at the desk when Evans was locked up, summoned to court yesterday. Sergt. Frank said that he questioned Policeman Cain about Evans's condition when he brought him in, and the policeman told him that Evans had suddenly assaulted him, getting one scalp wound by falling against the curb and the other from his nightstick, which he used while they were rolling together in the gutter, at Waverley Place and Broadway. He had Evans attended to, and was satisfied by the evasive replies that Evans gave that Cain was right in arresting him. Cain was a good policeman, it was stated, who had no charges against him and had done good work in the department.

Evans told the Magistrate that Sergt. Frank had said, when he was brought in, "I've been longer on the force than you have, but I never had to use a man like that," and that Cain replied, "Well, you never had such a —— —— case as this to bring in."

Sergt. Frank said that Cain made no such remark. He said that Evans was no doubt taking advantage of the questions he asked Cain about the prisoner.

Policeman Cain told the Magistrate that while he was wrestling with Evans in the gutter he jabbed at him with the stick, which he held in his hand, but did not club the man after they were up.

Evans told the Magistrate that he was a plasterer and had a job near the Battery, and was on his way there when Cain arrested him. He said he worked from 7 till 6, and explained his walking in Broadway at 2:30 o'clock in the morning by saying that he had been overcome by heat the day before and had slept during the afternoon.

Magistrate Cornell said that Policeman Cain's story had been the same all along, and Evans was evidently lying. He didn't believe in clubbing, but Cain had some excuse for using the club as he did. He discharged the prisoner, who had been held as a suspicious person.

THIEVES TACKLED WRONG BOY.

Robbed Him of $25, but Were Caught After a Lively Chase.

Francis Actis, a sixteen-year-old boy of 56 Macdougal Street, who looks two or three years younger, was the complainant in Jefferson Market Court yesterday against Jacob Weiss of 1,642 Madison Avenue, and Leo Gerofski of 132 Allen Street, seventeen and sixteen years old, respectively, who robbed him of $25 which he had got by cashing a check on the East River Bank for his employers on Saturday.

Actis works for John F. Wilhelm at 144 Wooster Street. The two boys were standing outside the bank when he went in, and he noticed that they waited for him and followed him when he came out. He went across Bleecker Street, putting his bankbook in his trousers and the money in the small pocket of his coat.

He saw the boys were still following him when he got to Mercer Street, so he ran and jumped on a truck that was going his way. Weiss and Gerofski ran and jumped on the truck, too. One got on each side of him, and then they pretended to get into a fight with each other. While they were at it Actis, who knew what they were up to, felt Weiss reach into his pocket and get the money. Then both jumped off and ran up a side street toward Houston Street.

Actis ran after them shouting that they were thieves, and a crowd followed. They ran as far as Houston Street, where they caught a westbound car. They were so excited that one of them sat down in a woman's lap, and another passenger told them he would throw them off the car if they didn't look out.

Gerofski gave the conductor a half-dollar, and at the same time asked Weiss if he had got the money. Weiss said he had. Before the conductor gave back the change Actis caught up with the car and the thieves jumped off.

Sigmund Stern of Far Rockaway was on the car and saw what was up. He ran and caught Weiss, while Policeman Muller of the Macdougal Street Station got the other after a chase.

Actis told a straight story to the Magistrate. Stern was also present as a witness. Weiss waived examination, and both prisoners were held for trial.

Gas Main Explodes in New Street.

The explosion of a gas main in front of 17 New Street yesterday afternoon, was followed by the ignition of the gas in some unknown manner, and Policeman Driscoll, who was nearby, ran to the quarters of Engine No. 10, in Stone Street, and turned in a still alarm. Two firemen put out the blaze in a few minutes, the loss being confined to a tearing up of a small section of the street.

Answer to Correspondent.

HENRY VALK.—Taxes for 1899 are due and payable on Sept. 1 at the offices of the Deputy Receiver of Taxes, in the various boroughs. In the Borough of Queens this office is in the Long Island City Hall. The rate in the Borough of Queens is $8.27445 on each $100 of assessed valuation.

GROWING TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Disposition Manifested There to Buy All the Goods Possible from the United States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—Japan and her new tariff, treaties, and relations to foreigners are the subjects of a monograph just prepared by the Treasury Bureau of Statistics.

No other nation has experienced such a remarkable growth in its commerce with Japan as has the United States. Japanese official figures give the importations from the United States in 1893 at 6,090,408 yen and in 1898 at 40,001,097 yen. Meantime her importations from England increased from 27,929,628 yen to 62,707,572 yen; those from Germany from 7,318,134 yen to 25,610,961 yen; those from France from 3,305,277 yen to 6,979,982 yen, and those from China from 17,095,975 yen to 30,523,860 yen, while the only part of the world which has experienced an increase at all to be compared with that of the United States is the British East Indies, whose increase has been from 8,679,029 yen, in 1893, to 40,764,244 yen, in 1898.

Japan's importations have grown enormously in the last five years. In 1893 they amounted to 88,257,172 yen, and in 1898 to 277,502,166 yen. Meantime her exports have grown from 89,712,864 yen, in 1893, to 165,753,752 yen, in 1898. Thus the exports have doubled and the imports have trebled in the period under consideration. The disposition of Japan is to look to the United States for a constantly increasing proportion of its supplies. In 1893 the United States furnished less than 7 per cent. of the imports into Japan, and in 1898 14.4 per cent., while England, the principal competitor in the markets of the East, which in 1893 furnished 32 per cent. of Japan's importations, in 1898 furnished 22.6 per cent. Not only have the producers and exporters of the United States developed in the last few years a disposition to push their sales in that country, but Japan herself is showing a disposition to make her purchases from the nearest markets—those of the United States—and has recently established steamship lines connecting with United States ports.

Japan, by reason of recent events, is the nearest neighbor to the United States, aside from those whose territory is actually contiguous—Canada and Mexico. Her comparatively recent exchange of mainland territory to Russia for the line of islands stretching northwardly from her central group brings her territory within about 500 miles of that of the United States in the Aleutian chain of islands, while at the south her newly acquired Island of Formosa lies within less than 200 miles of the Philippines. Thus not only are the United States and Japan neighbors territorially, but their insular possessions combined stretch along the entire Pacific Coast of Asia from arctic to equatorial waters.

AMATEUR SWIMMER'S FEAT.

Jumps from a Ferryboat to Show His Skill.

A somewhat exciting impromptu swimming exhibition was given in the Hudson River, near Jersey City, yesterday by Dr. Philip Stahl. He arrived from Germany on Saturday, intending to make his home with Charles Otto of 195 Springfield Avenue, Newark, N. J. Mr. Otto was to have met him on his arrival, but failed to do so.

Dr. Stahl telegraphed to Mr. Otto that he would go to Brooklyn and visit some friends there, and would be ready to go to Newark on Sunday. Mr. Otto went to Brooklyn yesterday, and he and Dr. Stahl afterward went to Central Park. They took passage for Jersey City by the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Chicago at 5:30 o'clock P. M. Dr. Stahl and Mr. Otto stood in the bow. When in midriver Dr. Stahl said he was an expert swimmer, and could beat the boat to Jersey City. His friend laughed, and Dr. Stahl said he would prove his statement. Mr. Otto tried to restrain him, but Dr. Stahl sprang to the guard rail and jumped overboard. He struck out lustily for the Jersey shore, but the boat was stopped and a rope was thrown to Dr. Stahl. He at first refused to grasp it, saying he could easily swim to the shore, but finally yielded to the solicitations of Mr. Otto and was hauled on board the boat.

When the Chicago reached Jersey City Dr. Stahl was given into the custody of the police. He was taken to the Gregory Street Police Station, but as there was no one present to make a charge against him he was released. He was advised to go to a hotel and dry his clothing, but he insisted on going at once to Newark. He said a wetting would not hurt him.

MUSIC IN THE PARKS.

Programmes This Evening for Washington Square and Corlears Hook.

There will be music at Washington Square Park by Halle's Military Concert Band today at 8 P. M. The following is the programme:

"Hail Columbia."
March, "Columbia Forever" (New.) ..... Halle
Overture, "Count of Essex" ..... Mercadante
Descriptive, "A Bicycle Ride" ..... Jaxone
Synopsis.—Bugle Call—Muster—The Start—A Merry Spin Over Rough Roads—Complications—Breaking—Lamentations—Halt at an Inn—The Maiden with the Blue Eyes—Love at First Sight—Tender Parting—Mattern Mended—Start Afresh—A Close Race—A Rapid Ride Home.
Popular Melodies ..... Boettger
Patrol, "Guard Mount" ..... Eilenberg
Cake Walk, "Rusty Dusty" ..... Mullen
Cornet Solo ..... Selected
Mr. R. L. Halle.
Excerpts from "Maritana" ..... Wallace
a.—Intermezzo. "Love in Idleness" ..... Macbeth
b.—"My Ann Eliza" ..... Williams
Wedding March from "Midsummer's Night's Dream" ..... Mendelssohn
"Star-Spangled Banner."

At Corlears Hook Park A. Camera's Military Band will give this programme:

Prelude, "Star-Spangled Banner" ..... Key
Overture, "Colombo," (new) ..... A. Camera
Waltz, "La Carmela" ..... Frank Witmark
Grand Fantasia, "Cavalleria Rusticana," (by request) ..... Mascagni
Chorus from "I Lombardi" ..... Verdi
"My Old Kentucky Home" ..... O. Langey
Bells Solo, Selected ..... Brow. William C.
"Midnight in the Country" ..... Carlin
Grand Fantasia, "Faust" ..... Gounod
Czardas (No. 1) Airs Hongroise ..... Micheles
Popular Medley, Songs of the Day ..... Beyer
"Home, Sweet Home."

RUN DOWN BY A WOMAN.

Bicyclist's Carelessness Causes Serious Injury to Joseph Rebhan.

The police of the Hamburg Avenue Station, Williamsburg, vainly tried yesterday to establish the identity of the woman who on Saturday night, while riding a bicycle in Bushwick Avenue, ran into Josef Rebhan, thirty-two years old, of 268 Troutman Street. Rebhan is in St. Catharine's Hospital with a fracture of the skull. The woman was riding at a high rate of speed when she ran him down. Both fell, but the woman was quickly on her feet, remounted her bicycle, and rode off. Rebhan was stunned, and after being assisted to the sidewalk he was helped to his home, where he complained of pains in his head.

Dr. Berlenback of 9 Stuyvesant Avenue, who was summoned, discovered that Rebhan's skull was fractured, and advised his removal to the hospital. Rebhan was unable to give the police a description of the woman, save that she seemed to be very young.

Arrivals on La Bretagne.

Among the passengers on the steamship La Bretagne, which arrived from Havre yesterday, were Mgr. José Homobons Anaya, Mgr. Falcon, the Rev. Fathers Luis Quinteros, Hilario Navarro, Benjamin Gonzalez, Jésus Carillo, P. Gervais, and Patrick Kearns, Abbé Ballard, Abbé Prévost and Mlle. Prévost, Lady Abben Pynsent, Prof. Schoenenberger, Baron H. Dard, and Bishops Ignacio Diaz, Atenogenes Silva, and Francisco Campos. The Bishops, who are from South America, attended a council at Rome, which lasted six weeks. Another passenger was Thomas M. King, President of the Pittsburg and Western Railway, who had been to visit his children at school in France.

Old Lackawanna Employe's Suicide.

Henry Strube, sixty-five years old, of 55 Griffith Street, Jersey City, committed suicide yesterday by taking carbolic acid. He was a carpenter, and had been employed in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad shops for twenty-eight years. He was discharged in April last, before the change of management took place. His wife died a year ago after a long and painful illness, from cancer of the stomach. He had spent all his money—about $1,000—in vain efforts to cure her, and after her death he told his son William with whom he made his home, that he had nothing to live for and might as well kill himself. No attention was paid to this threat, as he was well provided for by his sons and daughters.

Whoever wants to "bag" a new pair of trousers should know that the prices of 50 different patterns have been cut 50 cents to $3.

Same unfriendly treatment to some men's fancy sack suits saves you $2 to $6.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
569 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

CARPETS.
ROYAL WILTONS.
(The Best Wearing Carpets Made.)
In exclusive designs and colorings.
The finest assortment ever shown!
SPECIAL SALE OF
New Hartford Rugs.
Equal in Effect to an Oriental and Very Durable.
Woven in One Piece.
CANNOT BE FOUND ELSEWHERE IN THE CITY.
(In Carpet Sizes.)
Summer Furniture and Furnishings;
Consisting of LACE AND SWISS CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.
AT ABOUT ½ REGULAR PRICES.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

For Nervous Exhaustion
there is no remedy equal to
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

AMUSEMENTS.

MANHATTAN BEACH TO-DAY
4 & 7 P.M. SOUSA AND HIS BAND
8 P.M. PAIN'S SPECTACLE & FIREWORKS.
9 P.M. WEBER & FIELDS | HURLY BURLY
AND ENTIRE COMPANY.
Matinée Saturday at 4.

THE B'way, 44 & 45 Sts. One Adm. to all!
NEW YORK! The Great Golden Spectacle! 500 people! Inc. S. Bernard
The Man in the Moon!
Roof-Covered Aerial Magnolia Grove & Fashion Show in Promen. de Luxe!
Vast Vaudeville, 150 artists. MAGGIE CLINE! LOTTIE GILSON! POLK & KOLLINS! LOTTY! Etc.

ST. NICHOLAS GARDEN.
66TH ST. AND COLUMBUS AV.
CROWDED NIGHTLY. 40 MUSICIANS.
KALTENBORN'S ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS 25c. 50c.
Tues., Dvorak's New World Symphony.

VICTORIA ROOF GARDEN.
Greatest Place and Greatest Show in N. Y. In case of rain, perf. in Music Hall
The Cr'ded Yet Cool ROOF TO-NIGHT! CASINO'S Wittiest (New.) Hit! "The Rounders!"
"MAID in the MOON!" Rice's Summer Nights!

Morning and Afternoon Concerts
and charming sail on the majestic Hudson. See Day Line advs., steamboat and exc. columns.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE.
CHING LING FOO!
Rossows, Henri French, Golden, Biograph, etc.

LION PALACE ROOF GARDEN, 110th St. & Western Boulevard
High Class Conc'ts. Squadron "A" Band
Baseball, Polo Grounds, To-day, 4 P. M.
CLEVELAND vs. NEW YORK. Adm., 50c.

THREE BUGGIES IN A SMASH-UP.

Runaway Horse's Wild Dash Results in Injury to Three Men.

Three buggies came together on the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct yesterday afternoon with disastrous results. James O'Brien of 14 Beach Street, the occupant of the rig, was thrown out and received a scalp wound. William Monsky of 38 Carmine Street, the occupant of the second, was hurled from his rig, and his right leg was seriously fractured. Peter Wilkins of 418 Fourth Avenue was thrown from his seat in the third vehicle, and badly bruised.

It was the latter's horse that caused all the trouble. Mr. Wilkins had been on the Speedway in a buggy and was returning home, when, after turning out of the Speedway into the viaduct, his horse took the bit and bolted. Just by the elevated station of the Eighth Avenue line, and also going home, were Mr. O'Brien and Mr. Monsky. Their horses were walking, and their rigs were not more than five feet apart and about abreast. Wilkins's horse came down the rather heavy grade on the jump, and dashed between the two vehicles, and instantly there was a tangle of horses, men, and buggies.

Policeman Hildenstein and several passers by caught the horses. Others looked after the injured men, and a hurry call was sent to the Manhattan Hospital for an ambulance. Dr. Campbell, who responded, dressed Mr. O'Brien's wounds, and a friend took him home in his carriage. Mr. Monsky's injuries were the more serious, and he was taken home in the ambulance. Mr. Wilkins managed to gather enough of his vehicle together to make the homeward trip. The horses were more or less scratched.

May Be Drowned Off Lackawanna Pier

An old and well-worn suit of clothes, consisting of gray sack coat and trousers; black derby hat, lace shoes, and woolen socks was found on a freight float of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at Hoboken, at 2 o'clock A. M. yesterday. In one of the pockets was found a piece of a postal card, on which was written the name "Jack McCarthy." It is supposed the owner of the suit was drowned while taking a bath. No such person as Jack McCarthy is known to any of the railroad employes.

New Lakewood Hotel Management.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 13.—Arrangements were concluded yesterday whereby Gen. M. C. Wentworth will assume control this Fall of the Lakewood Hotel, at Lakewood, N. J. Gen. Wentworth is the proprietor of Wentworth Hall, in the White Mountains, and the manager of the Raymond and Lapintoresca Hotels, in California, and the New Frontenac, at the Thousand Islands. Gen. Wentworth will have associated with him James W. Berry, who is now acting manager of Wentworth Hall.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's
R. H. Macy and Co.
BOTH SIDES OF 14TH ST. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), SIXTH AVE.

A Stirring Sale of Furniture.

The scope, character and conduct of this sale claim the close personal attention of all buyers. Uncommon opportunities are presented. Measured by precedents and current standards the achievements we record are doubly wonderful.

The Third, Fourth and Fifth Floors of the Annex will be the trade-centres of this matchless occasion.

The leading American Furniture manufacturers have been exhibiting samples of their products in this city. These annual private exhibitions are designed to facilitate and expedite business. They afford retail dealers a chance to see all that is new, elegant and desirable in Furniture without the inconvenience and cost, in time and money, of visiting factories that are located throughout wide-lying distances.

The Source of Our Great Bargains.

Vast stocks are ordered from the samples on view, and when the exposition ends the samples are sacrificed.
It would be absurd and extravagant to pack and ship them back to the factories.
It is because we were large purchasers of such samples that this sale is a prominent feature of our August merchandising.
The furniture involved is obviously perfect. Each piece was brought to this town to represent the skill and superiority of rival manufacturers. Each piece was expected to win the blue ribbon. Under the circumstances, do you think a mill-owner would enter any but the choicest results of his organization? He knew his goods would be placed side by side with the products of competitors, all eager for the honors of patronage. He knew the trained buyers of retail stores would examine, compare and criticise with merciless disinterestedness. You may rely upon the strength, finish, grace and beauty of every item. The prices are fully a third less than regular rates.

A Few General and Direct Quotations.

$2.24 to $18.99 for Morris Chairs.
$2.24 to $22.49 for Rocking Chairs.
$3.99 to $25.21 for Hall Settees.
$4.49 to $59.99 for Hall Racks.

$3.19 to $44.86 for Women's Desks.
$4.49 to $53.34 for Bookcases.
$9.99 to $66.74 for China Cabinets.
$10.99 to $44.21 for Combination Bookcases.

Among the Parlor Suits.

FOUR-PIÈCE PARLOR SUITS, handsomely inlaid, mahogany finished frames, upholstered with satin damask, worth $45; our price 32.99

PARLOR SUITS, over fifty designs to select from, including mahogany and gold finish, at prices ranging from $44.99 to 213.99

Among the Bookcases.

BOOKCASES, mahogany finish, turned post ends, glass door, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, 4 ft. 4 in. high, worth $8.50; our price 5.99

BOOKCASES, highly polished mahogany finish, turned post ends, glass door, 4 ft. 3 in. high, 4 ft. 6 in. wide, worth $11, at 7.99

BOOKCASES, solid quartered oak, swell ends; shell-shaped top, two glass doors, 4 ft. 9 in. high, 3 ft. 7 in. wide, worth $15, at 11.49

BOOKCASES, highly polished mahogany finish, dragon-head top, two glass doors, 5 ft. 1 in. high, 3 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $17.50, at 13.99

Among the Dining Tables.

DINING TABLES, solid quartered oak, with highly polished top, four feet square, opens out to eight feet, five heavily carved six-inch legs, worth $20; our price . 14.99

Among the Sideboards.

SIDEBOARDS, solid quartered oak, swell top drawers, two large cabinets, carved heads on post, French plate mirror, size 18x38 in., worth $35; our price . . 25.89

Among the China Cabinets.

CHINA CABINETS, solid quartered oak frames, swell glass ends, 5 ft. 7 in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, worth $20; our price 14.99

CHINA CABINETS, solid quartered oak frames, swell glass ends, 5 ft. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, worth $20; our price 14.49

CHINA CLOSETS, solid quartered oak frames, full French plate mirror back, swell glass ends, 5 ft. 6 in. high, 3 ft. 3 in. wide, worth $25, at 19.99

CHINA CLOSETS, all quartered oak, heavy twisted posts, large swell glass ends, 5 ft. 4 in. high, 3 ft. 7 in. wide, worth $30, at 22.97

Among the Dining Chairs.

DINING CHAIRS, solid quartered oak frame, high back, embossed leather seat, finished in golden oak, worth $3.50; our price 2.67

DINING CHAIRS, solid quartered oak, high banister backs, heavy box seats, hand-woven cane, worth $2.75, our price 1.99

DINING CHAIRS, made of solid oak, with strong high braced backs, finely woven cane seats, worth $1.00; our price . . . . . 69c.

MORRIS CHAIRS, solid oak frames, brass rod, reversible cushions, may be adjusted in four different positions, at from $2.24 to 18.99

Among the Chiffonieres.

CHIFFONIERES, made of solid oak, pattern-cut top, well finished throughout, five deep drawers, 4 ft. 6 in. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $5.00; our price . . 3.74

CHIFFONIERES, solid oak, bevel French plate mirror, size 14x24 in., with carved frame, fine deep drawers, 3 ft. 11 in. high, 3 ft. 4 in. wide, worth $10.00, at . . 7.99

CHIFFONIERES, highly polished, mahogany finish, French plate mirror, size 24x24 in., 5 large drawers and hat box, 4 ft. nigh, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $12.00; our price is only 9.67

CHIFFONIERES, all quartered oak, French plate mirror, size 12x24 in., 5 drawers, hat box, cast brass trimmings, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 9 in. wide, worth $12.00, at . . 9.67

CHIFFONIERES, solid quartered oak, French plate mirror, size 16x24 in., six large drawers, solid cast brass trimmings, 4 ft. high, 2 ft. 7 in. wide, worth $13.50, at 10.67

CHIFFONIERES, highly polished, inlaid mahogany, French plate mirror, size 18x22 in., full serpentine front, cast brass trimmings, 4 ft. 2 in. high, 2 ft. 8 in. wide, worth $22.00, at 16.67

Important News Concerning Carpets.

The cost of all Carpet wools has been bounding. Labor is receiving more liberal pay. These two influences have affected prices of all Carpets. Manufacturers, individually and as an association, have notified the trade of a material and justifiable advance. Newspapers have given the facts widespread notoriety. The Carpet market is a cheerful phase of brightening industrial and economic conditions. Higher prices are the forerunners of prosperity. The change caught us with an immense and well-bought stock. We haven't revised prices. Until the last yard of our present collection vanishes we'll adhere to old rates. New markings, consistent with current values, would net us a snug profit. But that principle is opposed to our policy. We seize every opportunity to serve the public. The Carpet bargains are splendid complements to the furniture bargains. The final culmination is striking and positive money-saving for all who buy now.

EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS, every thread wool; looms never wrought finer designs and color combinations; worth 80c.; our price . . . . . 49c.

EXTRA SUPER INGRAIN CARPETS, plain colors that are so much in vogue as backgrounds for rugs, best all-wool grades, their cheapness is apparent . . . . 64c.

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPETS, probably the quickest sellers of them all; patterns and tints that are admirable from every view-point.
The 60c. kind at 39c.
The 75c. kind at 54c.
The 85c. kind at 69c.
Don't hold the thought that these offerings will continue. You'll be disappointed and chagrined. When this lot is sold we see no possibility of selling similar qualities at the prices that control now.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, best goods of the most famous mills, elegant designs and colorings; worth $1.35; our prices 89c. and . . . . . 79c.

AXMINSTER CARPETS, the qualities are without flaw, but the patterns are not of the newest, worth $1.15; our price . . . . . 69c.

WILTON VELVET CARPETS, authentic copies of Turkish and Persian effects. They are popular for halls and stairs as well as rooms.
The $1.00 kind at 72c.
The $1.25 kind at 88c.
The $1.60 kind at $1.24.
In addition to the beautiful Asian styles we are showing many charming French floral conceptions. They are peculiarly appropriate for reception and drawing rooms. Prices are the same.

All-Wool Ingrain Art Squares.

An immense variety of designs and colorings. You've never seen more beautiful Art Squares—never before had the chance to secure them for so little money. These quotations will bring a great crowd.

Size 3x2 yds., at $3.89 | Size 3x3½ yds., at $6.28 | Size 3x5 yds., at $8.98
Size 3x2½ yds., at $4.49 | Size 3x4 yds., at $7.18 | Size 4x4 yds., at $9.58
Size 3x3 yds., at $5.39 | Size 3x4½ yds., at $7.99 | Size 4x4½ yds., at $11.49

Oilcloths and Linoleums.

We keep these stocks free from trash—absolutely free—as we do all others. You'll find nothing here but strong, fresh, dependable goods. The vile kind is plentiful elsewhere. Be careful. Examine deeper than the gloss and color. Frauds are fond of brilliant surfaces.

Linoleums . . . . . 31c., 39c. and 49c. | Oilcloths . . . . 15c., 19c., 26c., 34c. and 49c.
Add 25 per cent. to each of the foregoing figures and the sum will indicate the respective values.

Hints of the Upholstery Bargains.

THIRD FLOOR, MAIN BUILDING.

The home-coming from Summer resorts emphasizes various interior needs. They'll gradually dawn or suddenly pop into your mind as you notice their absence. We've been thinking of them for weeks. Have anticipated the decorations and utilities you'll want. Here are items that suggest the diversity and economy our enterprise has compassed.

PRINTED CAMBRIC, suitable for cushion covers and light draperies, worth 15c., our price . . . . 10c.

NOTTINGHAM VESTIBULE CURTAINS, 27 in. wide, real lace design, worth 18c. per yard; our price per yard . . . . . 12c.

SILK EDGINGS, large assortment of solid and mixed colors, worth 10c. per yard; our price . . . . 7c.

SATEEN MANTEL LAMBREQUINS, knotted fringe, worth $1.00; our price . . . . . 63c.

COLORED ORGANDIE CURTAINS, with frills to match, three yards long, per pair . . . . . 79c.

IRISH POINT LACE CURTAINS, well covered with embroidery in pretty designs, worth $4.00 per pair; at 2.99

ORIENTAL TAPESTRY PORTIERES, reversible and two-toned effects, handsome colorings, fringed top and bottom, worth $5.00, at 3.49

SNOWFLAKE CURTAINS, with colored cross-stripes, fringed at one end, worth $2.00 per pair; our price, 1.57

SILK ARMURE TAPESTRY PORTIERES, reversible and two-toned effects, worth $12.00 per pair; our price 7.74

COUCH COVERS, made of extra heavy reversible Armure tapestry, fringed all around, worth $5.00; our price 2.99

REVERSIBLE CHENILLE TABLE COVERS, heavily fringed, 2x2 yards, worth $2.50, at 1.89

HEAVY FURNITURE TAPESTRY, 50 inches wide, Oriental and domestic designs, worth $1.75 yard, at 89c.

JAPANESE SCREENS, four panels, black cloth embroidered with tinsel, 5½ feet high, worth $

The New York Times.

WEEKLY. FINANCIAL REVIEW AND QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT.

COPYRIGHTED. NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1899. EIGHT PAGES.

STOCK EXCHANGE SUMMARY.

	Shares.
Stocks week ended Aug. 12..	2,108,620
Same week last year.....	2,535,976
Stocks to date this year....	112,694,151
Corresponding date last year.	61,500,638
Bonds for the week.....	$8,375,550
Same week last year.....	$22,348,450
Bonds to date this year.....	$618,377,130
Corresponding date last year.	$518,626,030

Money rate range for week; Collateral loans on call, 2½@4; at three months, 4; at six months, 4½ per cent. Commercial paper, sixty to ninety days, 4½@4¾ per cent.

OUR LONDON CABLE.

A NERVOUS MONEY MARKET

Expected Bank of England Rate of 4 Per Cent. Did Not Materialize—Stringency in Germany May Lead to a Panic, and a Crisis May Occur in France at Any Time—British Trade Improved.

Cable Correspondence.
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LONDON, Aug. 13.—Perplexity still haunts our money market, rendering business difficult. In the early part of last week New York exchange frightened us, and led to talk of gold going to the United States. The Bank of England rate would be sure to go up on Thursday, so gossip ran, to protect the reserve against this danger. So the bill brokers quoted 3¾ per cent. as their rate for three-months bankers' acceptances, and refused to accept less except subject to an additional charge should the bank rate advance. The bank itself only took sixty-day bills at its minimum, and asked 3¾ per cent. for longer dated paper. It also resumed borrowing surplus balances from the market, offering 3 and 3¼ per cent. for money into September. In this move it was not successful, other bankers declining to part with their funds for so long, but all this strengthened the belief that the rate would be advanced to 4 per cent.

Thursday came, and no change was made, so the market at once began to work at or under the 3½ per cent., the bank itself ceasing to get any bills. But it still went on borrowing for a week or fortnight, as lenders consented, at 2½, 2¾, or 3 per cent., and perplexity again laid hold of the market. Also the news leaked out that the bank Directors would have gone to 4 per cent. but for the fear that 5 per cent. might become inevitable later in the year. Their argument was: "If we make the rate 4 per cent. now, there would be nothing between us and a 5 per cent. rate should we have a revival of German or appearance of American demands on our gold in October. Better, therefore, wait a little and go on trying to make the open market stiff. The market did once more stiffen, and sixty-day bills again sought the Bank of England, and other joint stock banks also, because brokers refused to work under 3⅝ to 3¾ per cent. for any dates. On Friday this cautious disposition was strengthened by the export of 400,000 sovereigns to South Africa, and we began the Stock Exchange settlement with distinctly uncomfortable feelings. Money yesterday was 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. on Australian mines. Yet the sending of gold to the Cape meant nothing, because, having no mint, the colonies there now and again exchange bars for coin.

We, however, must have dearer money soon. The Bank of Germany had to go to 5 per cent. last Monday, and the stringency there was but beginning. As I have always said, the Germans are wrestling with monetary difficulties as the fruit of reckless trading and finance, and I cannot yet discover how the Empire will be able to surmount the trouble without a good old-fashioned panic. In France, too, the position grows every week more precarious in spite of the skill of the Bank of France in collecting gold. Business on the Bourse is so dead that partners in a large arbitrage house here which I visit have become diligent attendants at cricket matches, having no orders to execute. The calmness presaging a storm hangs over France, but when and how the crisis may come I am unable to foretell. The army rottenness is alone sufficient to let hell loose in that unhappy country. The proof that militarism and true democracy cannot coexist causes enough gloom.

Turning to brighter subjects, our foreign trade is now going ahead in a manner unknown for these many years. It is even improving with you, and the deliverance of the Spanish West Indies has wrought an immense change for the better in our business there. With Central and South America also we are doing an increased trade, and China is nobly spending the money she borrowed from us. Most parts of the world continue freely to absorb our machinery, particularly that for textiles, which fact some never-contents moan over as proving that all the world and her looms and spinning jennies will soon be able to do without our tissues.

It is a curious fact that our imperial possessions over which we strut so, partake but moderately of this general revival. Canada is doing better by us in some things, but not all around; Australasia is still backward, and South Africa, as might be supposed, is down right bad. Indian trade wears a forced, not to say glutted, appearance. Our most improving customers are newer foreign nations, even paper swathed Brazil showing well in the returns. As for poor old Europe, it has hard work to maintain its old levels, but Spanish orders are better. All-round prices have more to do with enhanced totals than quantities. Our domestic trade is still far more flourishing than the foreign, as the railway returns for the past half year prove. The gross receipts increased £2,256,000 in English lines alone, and aggregated £36,753,000, the passengers giving about a quarter of the increase. A. J. W.

Money Market Evolution.

So much out of the ordinary were last week's developments in the money market that theorists along old lines can hardly hope to make trustworthy forecasts. No calculation is worth attention that leaves out the effectiveness of new western financial conditions. The West takes now in its National relationships much the same situation that the United States has been able to assume relative to the finance of the rest of the world. The United States has become a creditor nation. The West has ceased to be a debtor section. The likeness is not only close, but it is suggestive of vast new influences operative in as well as out of Wall Street. And old calculating bases are outgrown—new conditions insist on new measurements, force new conclusions.

Wall Street's professional speculators and wiseacres, putting aside the evidences of this evolution, were undone in their prophecies and their trades last week when of a sudden threatening stringency was dissipated in easy offhand fashion by these very Western agencies. It has pleased the Wall Street veteran to count upon Western money needs of urgent sort at this season of the year as not merely natural but altogether certain—unescapable and troublesome. Thus the burden of recent crowding lamentation has been that most interests financial must expect for some time to come to be embarrassed and hurt, if not undone, by the drain of funds from the East. Not the little fellows and babblers of the Street comprised the worriers; even in high conservative circles the seasonable apprehension has been displayed; and many an important interest has slackened pace in prudent deference to the sentiment that has come with every July and August for generations.

Of course everybody has known of the West's enrichment, or professed at least, to recognize it—talked of it, anyhow, and more or less based business confidence upon it. But actually there has been more effusion than realization, so far as Wall Street has been concerned, for as a matter of fact the Wall Street idea of how the West has advanced has fallen far short of what the reality is. It has been known that mortgages have been extinguished, that farming has ceased to stand for financial destruction, that the West has even become a buyer of importance in Eastern markets, and that, as an outcome of betterment, confiscation politics has lost its grip in granger territory. Still, nowhere in Wall Street has there been readiness for the disclosure that the West has grown financially strong enough to be quite at ease, independent, amply powerful of itself to handle every one of its own harvest interests, to meet every one of its harvest liabilities. So much is revolution. But it is only a part. It has within the week of record that the new strength that the West can display goes much beyond independence—has reached the point where even to Wall Street it can lend assistance, offer succor from the very money market threats that old lines of theorizing were attributing to Western necessities.

As an alert Stock Exchange observer expressed it in THE NEW YORK TIMES of yesterday: "This would seem to be a good time to wake up."

Certain it is that henceforth brokers and bankers and investors and speculators must take cognizance of the new facts that can so attest themselves, their power and their influence. Money market conditions embrace new elements, Money market calculations must broaden. And there are consequent relationships demanding recognition, too, in security markets. In every way financial growth is becoming assertive.

Outside Securities.

Though transactions in the market for outside securities during the past week were on a very much smaller scale than during the previous week, the upward movement of prices was sustained and further net gains were recorded in a number of issues. There was good buying of several prominent issues, including some of the industrials, and this buying furnished the most natural explanation of many of the advances, but in some of the stocks that ended the week at considerably higher figures than on the previous Saturday, manipulation seemed responsible for at least part of the gains made. This, however, was true of relatively few issues, and there was in many quarters of the market evidence of confident buying of stocks by persons who intend to hold them for some time to come. The market showed very satisfactory strength, and in very few issues were recessions of any importance recorded. One of the features of the week's trading in the industrial stocks was the strength of the preferred stocks compared with the common stocks. In most of the prominent industrials advances were made in both the common and preferred stocks, but the gains in the latter were in several cases much greater than the advances enjoyed by the common stocks. It seems to be recognized that nearly all the preferred industrial stocks now being traded in on the curb are fairly promising investments, but there is less unanimity of opinion in regard to the future of the common stocks. During the recent period of great activity in the organization and consolidation of industries of all kinds so many stocks were issued, and such a large proportion of the enterprises were over-capitalized that prudence suggests that great care be exercised in the purchase of these stocks, especially of the common stocks, which in some cases seem to have been issued against no tangible assets.

The past few weeks have seen general and substantial betterment in the prices of these securities, but even at present figures many recent issues of stock show considerable loss to the orginal subscribers. The greater activity that many are confidently predicting for next month, and for the balance of the Fall, may well lead to renewed enthusiastic buying of many stocks that of late have been much depressed, but it will be well if greater attention is given during the coming activity to the actual merit of stocks than was given during the exceptionally active market of last Spring. Some of the common stocks new selling at relatively low prices seem to have very great possibilities and to promise large dividends in the not distant future, and this, of course, makes them very attractive. Discrimination, however, remains none the less important.

Republic Iron and Steel continued the

Continued on Page 6.

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 12, 1899.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat., Aug. 12. Bid.	Closing Sat., Aug. 12. Ask'd.	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS. Sales Week Ended Aug. 12, 2,108,620.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 12. First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 12, 1899.
21⅞ May 25.	15 June 15.	17¾	18½	— ½	American Car & Foundry Company	$29,000,000	.....	..	18¼	18½	17	17½	...	4,065
68¾ August. 1.	56⅝ June 16.	67¾	68	— ¼	American Car & Foundry Company pf.	29,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	67½	67¾	65	67¾	...	5,748
59 April 20.	35 July 6.	41	41¾	+ ½	American Smelting & Refining Company	27,000,000	.....	..	41¾	42¼	41	41½	...	3,244
94½ April 20.	80 May 31.	89¼	89½	+ 2¼	American Smelting & Refining Company pf.	27,000,000	.....	..	87¼	89½	87	89¼	...	7,395
150 July 27.	*130 February 8.	145	160	— 1	American Coal Company	1,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	5	144	144	144	144	...	200
43⅝ August 2.	33¾ March 6.	41¾	42	— ¼	American Cotton Oil	20,237,100	Dec. 1, '98.	3	42¼	42¼	41½	42	28⅞	2,465
95 May 9.	88¼ January 5.	93¼	94	— ⅝	American Cotton Oil preferred	10,198,800	June 1, '99.	3	93½	93½	93¼	93½	83	295
41¼ May 3.	24 May 24.	38¾	39	+ 4¾	American Steel Hoop Company	19,000,000	.....	..	34½	39	34½	39	...	12,225
83½ May 4.	70 May 13.	82¾	83	+ 3⅜	American Steel Hoop Company preferred	14,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	79½	83	78½	83	...	9,835
145 January 9.	133 June 19.	140	142	..	American Express Company	18,000,000	July 1, '99.	3	141	141	141	141	133	146
37⅛ January 24.	15 July 27.	17	18	— ⅛	American Malting Company	14,500,000	.....	..	17	17¾	16¾	17½	31½	1,630
67¾ January 26.	61 July 26.	66	67	— ¼	American Malting Company preferred	14,400,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	67	67	66¾	66¾	86¾	535
13½ July 22.	9⅝ June 30.	...	...	— ½	American Linseed Company	13,000,000	.....	..	12	13	12	12¾	...	2,939
57½ August 10.	44¼ June 20.	...	...	+ 4½	American Linseed Company preferred	13,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	52	57½	52	56	...	9,299
5⅝ March 3.	3⅜ January 3.	3⅜	3¾	..	American District Telegraph	3,844,700	May 15, '99.	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	...	100
72 May 4.	45 February 8.	61¾	62	+ 4¾	American Steel & Wire	47,100,000	.....	..	58	62	57¾	62	38¼	65,253
106¾ March 13.	92½ February 8.	100½	100¾	+ 2¾	American Steel & Wire preferred	38,150,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	97¾	101	97¾	100½	92½	17,958
15½ March 13.	5¾ July 20.	6½	8	— ½	American Spirits Manufacturing Company	27,864,300	.....	..	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	...	200
152 March 30.	123¾ February 4.	163¾	163¾	+ 3½	American Sugar Refining Company	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	3	160¼	164¾	159¼	163½	138¾	119,870
123 March 20.	110 January 16.	120	121	+ ¾	American Sugar Refining Company pf.	36,968,000	July 3, '99.	1¾	120	120¾	119¾	119¾	114½	650
105 April 18.	99¼ March 2.	100	104	..	American Telegraph & Cable Company	14,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	103½	103½	101½	103½	97	262
53⅜ April 4.	33 May 24.	42¾	43⅜	+ ½	American Tin Plate Company	28,006,000	.....	..	42	43	40¼	42½	...	8,281
99¾ February 8.	61 June 1.	80	80¾	+ ¾	American Tin Plate Company preferred	18,000,000	July 29, '99.	1¾	87½	88½	87	88¾	...	1,752
223½ April 5	88¼ June 21.	116¾	119¾	+ 1¾	American Tobacco Company	34,500,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	115	117	112¾	116¾	153¾	138,861
150 March 6.	122 January 4.	141	144	..	American Tobacco Company preferred	14,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	2	145	146	141½	141½	129	229
45½ May 23.	33 May 8.	41	42	..	Ann Arbor preferred	4,000,000	.....	..	41½	41½	41½	41½	...	100
½ ... February 23.	17 May 10.	20¾	21	+ ½	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	102,000,000	.....	..	20¾	21	20¼	21	14½	10,025
67 February 23.	50¾ January 7.	63¾	64	+ 1¾	Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe preferred	114,199,500	July 20, '99.	1½	62¾	64¾	62	64	35¾	121,758
70 April 26.	63½ March 22.	67¾	68	+ 3½	Anaconda Copper Mining Company	30,000,000	May 5, '99.	$1.25	65¾	68½	65¾	68	...	89,906
61¼ April 12.	43¾ June 22.	46	46¼	+ ½	Baltimore & Ohio	25,000,000	.....	..	45	46¼	47¾	46½	...	1,800
78¾ January 27.	67⅛ June 21.	72	73	— ½	Baltimore & Ohio preferred	25,000,000	.....	..	73	73	72	72½	...	1,797
127 April 12.	77¾ January 5.	114¾	114¾	+ 3	Brooklyn Rapid Transit	43,600,000	.....	..	114¼	115¾	113¾	114¾	64¾	64,689
13¾ August 10.	9¼ May 9.	13¾	13¾	+ ¾	Brunswick Dock & City Improvement	5,000,000	.....	..	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	12¼	12,500
22 January 3.	20¼ March 23.	20½	...	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	6,000,000	.....	..	22¼	22¼	22¼	...	...	22
78 January 14.	60 May 5.	74½	...	..	Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg preferred	6,000,000	Feb. 15, '99.	1	73	73	73	73	60¾	150

Stock Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 12, 1899.--Continued.

Range for Year 1899. Highest.	Range for Year 1899. Lowest.	Closing Sat. Aug. 12. Bid.	Closing Sat. Aug. 12. Ask'd	Net Ch'ge Past Week.	STOCKS.	Amount Capital Sto'k Outstanding.	Last Dividend. Date.	Last Dividend. Per Cent.	Week Ended Aug. 12. First.	Week Ended Aug. 12. High.	Week Ended Aug. 12. Low.	Week Ended Aug. 12. Last.	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales W'k End Aug. 12, 1899.
70 January 23.	50½ June 2.	54	55	— ⅝	**Canada Southern**	15,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1	54	54	53¾	53¾	54½	237
55 August 1.	45⅝ May 9.	54½	54½	+ ¼	Central Pacific, assessment paid	65,370,000	Jan. 3, '99.	½	54½	55	53⅝	54½	...	5,410
31¼ February 2.	23¾ May 31.	28	28¼	+ ⅜	Chesapeake & Ohio	60,535,400	.....	..	27½	28½	27½	28½	25	11,306
68⅝ April 29.	56¼ August 11.	56¼	56½	— ⅛	Chicago Consolidated Traction	15,000,000	.....	..	57	57½	56¼	56½	...	1,345
140¼ February 18.	124¼ January 7.	137⅜	137⅝	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	93,779,300	June 15, '99.	1½	135¾	138¼	135¼	137½	114¾	57,770
79½ May 1.	59⅝ January 4.	...	77	+ ½	Chicago & Eastern Illinois	6,197,800	July 1, '99.	2	75	77	75	77	58½	500
2... January 23.	13 June 1.	14¾	14⅞	+ ⅛	Chicago Great Western	21,238,000			14⅝	15¼	14½	14⅞	14⅞	15,285
74⅝ August 12.	50¾ January 5.	73¾	74	+ 2½	Chicago Great Western preferred A	11,384,600	July 31, '99'	2	70¾	74⅜	70⅝	73⅝	41¾	3,155
37½ August 2.	28 June 23.	36¾	37⅜	..	Chicago Great Western preferred B	7,489,100	.....	..	37	37½	35½	37⅜	29½	3,220
103½ August 12.	85⅝ January 3.	103	104	+ 1⅝	Chicago Great Western debenture	13,470,800	July 15, '99.	2	95⅞	103½	95	103½	...	18,870
12½ April 25.	7⅝ January 6.	9	10	+ 1⅛	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville	10,500,000	.....	..	8⅝	10⅝	8¼	10¼	9⅝	2,150
49¾ March 6.	31 January 4.	40½	43	— ½	Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville pf	5,000,000	Mch. 20, '99.	1	41	41	40⅝	40½	35	400
133½ August 1.	120¾ January 4.	132	132¼	+ 1⅝	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	48,924,200	Apl. 20, '99.	2½	130⅝	132½	130⅝	132⅛	105⅞	45,835
175¼ August 1.	166¼ January 3.	173½	174½	..	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul preferred	35,595,400	Apl. 20, '99.	3½	174	174	174	174	154½	380
1... March 29.	141¾ January 4.	161	161½	+ 1	Chicago & Northwestern	39,116,800	July 6, '99.	2½	161	161½	160¾	161½	133¾	761
122⅛ January 27.	107⅜ May 13.	119	119¼	+ 1⅜	Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	50,000,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¼	117½	119⅝	117¼	119¼	102¾	26,081
114 August 5.	91 February 8.	112	114	..	Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha	21,403,200	Feb. 20, '99.	3½	113⅝	114	113¾	114	83¾	585
25¼ March 27.	7½ January 6.	14½	15½	+ ½	Chicago Terminal Transfer	15,000,000	.....	..	14½	14½	13½	14½	7⅝	710
56¼ March 27.	36½ January 3.	45	46	— ⅝	Chicago Terminal Transfer preferred	17,000,000	.....	..	45½	47	45¼	46	30	1,900
63⅛ April 10.	42½ January 4.	57½	58½	+ ½	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis	28,000,000	Aug. '93.	1½	57	58½	56⅞	57⅝	44⅜	2,610
107⅜ January 26.	94 May 10.	98½	100	..	Cleveland, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	10,000,000	July 20, '99.	1¼	99½	99½	99½	99½	86½	210
16¾ January 25.	9 July 5.	8	11	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling	8,000,000	.....	..	9½	9½	9½	9½	14½	100
45 April 26.	37¾ June 23.	37⅜	41	..	Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling preferred	5,000,000	Oct., '96.	1¼	38	38	38	38	...	150
5⅝ April 21.	1⅛ January 17.	2½	3¼	— ⅜	Colorado Coal & Iron Development	5,500,000	.....	..	3	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	...	1,400
8⅛ April 21.	2 April 14.	...	...	..	Colorado Coal & Iron Development pf	500,000	.....	..	6	6	6	6	...	200
55 April 21.	30½ February 8.	52½	52⅝	+ 3½	Colorado Fuel & Iron	9,250,000	.....	..	49	52⅝	48¼	52⅝	24	27,275
115 May 11.	88 January 6.	110½	...	+ 1	Colorado Fuel & Iron preferred	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '97.	4	109	109	109	109	...	213
22¼ January 9.	15½ July 14.	16	17½	..	Colorado Midland preferred	4,954,800	.....	..	15	15	15	15	15	10
8⅞ January 6.	4½ July 12.	4¾	5	— ⅜	Colorado & Southern	30,995,000	.....	..	5¼	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	...	3,047
58½ March 17.	41⅜ June 16.	46¼	47	— ½	Colorado & Southern first preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	47	47	46½	46¾	...	726
25 March 22.	16 June 2.	17	18	— ½	Colorado & Southern second preferred	8,500,000	.....	..	17½	17½	17½	17½	...	261
65⅞ April 17.	36 June 21.	46⅜	46⅞	— ⅝	Continental Tobacco Company	48,845,700	.....	..	47	47¼	45	46⅜	...	47,000
98¼ March 15.	78 June 29.	93⅜	94	..	Continental Tobacco Company preferred	43,845,000	.....	..	94½	94¾	92¼	94	...	17,219
18 April 19.	6½ February 5.	16¾	17½	+ 1¼	Columbus & Hocking Coal & Iron	4,700,000	.....	..	15⅞	18	15	17¼	...	8,600
223¼ March 11.	163 June 6.	180¾	180⅞	+ 6	Consolidated Gas	39,078,000	June 15, '99.	1½	175	181	1...½	181	199¾	8,114
50½ January 31.	40½ August 10.	39	41	— 2¼	Consolidated Ice	6,500,000	May 17, '99.	1	40½	40½	40½	40½	89½	125
125¾ April 20.	106½ January 3.	123½	123¾	+ ¾	**Delaware & Hudson**	35,000,000	June 15, '99.	1¼	122½	124¾	122	123¾	109	4,329
181 August 2.	157 January 7.	176¾	177¼	— 1¼	Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	26,200,000	July 20, '99.	1¾	176½	178	175½	176¾	152¼	3,663
25¾ April 27.	18½ January 7.	20⅝	21¼	..	Denver & Rio Grand	38,000,000	.....	..	21	21¼	21	21	13½	1,410
80 April 27.	68½ January 11.	74⅜	...	— ⅞	Denver & Rio Grande preferred	23,650,000	July 17, '99.	2	74⅞	75	74½	74⅜	52¼	1,670
23½ January 3.	13¼ June 1.	20	21	— ½	Des Moines & Fort Dodge	4,283,100	.....	..	20	20	20	20	18¾	400
94 August 12.	63 January 4.	94	95	..	Detroit City Gas	4,818,000	.....	..	85	94	85	94	...	1,000
5⅜ August 9.	3 April 14.	4½	5½	..	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic	12,000,000	.....	..	5	5⅞	5	5¼	...	1,810
14 April 22.	7¾ January 4.	12½	13½	+ 2	Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	11½	14	11½	13¾	...	5,210
16¼ January 19.	12¼ June 23.	13⅝	14	+ ⅜	**Erie**	112,232,700	.....	..	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅜	14	400
42 January 24.	33½ June 21.	37	37¼	..	Erie first preferred	42,844,000	.....	..	37¼	37⅞	37	37	35⅜	2,432
22½ January 30.	16¾ May 8.	...	...	+ ⅛	Erie second preferred	16,000,000	.....	..	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	18½	100
41½ June 9.	36 March 28.	39¼	40	..	Evansville & Terre Haute	4,000,000	Aug., '93.	7½	40½	40½	39	39	...	28
85 June 13.	70 January 7.	84	90	..	Evansville & Terre Haute preferred	1,284,000	Apl. 15, '99.	2	85	85	85	85	...	200
75 April 3.	46⅜ February 8.	60¼	60½	+ 1½	**Federal Steel Company**	46,484,300	†July 20, '99.	1¼	59¼	60¼	59	60½	...	13,870
93½ April 3.	72½ May 13	82¼	82⅝	+ ¼	Federal Steel Company preferred	53,261,100	July 20, '99.	1½	81¼	82¾	81	82½	...	7,688
25 January 5.	14 August 9.	...	...	— ½	Fort Worth & Denver City	2,555,000	Mch. 15, '98.	2	14	14	14	14	...	120
30 March 28.	14 February 1.	21	25	— ⅛	Fort Worth & Rio Grande	3,108,100	.....	..	24	24	24	24	14	100
125¼ August 3.	95¼ January 3.	123	124	+ ½	**General Electric Company**	18,276,000	July 15, '99.	1½	123⅞	125	123	124½	...	1,541
76⅝ March 20.	62½ April 7.	67⅜	68¼	+ 1¾	Glucose Sugar Refining Company	24,027,300	June 1, '00.	1½	66	67½	65⅜	67½	...	3,120
110 January 12.	106¾ May 31.	109½	111	..	Glucose Sugar Refining Company preferred	12,619,300	June 1, '99.	1¾	107¾	109¼	107¾	109	...	133
195 March 13.	142¼ January 6.	167½	168	+ ⅝	Great Northern preferred	89,401,000	Aug. 1, '99.	1¾	167	167⅞	166¾	167⅝	131	1,254
117½ July 13.	97 January 3.	114	117	..	**H. B. Claflin Company**	3,829,100	July 15, '99.	2	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	...	65
29 April 27.	22 July 12.	25	25½	+ ½	Hocking Valley	6,000,000	.....	..	25	25	25	25	...	351
61⅝ August 11.	54½ May 13.	60½	61	+ 1	Hocking Valley preferred	10,000,000	.....	..	60	61⅜	59½	60⅞	...	5,795
74¼ June 30.	60½ February 10.	73	75	..	Homestake	12,500,000	July 25, '99.	50c.	72	72	72	72	...	10
122 January 23.	110 June 1.	114	115	— ¼	**Illinois Central**	52,500,000	Mch. 1, '99.	2½	114½	114¾	114¼	114¼	108½	1,903
68½ January 23.	35 May 13.	42	42½	..	International Paper Company	17,442,900	July 1, '99.	1	42½	42½	40	42¾	...	5,455
95 January 5.	75½ July 27.	78½	79	+ ¼	International Paper Company preferred	22,539,100	July 1, '99.	1½	78½	78½	78	78¾	...	2,519
35⅞ February 4.	10 May 6.	14½	17½	..	International Silver Company	10,000,000	.....	..	14¼	14½	14¼	14½	...	25
13½ April 28.	10¼ March 7.	12⅞	13	+ ½	Iowa Central	8,488,800	.....	..	12⅞	13⅜	12⅞	13	9¾	1,735
54⅞ August 10.	42½ May 31.	54	54½	+ 1½	Iowa Central preferred	5,671,600	Mch. 1, '99.	1½	52	54⅞	52	54¾	35½	2,345
18 January 6.	7 March 15.	13¾	14	+ ¾	**Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf**	23,000,000	.....	..	12¾	17½	12¼	14	17	44,906
18 July 5.	16 May 2.	17	18	..	Keokuk & Des Moines preferred	1,524,600	Apl. 15, '99.	½	18	18	18	18	...	100
58 July 28.	51 March 4.	57	57¾	+ 1	**Laclede Gas**	7,500,000	Mch. 15, '99.	1½	56¾	58	56	57¾	53¾	1,570
22¼ January 27.	14¾ June 9.	21½	21½	..	Lake Erie & Western	11,840,000	.....	..	21	21½	21	21	15¼	1,250
81½ July 27.	60 January 15.	79	81	— ¾	Lake Erie & Western preferred	11,840,000	Nov. 2, '98.	1¼	80	81⅞	80	80	72½	2,100
85 April 4.	56¼ January 5.	68	72	+ ¼	Long Island	12,000,000	Nov. 2, '96.	1	70	70	70	70	59½	160
76 July 29.	63 March 6.	74⅞	75	+ ¼	Louisville & Nashville	52,800,000	Aug. 10, '99.	2	75	75⅞	74½	75	55¼	21,935
133⅜ April 3.	97 January 4.	117⅜	118	+ ½	**Manhattan Consolidated**	48,000,000	July 1, '99.	1	117	118⅜	116⅞	117⅞	103¾	12,850
269 March 28.	187¾ January 11.	209	209½	+ ½	Metropolitan Street Railway	40,000,000	July 15, '99.	1¾	207	211	207	209	158	7,785
14¼ July 21.	13⅜ August 7.	13¼	13⅝	..	Metropolitan Street Railway Rights	.....	.....	..	13⅝	13¾	13⅜	13¼	...	7,772
17½ April 27.	6 January 7.	15⅜	15⅞	+ 1½	Mexican Central	47,841,100	.....	..	14⅜	15⅞	14¾	15⅞	...	20,002
5 August 11.	1 January 6.	4⅜	4½	+ ¾	Mexican National certificates	33,350,000	.....	..	3⅝	5	3⅝	4½	...	18,865
116 January 24.	112 January 13.	111	...	..	Michigan Central	18,738,000	July 28, '99.	2	111	111	111	111	...	25
16 May 5.	14 April 25.	15	15¼	..	Metropolitan West Side El. of Chicago	7,500,000	.....	..	15	15	15	15	...	370
68¼ August 9.	35¼ January 6.	66¾	67	+ 7¾	Minneapolis & St. Louis	6,000,000	.....	..	59½	68¼	59½	67	27½	14,523
97¾ August 9.	78½ January 10.	96	96½	+ 2⅞	Minneapolis & St. Louis second preferred	4,000,000	July 15, '99.	2½	93½	97¾	93½	96⅜	61	7,290
14⅞ January 30.	11⅜ May 10.	12¾	13	+ ½	Missouri, Kansas & Texas	52,450,000	.....	..	12¾	13	12¼	13	12	4,000
42½ April 3.	30¼ May 31.	38⅝	38½	+ 2¾	Missouri, Kansas & Texas preferred	13,000,000	.....	..	36	38⅞	36	38½	35½	15,690
52½ April 4.	38¾ June 1.	48¾	48⅞	+ ⅝	Missouri Pacific	47,507,000	July 1, '93.	1	48	49½	47¾	48¾	37⅜	20,250
49¾ April 17.	32 January 3.	44½	46	+ ½	Mobile & Ohio	5,320,600	Feb. 28, '98.	1	44¾	45½	44¾	45	28	510
185 August 4.	176 January 3.	183½	184½	..	Morris & Essex	15,000,000	July, '99.	3½	185	185	185	185	174	160
62 January 21.	41⅝ May 16.	47¾	48½	— ¼	**National Biscuit Company**	29,000,000	.....	..	48	48¾	47½	48	33¼	3,520
107½ January 18.	97½ July 7.	10...2	103	..	National Biscuit Company preferred	23,000,000	May 31, '99.	1¾	101½	101½	101½	101½	98⅝	370
40½ January 20.	28 June 1.	32¾	33	+ 2¼	National Lead Company	14,905,400	Mch. 1, '99.	1	30¼	33⅝	30¼	33	37	9,619
115 January 21.	110¼ June 14.	112½	114	— ½	National Lead Company preferred	14,904,000	June 15, '99.	1¾	112	113	112	113	112⅞	632
8½ January 7.	2 July 13.	2¾	3½	— ¼	National Linseed Oil certificates	.....	.....	..	2¾	3	2½	2½	...	520
63 April 24.	43¾ June 2.	55¾	56¼	+ 1¾	National Steel Company	32,000,000	.....	..	54	56	53¾	56	...	13,485
99¾ August 11.	85 May 15.	98¾	99¼	+ 4⅛	National Steel Company preferred	26,000,000	June 30, '99.	1¾	95¼	99¾	95¼	99	...	6,425
42 January 25.	37¼ April 4.	37	40	..	New Central Coal	1,000,000	Apl. 3, '99.	2	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¾	...	100
122¾ April 22.	97 January 3.	118	118½	+ 1¼	New Jersey Central	27,053,800	Aug. 1, '99.	1	116½	119	116½	118¾	92½	6,016
230 July 19.	112 January 3.	193	197	— 3	New York Air Brake	5,000,000	1896.	6	195	200	195	195	77½	990
144¾ March 29.	121¾ January 3.	139	139½	+ ½	New York Central	100,000,000	July 15, '99.	1	138½	139½	138⅜	139	119¾	12,262
222 April 20.	190 January 19.	215	218	..	New York, New Haven & Hartford	52,308,600	June 30, '99.	2	214	214	214	214	194½	40
28⅞ March 27.	18⅝ January 3.	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅝	New York, Ontario & Western	58,113,900	.....	..	25¾	26¾	25¾	26½	15⅞	16,762
22¾ April 27.	17⅜ March 17.	21⅝	21¾	+ ¼	Norfolk & Western	66,000,000	.....	..	21¾	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	15¼	4,915
72⅜ August 12.	61⅝ January 6.	72½	72⅝	+ ⅞	Norfolk & Western preferred	23,000,000	Feb. 24, '99.	2	71⅝	72⅜	71½	72⅜	55⅜	6,443
13⅜ August 8.	6⅞ January 6.	12⅜	12¾	+ ½	North American	39,776,300	.....	..	12½	13⅜	12½	12¾	6½	32,620
55½ February 16.	42⅝ January 7.	53	53½	+ 1⅜	Northern Pacific	80,000,000	Aug. 3, '99.	1	51¼	53⅜	51¼	53⅜	34½	159,795
81½ February 23.	73 June 1.	77⅛	77¼	+ ½	Northern Pacific preferred	75,090,000	June 5, '99.	1	77⅞	78½	77⅛	77⅞	73⅜	9,688
10¼ April 27.	6 March 23.	7¾	9	..	**Ontario Mining**	15,000,000	Dec. 31, '97.	75c	7½	7½	7½	7½	...	100
52 January 23.	33 June 2.	45½	46½	..	Oregon Railroad & Navigation	24,000,000	July 2, '98.	1	41¾	47¾	41¾	46⅝	53⅛	3,643
77 July 6.	68¾ June 16.	75	76	— 1	Oregon Railroad & Navigation preferred	11,000,000	July 11, '99.	2	75	75	75	75	74	200
51 January 26.	38 May 11.	42	44	+ 5	**Pacific Coast**	6,809,600	Apl. 17, '99.	1	39¾	44¾	39	44	38	1,870
67¾ February 21.	58½ July 5.	62	63	..	Pacific Coast second preferred	3,911,400	Apl. 17, '99.	2	60	63½	60	63½	58	2,924
55 January 30.	43¾ January 4.	47	47½	+ ⅛	Pacific Mail	20,000,000	June 1, '99.	1½	47	47⅞	46½	47⅜	33	5,464
142 January 23.	122⅛ June 1.	136¾	137	+ ½	Pennsylvania Railroad	129,303,250	May 31, '99.	2½	135⅞	137	135	136⅝	118¾	24,120
129½ April 3.	101 May 13.	120½	120⅝	+ 2½	People's Gas, Chicago	28,668,800	May 25, '99.	1½	120¾	122½	118⅞	120½	100⅞	32,262
3½ April 27.	1 January 10.	2	2¼	— ⅛	Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	8,400,000	.....	..	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	...	100
7 January 10.	4 May 27.	4	5	..	Peoria & Eastern	10,000,000	.....	..	5	5	5	5	4¾	150
102 March 3.	85 July 24.	...	...	..	Philadelphia Company	7,500,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	85	85	85	85	44¾	302
88 January 23.	43 May 11.	71	71½	+ 3½	Pittsburg, Cin. Chi. & St. Louis	24,387,100	.....	..	68	72	68	71½	66	21,685
93 January 23.	80 February 10.	89	89¾	+ 2¼	Pittsburg, Cin., Chi. & St. Louis preferred	22,649,200	Mch. 20, '99.	1½	89¼	89¾	89	89¾	...	1,300
60 August 11.	43¾ June 1.	59½	59¾	+ 2¾	Pressed Steel Car Company	12,500,000	.....	..	58	60	57	59⅞	...	5,665
90 April 13.	78 May 25.	88	89½	+ ¾	Pressed Steel Car Company preferred	12,500,000	July 10, '99.	1¾	88¼	89¾	88¼	89½	...	3,249
14 July 28.	7 May 18.	11	13	..	Pittsburg & Western preferred	5,000,000	.....	..	11	11	11	11	...	55
164⅞ January 4.	156 January 21.	158	159½	..	Pullman Palace Car Company	54,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	157⅝	158	157⅝	158	190	480
4 April 13.	2 August 9.	2	3	..	**Quicksilver**	5,708,700	.....	..	2	2¼	2	2	2	300
25 January 24.	19⅜ May 13	22¼	22¾	+ ⅞	**Reading**	69,900,000	.....	..	20¾	22⅝	20¾	22⅛	18	15,920
68½ April 4.	51¾ January 7.	61	61¼	+ 1½	Reading first preferred	28,000,000	.....	..	59½	61¾	59¼	61	42½	45,800
38¼ March 22.	26½ January 7.	33⅜	33¾	+ 1⅛	Reading second preferred	42,000,000	.....	..	33	34	32¾	33½	21¼	10,965
55 January 7.	38½ May 24.	50	51¾	— 2	**St. Joseph & Grand Island** 1st pf	5,491,600	Aug. 1, '99.	1	49	49	49	49	60⅜	100
17¼ January 9.	9 June 1.	14	15¾	..	St. Joseph & Grand Island second preferred	3,500 000	.....	..	13½	14	13½	14	20	59
14⅞ February 1.	8⅝ January 6.	11⅝	12	..	St. Louis & San Francisco	26,443,980	.....	..	11¾	12	11¾	11¾	8¼	1,118
75½ January 26.	64 May 13.	71½	73	..	St. Louis & San Francisco first preferred	5,000,000	July 6, '99.	2	72	74	72	73	66	94
44⅞ January 31.	33¼ January 5.	37¾	38¼	— ⅛	St. Louis & San Francisco second preferred	14,335,700	Mch. 3, '99.	1	38	39¼	38	38	31⅞	1,285
18¼ August 3.	6¾ January 4.	16⅞	17	— ½	St. Louis Southwestern	16,500 000	.....	..	17¼	17¼	17	17	6	4,425
40⅝ August 3.	17 January 3.	39⅝	39¾	+ ½	St. Louis Southwestern preferred	20,000,000	.....	..	39¼	39¾	38¾	39⅝	12¼	12,167
58 July 1.	36 January 5.	56¾	57¼	+ 2	St. Paul & Duluth	4,660 200	July 5, '87.	3	55¼	57¼	55¼	56½	27	625
106 January 23.	98½ January 5.	100	103	+ ¼	St. Paul & Duluth preferred	4,099,600	Mch. 1, '99.	3½	101	101	101	101	130	130
44 January 31.	27 May 9.	35	35½	+ 1	Southern Pacific	126,527,900	.....	..	34¼	35½	34⅛	35¼	21⅞	37,840
14 January 16.	10¼ January 5.	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛	Southern Railway	119,900,000	.....	..	11¼	11⅜	11	11½	9¼	2,815
55 April 22.	40⅜ January 24.	52¼	52⅝	+ 1⅛	Southern Railway preferred	60,000,000	Jan. 20, '99.	1	51½	52¾	51⅝	52⅜	33¼	12,271
12 January 10.	7 June 1.	...	...	..	Standard Rope & Twine	12,000,000	.....	..	8¼	8½	8¼	8½	6⅛	870
86 August 12.	36 January 9.	86¼	86½	+ 6½	**Tennessee Coal & Iron**	20,000,000	Jan., '87.	1	79	86	77¼	86	27½	37,720
25⅜ March 1.	17¼ January 5.	21⅝	21⅞	..	Texas Pacific	38,706,700	.....	..	21⅞	22¼	21½	21¾	13¾	1,425
15½ January 17.	11¼ June 19.	11	12	..	Texas Pacific & Land Trust	10,370,000	.....	..	13	13	13	13	...	100
50⅜ February 21.	38⅛ June 20.	44½	44⅝	+ 1¼	**Union Pacific**	87,645,500	.....	..	43¼	45¼	43¼	44½	26½	41,365
84½ January 23.	72 June 1.	77½	77⅝	+ ¾	Union Pacific preferred	75,000,000	Apl. 19, '99.	1½	77	78½	76¾	77⅝	63⅜	16,582
45 March 28.	24 June 1.	29¾	30	+ 2¼	Union Bag & Paper Company	16,000,000	.....	..	27⅜	30¼	27½	29⅜	...	4,150
89 March 29.	76 May 31.	81½	85	+ 3¼	Union Bag & Paper Company preferred	11,000,000	July 1, '99.	1¾	79⅛	82¼	78¾	82¼	...	1,032
60 January 11.	48 May 31.	50	55	..	United States Express	10,000,000	May 15, '99.	1½	50	50	50	50	...	75
10⅜ August 11.	5⅜ June 21.	9⅝	9¾	+ 3½	United States Leather	61,509,900	.....	..	6¼	10⅝	6¼	9⅜	7¾	243,619
78 April 4.	68 June 1.	75	75½	+ 2⅛	United States Leather preferred	60,909,900	July 1, '99.	1¼	72¼	75⅞	72	74⅞	70	37,286
57 April 5.	42⅜ January 5.	51	51¼	..	United States Rubber	23,666,000	July 31, '99.	1	50¾	51⅞	50¼	51	44⅜	2,005
121 July 8.	111 January 3.	116	116½	— 1	United States Rubber preferred	23,525,500	July 31, '99.	2	115⅜	115⅝	115⅜	115⅝	102⅝	500
8⅞ January 24.	7¼ June 19.	7⅝	8	— ⅝	**Wabash**	28,000,000	.....	..	8	8	7½	7½	7⅜	200
25½ April 5.	19 May 24.	22⅝	22⅞	..	Wabash preferred	24,000,000	.....	..	22¾	23	22¾	22⅝	20½	2,685
*131 June 30.	*125 February 10.	127	130	..	Wells-Fargo Express	8,000,000	July 15, '99.	3	128	128	128	128	...	227
120 August 8.	120 August 8.	...	...	..	West Chicago Street	13,189,000	May 15, '99.	1½	120	120	120	120	93½	100
98¼ January 24.	87¼ June 1.	89¾	90½	+ ¼	Western Union Telegraph	97,370,000	July 15, '99.	1¼	89¾	90½	89¾	90	94	2,693
11½ May 9.	8¾ June 1.	10	10¼	+ ½	Wheeling & Lake Erie	15,000,000	.....	..	9⅝	10⅜	9¼	10¼	...	4,350
64 January 30.	50 June 9.	50½	55	..	Wheeling & Lake Erie first preferred	2,500,000	.....	..	50	50	50	50	...	20
32¾ May 13.	21½ June 23.	23¾	24⅞	+ ⅝	Wheeling & Lake Erie second preferred	7,000,000	.....	..	23¾	24¾	23⅝	24⅜	...	1,445
17¼ August 7.	13½ May 24.	16	16½	+ ⅛	Wisconsin Central, when issued	.....	.....	..	16½	17⅛	16½	16½	...	7,705
55 June 13.	48⅝ May 26.	54⅜	54½	+ ½	Wisconsin Central preferred, when issued	.....	.....	..	53¾	54¾	53¾	54⅜	...	3,864

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ending Aug. 12, 1899.

BONDS.

Sales Week Ended Aug. 12. $8,375,550

	Week Ending Aug. 12				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	106⅞	107½	106⅞	107½	8
American Cotton Oil 8s	104¼	104¼	104¼	104¼	3
American Spirits Mfg. Co. 6s	91	91	91	91	4
American Tobacco scrip	104	104	104	104	1½
Ann Arbor 4s	96	96	96	96	6
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé gen. 4s	101⅞	101⅞	101¼	101¾	167
Atchison, T. & S. F. adjustment 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85¼	85¾	278
Atlantic & Danville 1st 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½	5
Baltimore & Ohio 3½s	96	96	95⅝	95⅞	205
Balt & Ohio Southwestern Div. 3½s	94¼	94¼	93½	93½	35
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	100⅜	100⅜	100¼	100½	187
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 5s	123	123	123	123	10
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 5s	115½	115½	115¼	115¼	11
Brooklyn Union Elevated 1st 5s	101	101¼	100¾	100¾	28
Bur., Cedar Rapids & Northern 1st 5s	108	108	108	108	7
Canada Southern 1st 5s	108	108½	108	108½	4
Canada Southern 2d 5s	110	111½	110	111½	4
Central of Georgia consol. 5s	96⅞	96⅞	96½	96½	67
Central of Georgia 1st pref. income	41	42	41	42	19
Central of Georgia 1st 5s	118	118	117½	117½	6
Central of New Jersey general 5s	120½	121½	120½	121¼	24
Central Pacific 1st, when issued	100	100	99½	99⅞	44
Central Pacific ext. 5s, Speyer certfs	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	6
Central Pacific 3½s, when issued	86	86	85½	85½	20
Chesapeake & Ohio consol. 5s	118½	118¾	118½	118¾	3
Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s	97⅜	97½	97¼	97½	79
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Neb. ext. 4s	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113⅞	23
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy deb. 5s	111¼	111½	111½	111½	1
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy consol. 7s	114	114	113¾	113¾	6
Chi., Gur. & Quincy, Denver Division 4s	102	102½	102	102	10
Chi., Bur. & Q., Chicago & Iowa Div. 5s	105	105	105	105	10
Chicago, Burlington & Northern 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	1½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois general 5s	114½	115	114½	115	3
Chicago & Erie 1st 5s	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	2
Chicago & Indiana Coal 1st 5s	107	107	107	107	1
Chi., Ind. & Louis. refunding 5s	100	100	100	100	5
Chi., Mil. & St. P., Chi. & Pac. West. 5s	122	122	122	122	1
Chi., M. & St. P., Southern Minn. Div. 6s	120½	120½	120½	120½	3
Chicago & Northwestern consol. 7s	143½	143½	143½	143½	3
Chicago & Northwestern gold 7s, coupon	112½	112⅝	112½	112½	2
Chicago & Northwestern deb. 5s, 1933	122¾	122¾	122⅝	122¾	7
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific general 4s	107¼	107¼	106½	106⅞	103
Chi., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha consol. 6s	138	138	138	138	1
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton consol. 7s	120	120	120	120	1
Chicago Terminal Transfer 4s	99	99	99	99	5
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis general 4s	95	95	94¾	94¾	16
Colorado Coal & Iron 6s	90½	90½	90½	90½	1
Colorado Fuel & Iron 5s	90½	93½	90½	93½	119
Colorado Midland 1st 4s	71	71	71	71	10
Colorado Southern 4s	86½	86¾	86	86¾	53
Dallas & Waco 1st 5s	95	95	95	95	11
Denver & Rio Grande Improvement 5s	105½	105½	105	105	16
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s	100	100	99	99	16
Detroit & Mackinac 4s	70	70	70	70	11
Detroit City Gas 5s	98½	98⅝	98¼	98½	30
Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette l. g. 3½s	19⅝	20	19⅝	20	110
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s	112	112	112	112	1
Erie 3d extended 4½s	116½	116½	116¼	116½	2
Erie prior lien 4s	91½	91½	91½	91½	3
Erie general lien 4s	72	72¼	72	72	36
Erie 1st consol. 7s	144	144	143½	143⅜	5
Evansville & Terre Haute gen. 5s	103	103	103	103	7
Flint & Pere Marquette 5s	105	105¾	105	105¾	30
Fort Worth & Denver City 1st 4-6s	78½	78½	78½	78½	5
Gal., Har. & San An., Mex. & Pac. 5s	103¼	103⅜	103¼	103⅜	57
Galveston, Houston & Henderson 5s	105	105	105	105	10
General Electric debenture 5s	118¼	118¼	118¼	118¼	20
Green Bay debenture A	59	59	59	59	1
Hocking Valley 4½s	101	101¾	101	101¾	25
Houston & Texas Central gen. 4s	88¾	88⅞	88¼	88¼	25
Houston & Texas 1st 5s	110½	110½	110½	110½	47
Houston, East & West Texas 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	5
Int. & Great Northern 1st 6s	124½	124½	124½	124½	4
International & Great Northern 3d 4s	65¼	65⅝	65¼	65⅝	5
Iowa Central 1st 5s	114	114	114	114	2
Kansas City, Pitts. & Gulf 1st 5s	70	74	67	72½	1,945
Kentucky Central 1st 4s	98	98	98	98	8
Knickerbocker Ice 1st 5s	98	98	98	98	2
Laclede Gas of St. Louis 5s	108½	108½	108½	108½	7
Lake Shore 3½s	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛	1
Lehigh Valley of New York 4½s	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	1
Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	10
Louisville & Jeffersonville Bridge 4s	97	97	97	97	1
Louisville & Nashville unified gold 4s	99⅝	100⅛	99½	99⅝	57
Louisville & Nashville coll. trust 4s	131½	131½	131½	131½	131
Louis. & Nash., N. O. & Mobile 1st 6s	116	116	116	116	4
Louisville & Nashville general 6s	108½	108½	108½	108½	12
Louis. & Nash., So. & Nor. Alabama 5s	113	113	113	113	11
Louis. & Nash., Pensacola & Atl. 1st 6s					5
Manhattan Consolidated 4s	109½	109½	109½	109½	17
Metropolitan Elevated 1st 6s	118½	118½	118	118	14
Metropolitan Street Railway 5s	120½	120⅞	120½	120⅞	6
Met. West Side Elevated, Chicago, 4s	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝	•4
Mexican Central 2d income	12¼	12¼	12	12¼	32
Mexican International consol. 4s	87	87¼	87	87¼	63
Michigan Central consol. 7s	111	111	110⅝	110⅝	8
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st 6s	141½	141½	141½	141½	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis consol. 5s	115½	115⅝	115½	115⅝	2
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st and ref. 4s	99	99	98½	98½	10
Missouri, Kansas & Eastern 1st 5s	105	105½	105	105½	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas extended 5s	89	89	89	89	5
Missouri, Kansas & Texas of Texas 5s	91	91½	91	91½	13
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 1st 4s	93½	93½	93	93	19
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d 4s	66⅝	67¼	65⅞	67¼	226½
Missouri Pacific collateral 5s	96	96½	95¾	95¾	27
Missouri Pacific consol. 6s	118	118½	118	118	40
Missouri Pacific trust 5s	100	100	100	100	32
Mobile & Ohio general 4s	86½	87	86½	87	8
Mutual Fuel Gas 5s	107	107	107	107	2
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis 1st 7s	131	131	131	131	5
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis consol. 5s	107¼	107¼	107¼	107¼	5
New York Central, Lake Shore collat. 3½s	100	100¼	99⅞	100¼	84
New York Central 1st 7s, coupon	112	112	112	112	3
New York, Chicago & St. Louis 4s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3
New York, Ontario & Western refdg. 4s	106⅞	106⅞	106¾	106¾	16
New York, Sus. & Western gen. 5s	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	1
Norfolk & Western consol. 4s	94⅞	95	94½	95	50
Northern Pacific general lien 3s	67	67	66⅜	67	79½
Northern Pacific prior lien 4s	102⅞	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	70½
Omaha & St. Louis 1st 4s	80¼	80¼	80	80	6
Oregon Railroad & Navigation 4s	101½	101½	101	101¼	32
Oregon Railway & Navigation 1st 6s	113	113	112½	112½	10
Oregon Short Line consolidated 5s	112½	112½	112½	112½	5
Oregon Short Line Income A	96½	97	96⅜	97	7
Oregon Short Line Income B & coll. trust	75	76½	75	76½	95
Pacific Coast 1st 5s	104	105	104	105	22
Pacific of Missouri 1st 4s	107	107½	107	107¼	3
Peoria & Eastern 1st	85	85⅝	85	85	19
Pittsburg & Western 4s, trust receipts	90½	90½	90½	90½	85
Reading general 4s	88	88½	87¼	88¼	256
Rio Grande Southern 1st 3-4s	72	73¼	72	73¼	8
Rio Grande Western 4s	98	98¼	98	98	34
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg consol. 5s	129	129	129	129	5
St. Joseph & Grand Island 1st 2-3-4s	86½	86⅝	86¼	86½	½
St. Louis & Iron Mountain 4s	85¾	86	85¼	85½	187
St. Louis & Iron Mountain gen. 5s	113⅞	113⅞	113½	113⅞	80
St. Louis & San Francisco general 6s	124¼	124¼	123¾	123¾	17
St. Louis & San Fran., Central Div. 4s	95	95	95	95	20
St. Louis & San Francisco consol. 4s	85½	85½	85½	85½	6
St. Louis & San Francisco general 5s	100	100	108¾	109	14
St. Louis Southwestern 1st 5s	95¼	95¼	95	95	169
St. Louis Southwestern 2d income	66¾	66⅞	65¾	65¾	444
St. Paul & Duluth consol. 4s	99	99	99	99	1
St. Paul, Minn., & Man., Montana ext. 4s	105½	105½	105½	105½	1
St Paul, Minn. & Man. consol. 4½s	116½	117	116¾	117	11
St. Paul, Minn. & Man., Dakota ext. 6s	122	122	122	122	8
San Antonio & Aransas Pass 4s	80	80	79½	79½	28
Santa Fé, Prescott & Phenix 1st 5s	107⅝	107⅞	107⅝	107⅞	25
South Carolina & Georgia 1st 5s	108½	109	108¼	109	21
Scioto Valley & New England 4s	100¼	100¼	100	100	10
Southern Pacific of California 5s, stamped	108	108¼	107¾	107¾	44
Southern Pacific collat. tr. 4s, when issued	83¼	84¼	83	83¾	649½
Southern Pacific of Arizona 1st 6s	112¾	113⅜	112¾	112¾	39
Southern Railway 5s	109½	109½	109	109	12
Standard Rope & Twine 6s	84	84	84	84	6
Standard Rope & Twine income	24¼	26	24	26	49
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, De Bard. 6s	108⅜	108⅞	108⅜	108⅞	23
Tenn. Coal & Iron 1st, Birm. Div. 6s	109	110	109	110	12
Texas Pacific 1st 5s	115¼	115¼	115¼	115¼	1
Third Avenue 5s	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	127⅜	10
Texas & New Orleans consol. 5s	103⅜	104	103⅜	104	37
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s	105½	106	105½	106	9
Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City 1st 6s, tr. r.	115	116	114⅞	115⅛	40
Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo 1st 5s	99	99	99	99	5
Ulster & Delaware 1st 5s	104½	104½	104½	104½	2
Union Pacific new 4s	105¼	105¼	104¾	104¾	301½
United States Leather Co. 6s	119	119	119	119	1
Virginia Midland gen. 5s, stamped	115	115	115	115	5
Wabash 1st 5s	117	117	115⅞	115⅞	22
Wabash 2d 5s	100½	100⅝	100	100⅛	22
Wabash debenture, Series B	37	37½	36¾	37½	46
West. New York & Pennsylvania 1st 5s	113	113	113	113	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania inc. 5s	21	21	21	21	1
West. New York & Pennsylvania gen. 3-4s	68	68	68	68	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie 1st 5s	110	110	110	110	4
Wilkesbarre & Eastern 1st 5s	106½	106½	106½	106½	10
Wisconsin Central 1st, trust receipts	76¼	76⅝	76½	76¼	138
Wisconsin Central 1st 4s, when issued	94½	94½	94¼	94⅜	153
Total sales					$8,310,550

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Bond Transactions New York Stock Exchange Week Ended Aug. 12, 1899.

	Week Ending Aug. 12.				
	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	113¾	113¾	113¾	113¾	11
United States 3s, coupon	108¼	108½	108⅛	108½	53½
United States 3s, coupon, small	108	108	108	108	½
Total sales					$65,000
Grand total					$8,375,550

•In $100.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRICES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
United States 2s, registered	101½	July 7	99	Feb. 3	101½	July 15
United States 4s, 1907, registered	114	June 20	111	Mar. 2	112¼	Aug. 4
United States 4s, 1907, coupon	114½	June 23	112½	Jan. 3	113½	Aug. 1
United States 4s, 1925, registered	130⅝	May 24	128	Feb. 14	130¼	July 10
United States 4s, 1925, coupon	131	June 2	128	Feb. 10	130½	July 26
United States 5s, registered	113½	Apr. 8	111½	Aug. 3	111½	Aug. 3
United States 5s, 1904, coupon	113½	Apr. 3	111¾	Mar. 8	112⅜	July 6
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon	109½	May 31	106¾	Feb. 23	108¼	Aug. 11
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, small	109½	July 11	106½	Jan. 5	108	Aug. 7
United States 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg	109¾	June 5	106½	Jan. 4	108½	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of Government bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

U. S. Currency 6s, 1899.....102½ Oct. 17 | District of Columbia 3-65s....118 Nov. 28

STATE BONDS.

HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND LAST PRI CES, YEAR 1899.

	Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
Alabama, Class A	113	June 1	110	Feb. 27	112¾	June 5
Louisiana consolidated 4s	110	Apr. 24	108¾	Jan. 30	110	Apr. 28
Louisiana consol. 4s, small	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27	109½	Feb. 27
North Carolina consol. 4s	108	June 30	96¼	Jan. 13	97	July 12
Tennessee settlement 3s	99	June 30	96¾	Jan. 13	99	June 30
Tennessee settlement 3s, small	95	Jan. 20	95	Jan. 20	95	Feb. 27
Virginia deferred 6s, trust receipts	9	Mar. 5	6	Mar. 4	6	July 18
Virginia funded debt 2-3s, 1991	87	Jan 27	82½	Jan. 3	86¼	July 31

Last sales in 1898 of State bonds not yet dealt in on the Stock Exchange this year:

Alabama, Class A, small.....105 Aug. 10 | Alabama, Class C.....104 Nov. 30
Alabama, Class B.....108 Sept. 28 | North Carolina 6s, 1918.....128 Feb. 23

DIVIDENDS.

STEAM RAILROAD STOCKS.

Company and Period.	Amt.	Payable.	Books Close.	Books Open.
Boston & Maine pf.	3	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Aug. 21
Buffalo, Roch. & Pittsburg pf.	1	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chestnut Hill	1½	Sept. 4	.....	.....
Chi., St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	3½	Aug. 21	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pittsburg (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	2¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 18	Sept. 2
Hartford & Conn. Western	1	Aug. 31	Aug. 29	Sept. 1
Illinois Central	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 1	Aug. 22
Mexican Northern (quarter)	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 15	Sept. 4
Norfolk & Western pf.	2	Aug. 24	Aug. 14	Aug. 24
North Pennsylvania (quarter)	2	Aug. 25	Aug. 9	Aug. 21
Northern Pacific pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 5	Aug. 10	Aug. 21
Rome, Water. & Og. (quarter)	1¼	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 1
St. Louis & San Fran. 2d pf.	1	Sept. 2	Aug. 21	Sept. 2
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	3½	Sept. 1	Aug. 10	Sept. 2

STREET RAILWAY STOCKS.

Boston Elevated	3	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Chicago Union Traction (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 15
Philadelphia Co. (Pittsburg) pf.	2½	Sept. 1	Aug. 26	Sept. 2
South Side El., Chicago	1	Sept. 1	Aug. 20	Sept. 1
Twin City Rap. Tran. Com.	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 11	Aug. 16

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

American Linseed pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 15	Aug. 25	Sept. 16
American Raditor pf. (quarter)	1¾	Aug. 15	Aug. 10	Aug. 16
Bethlehem Steel	50c	Sept. 1	.....	.....
Cambria Steel	60c	Aug. 15	.....	.....
Compania Metallurgica Mexicana pf. (semi-annual)	4	Sept. 15	Aug. 1	Sept. 16
Consolidated Car Heating Co.	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Car Heat Co. (extra)	1	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 16
Consolidated Ice common	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 3	Aug. 16
Consol. Rubber Tire pf. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 2
Diamond Match (quarter)	2½	Sept. 12	Sept. 3	Sept. 13
Empire State, Idaho, M. & Dev. (monthly)	2	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Erie Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1	Aug. 14	Aug. 5	Aug. 14
Glucose Sugar Ref. (quarter)	1½	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Glucose Sugar Ref. pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 16	Sept. 1
Jefferson & Clearfield Coal pf.	2½	Aug. 15	Aug. 4	Aug. 16
New England Tel. & Tel. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	July 31	Aug. 15
Park Street pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 19	Sept. 1
People's G.L. & C. co. Chi. (quarter)	1½	Aug. 25	Aug. 15	Aug. 26
Procter & Gamble common	6	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Pullman's Palace Car (quarter)	1½	Aug. 15	Aug. 1	Aug. 16
Quincy Mining	$6	Aug. 15	July 20	Aug. 1
St. Paul Gas Light (quarter)	1	Aug. 15	Aug. 5	Aug. 16
Standard Con. Mining	10c	Aug. 24	Aug. 10	Aug. 24
Standard Oil, N. J., (quarter)	5	Sept. 18	Aug. 16	Sept. 19
Torrington Co., Class B	8	Sept. 1	.....	.....
U. S. Envelope pf. (quarter)	1¾	Sept. 1	Aug. 15	Sept. 2
Welsbach Com. pf. (quarter)	1	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	Sept. 9

MEETINGS.

	Books Close.	Books Open.	Date.	Nature.
Chicago & Alton	.....	.....	Sept. 7	Special
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Aug. 31	Sept. 25	Sept. 22	Annual
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	.....	.....	Oct. 5	Special
Little Chief Mining	.....	.....	Aug. 14	Special
New York Air Brake Co.	July 31	Aug. 17	Aug. 16	Special
North American Trust	.....	.....	Aug. 21	Special
Southern Railway	.....	.....	Aug. 31	Special
Toledo & Ohio Central	Aug. 4	Sept. 5	Sept. 4	Annual

THE BULLION MARKET.

The following is a comparison of the average of bullion in the principal European banks last week and at the corresponding date a year ago. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Gold.	Silver.
Aug. 10, 1899	£33,517,899	.....
Aug. 11, 1898	24,513,093	.....

BANK OF FRANCE.

Aug. 10, 1899	76,904,573	£48,063,737
Aug. 11, 1898	75,208,461	49,715,475

BANK OF GERMANY.

Aug. 10, 1899	27,416,000	14,124,000
Aug. 11, 1898	28,275,000	14,566,000

RUSSIA.

Aug. 10, 1899	98,420,000	5,443,000
Aug. 11, 1898	110,638,000	4,539,000

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Aug. 10, 1899	38,574,000	12,731,000
Aug. 11, 1898	34,979,000	12,614,000

SPAIN.

Aug. 10, 1899	12,960,000	13,562,000
Aug. 11, 1898	10,858,000	5,302,000

ITALY.

Aug. 10, 1899	13,538,000	1,768,000
Aug. 11, 1898	14,788,000	1,899,000

NETHERLANDS.

Aug. 10, 1899	2,743,000	6,052,000
Aug. 11, 1898	4,284,000	6,879,000

BELGIUM.

Aug. 10, 1899	3,065,000	1,533,000
Aug. 11, 1898	3,031,000	1,515,000
Total for the week	£304,133,472	£103,281,757
Total preceding week	303,048,274	103,647,828
Corresponding date last year	316,009,554	97,029,475

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 13.—The market is strong all around. Business is not particularly large, but this is merely because sellers are very independent. Western India was checked somewhat by the rain failure, but since a copious fall is reported the demand has returned, with fair sales of light goods, good shirtings, and wide cloths. The China demand has been active, but business is restricted by heavy engagements and the consequent long delivery required. The minor markets, including South America and the Levant, have been good.

The position of the manufacturers throughout is very healthy, with prices still rising. Yarns are one-eighth dearer, and doing a fair business.

Advices from France report active markets and rising prices. Germany is still suffering from overproduction, but sales there are rather freer.

Complete Bond Quotation List, New York Stock Exchange, Week Ending Aug. 12, 1899.

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Alabama Midland 1st gtd. g., 1928.	102¼	Jun 15	98	Feb 15	101	June 19	98	..
Ann Arbor 1st g. 4s, 1995	96¾	Jul 13	87¾	May 10	96	Aug 10	96	96½
Atch., Top. & S. F. gen. g. 4s, 1995	103⅝	May 31	99¾	Apr 7	101⅜	Aug 12	101¼	101⅜
Do., registered	102½	Jan 23	100	Jan 20	101	Mar 29	..	..
Do., adjustment g. 4s, 1995	85¾	Aug 4	78	Jan 6	85¾	Aug 12	85¾	85¾
Do., do., registered	83½	Feb 4	83	Feb 20	83	Feb 20	..	..
Atl. Av. of Brooklyn imp. g. 5s, 1934	110	Jan 20	108	Jan 9	110	Jan 20	..	..
Atlantic & Danville 1st g. 5s, 1950	102	May 19	100½	Jan 19	100½	Aug 11	100½	..
Baltimore & Ohio—								
Balt. & Ohio prior lien g. 3½s, 1925	100⅝	May 26	95⅝	Aug 8	95⅞	Aug 12	95⅞	96
Do. mtg. gold 4s, 1948	102½	May 25	100½	May 12	100½	Aug 12	100⅝	100⅝
Balt. Belt 1st g. 5s, int. gtd., 1990	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	106½	Mar 8	..	..
West Va. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Monongа. River 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	104¼	July, 92	..	..
Cent. Ohio reorg. 1st con. g. 4½s, 1930	112	Feb 15	108½	Jan 11	111	June 5	..	..
Ak. & Chi. Junc. 1st gtd. int. g. 5s, 1930	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	115	Jan 19	..	..
Col. & Cin. Mid 1st ext. 4½s, 1939	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	85	Jan 19	..	..
Pitts. & Connellsv. 1st g. 4s, 1946	..	....	..	....	107¼	Jul 28,98	..	..
B. & O. SW. RR. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1990	111	Feb 3	107¾	Jan 12	108	Mar 13	..	..
Do., 1st consolidated g. 4½s, 1993	94	Jan 23	93⅜	Jan 23	94	Jan 23	..	..
Do., do., trust receipts	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	94	Jan 27	..	..
Do., 1st inc. g. 5s, Series A, 2043	32½	Jan 11	32	Jan 11	32¼	Jan 11	..	..
Do., do., Series B, 2043	13¼	Jan 26	10¾	Jan 16	12	Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	11¼	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	11½	Feb 10	..	..
Ohio & Mississippi 2d con. 7s, 1911	130¼	Jan 30	123	Apr 11	128½	May 22	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	128¾	May 24	126	Mar 15	128	June 3	..	..
Do., 1st Springfield Div. 7s, 1905	106	Jan 30	103	Mar 17	103¼	Aug 2	..	..
Do., do., trust certificates	105	Apr 28	102¼	Feb 25	105	June 5	..	..
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1947	112	Jan 30	108¼	Jan 6	112	Jan 30	..	..
Do., 1st gen. 5s, 1932	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	89	Feb 4	..	..
Brooklyn Rapid Transit g. 5s, 1945	115½	Jul 14	102¼	May 13	115½	Aug 9	114½	115
Brooklyn City 1st consol. 5s, 1941	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	117½	Apr 5	..	..
Bkyn.Q.Co. & S.1st con.gtd.g.5s,1941	108½	Apr 20	105¾	Jan 4	107½	Aug 3	..	..
Brooklyn Union El. 1st g. 4-5s, 1950	104½	Jul 8	100½	Aug 2	100¾	Aug 12	100	100½
Brunswick & Western 1st g. 4s, 1938	..	....	..	....	74	Sep., 96	..	..
Buff., Roch. & Pitts. gen. g. 5s, 1937	111	Feb 20	107½	Jan 7	110	Aug 4	109	111
Roch. & Pitts. 1st g. 6s, 1921	129	Jun 28	127¼	Mar 15	129	June 28	127	..
Do., con. 1st g. 6s, 1922	130½	Jul 6	129	May 15	130½	July 31	129	130⅜
Clearfield & Mah. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	103	Ap 14, 97	130	..
Buffalo & Susquehanna 1st g. 5s, 1913	..	....	..	....	100	Feb., 96	..	..
Buff., St. Mary's & Southwest. 5s, 1927	105	Feb 17	101¼	Feb 8	105	May 12	..	..
Bur., Cedar Rap. & Nor. 1st 5s, 1906	109½	May 15	106	Jun 10	108	Aug 8	107½	109
Do., con. 1st and col. tr. g. 5s, 1934	117½	May 19	111	Jan 7	116½	July 20	116½	..
Do., do., registered	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	110½	Feb 4	..	..
Minn. & St. L. 1st gtd. g. 7s, 1927	..	....	..	....	140	Fe 14, 97	..	..
C. R. I. Falls & N. W. 1st g. 5s, 1921	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	105	Jan 6	..	..
Canada South. 1st, int. gtd. 5s, 1908	111¼	Jun 12	108	Jul 5	108½	Aug 9	108¼	108½
Do., 2d 5s, 1913	112	Feb 24	109	Mar 6	111½	Aug 10	110	111½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106	Ja 30, 97	..	..
Central Br. Union Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1948	93⅜	Jan 31	89	Jul 25	89	July 25	..	..
Cen. RR. & Bkg.Co. of Ga.col.g.5s,1937	96	Apr 26	95	Jan 18	96	Apr 26	..	..
Cent. of Ga. RR. 1st g. 5s, 1945	120	Jun 29	116½	Mar 28	117½	Aug 7	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1945	100¼	Apr 29	91⅞	Jan 31	96½	Aug 12	96½	96⅞
Do., 1st pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	44¼	Feb 23	38	Feb 8	42	Aug 10	41	41½
Do., 2d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	15	Feb 20	11	Apr 10	12	Aug 3	12	13
Do., 3d pf. inc. g. 5s, 1945	7½	Feb 27	6	May 31	6½	July 28	6	6½
Do., Macon & Nor. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	96	De 23, 98	..	..
Do., Middle Ga. & Atl. 5s, 1947	102	Jun 29	102	Jun 29	102	June 29	..	..
Do., Mobile Div. 1st g. 5s, 1946	..	....	..	....	99	Jul 6, 98	..	..
Cent. of N. J. 1st conv. 7s, 1902	112	Jan 11	109½	May 3	110	June 8	..	..
Do., conv. deb. 6s, 1908	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	112½	Mar 20	110	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1987	122½	Jun 24	113¼	Jan 4	121¼	Aug 12	120¾	121¼
Do., registered	121½	Jul 22	112½	Jan 7	121½	July 22	..	..
Lehigh & Wilkes. Coal con.as.7s, 1900	102½	Apr 1	99	Aug 2	100	Aug 4	..	100½
Do., 5s, 1912	100	May 6	87¾	Jan 11	100	May 6	..	..
Am. Dock & Imp. Co. 5s, 1921	116¼	Jul 11	114	Apr 27	116⅛	Aug 2	..	..
N. J. Southern int. gtd. 6s, 1899	..	....	..	....	104	No 13, 97	..	..
Cen. Pac. ext. g. 5s, Ser. A,B,C,D, 1898	..	....	..	....	103	Fe 24, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, Series E, 1898	..	....	..	....	102	Fe 21, 98	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1899, Speyer certs.	109	Jun 6	103¼	Mar 20	106⅞	Aug 7	..	..
Do., ext. g. 5s, 1901, Speyer certs.	107½	Feb 24	103	Mar 20	103½	Mar 23	..	..
Do., Speyer & Co. cts. dep. E, 1900	..	....	..	....	103	Oct 20,98	..	..
Do., San Joaquin Br. g. 6s, 1900	108¼	Mar 11	105¼	Feb 23	108½	Mar 29	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	113¼	Jun 15	112⅝	Jun 19	112⅝	June 19	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1939, Speyer certs.	125⅜	May 27	112¼	Feb 16	123½	July 20	..	..
Do., land grant g. 5s, 1900	110½	Mar 14	107	Apr 10	107	Apr 10	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	112	Apr 19	..	..
Do., C. & O. Div. ext. g. 5s, 1918	122¼	May 27	120¼	May 19	122¼	May 27	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	Jun 19	121⅝	June 28	..	..
Western Pacific g. 6s, 1899	105	Mar 10	103	Jan 19	104½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., do., Speyer certificates	109½	Jun 2	105½	Apr 15	108⅞	July 7	..	..
North. Ry of Cal. 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1907	..	....	..	....	98	Au 6, 97	..	..
Do., gtd. g. 5s, 1938	..	....	..	....	105½	De 19, 98	..	..
Ches. & Ohio g. 6s, Series A, 1908	119½	Jun 14	117	Apr 14	119¾	June 14	..	121½
Do., g. 6s, 1911	123	Aug 2	118½	Mar 2	123	Aug 2	..	123⅝
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1939	121	Apr 25	117⅛	Jan 3	118⅜	Aug 11	118¼	119
Do., do., registered	118½	Mar 15	117	Jun 2	117	June 2	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4½s, 1992	97⅜	Jul 25	90¾	Jan 4	97½	Aug 12	97	97½
Do., do., registered	92⅞	Jan 18	92⅞	Jan 18	92⅞	Jan 18	..	..
Do., R. & A. Div. 1st con. g. 4s, 1989	108	Jun 27	104	Jul 21	104	Aug 5	104	..
Do., do., 2d con. g. 4s, 1989	100	Jun 19	100	Jun 19	100	June 19	..	..
Do., Craig Valley 1st g. 5s, 1940	..	....	..	....	95¼	My 27,98	..	..
Warm Springs Valley 5s, 1941	101¼	Apr 29	101	Apr 26	101¼	Apr 29	..	..
Eliz., Lex. & Big Sandy gtd.g.5s,1902	104	Feb 7	101⅝	Apr 7	103⅛	Aug 2	..	..
Chi. & Alton sink. fd. g. 6s, 1903	110¾	Apr 19	108	May 5	109	June 12	108	..
Louisiana & Mo. River 1st 7s, 1900	107½	Jan 6	104	Feb 1	104	Feb 1	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1900	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	106¾	Feb 24	103	..
Miss. Riv. Bdge. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	105½	Oct., 95	..	..
Chi., Bur. & Quincy con. 7s, 1903	117¾	Jun 29	113½	Jul 20	113⅝	Aug 12	113⅝	114½
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1901	105	Mar 16	104⅝	Feb 15	105	Mar 16	103⅜	104⅝
Do., debenture 5s, 1913	113	Apr 24	109¼	May 10	111¼	Aug 11	110	112
Do., convertible 5s, 1903	151¼	Feb 18	125½	Jan 6	138	July 25	138	..
Do., Iowa sinking fund 5s, 1919	116⅝	Jun 12	115⅜	May 1	116⅜	June 12	119	..
Do., do., do., 4s, 1919	107	Jul 26	105	Feb 27	107	July 26	106⅜	..
Do., Denver Div. 4s, 1922	105	May 26	101¼	Jan 26	102	Aug 11	102	..
Do., 4s, 1921	103	Feb 3	100	Apr 11	100	Apr 11	..	..
Do., Chi. & Iowa Div. 5s, 1905	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	105	Aug 9	..	..
Do., Nebraska extension 4s, 1927	113⅞	Aug 8	105⅝	Jan 3	113⅞	Aug 8	113¾	..
Do., do., registered	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	Jun 2	111¼	June 2	..	..
Hannibal & St. Joseph con. 6s, 1911	124	Jul 6	120	Mar 13	124	July 6	123	..
Chi., Bur. & Northern 1st 5s, 1926	108	Mar 24	105⅜	Apr 27	106⅜	Aug 10	106⅜	..
Chi. & East. Ill. 1st sk. fd. cur. 6s, 1907	116½	Apr 3	114	Jul 5	114½	Aug 3	115	..
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	138	Jun 30	134	Jun 23	137¼	July 31	136½	..
Do., gen. con. 1st 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 13	109¼	Jan 16	115	Aug 8	..	115½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103½	No 18, 98	..	..
Chi. & Ind. Coal Ry 1st 5s, 1936	107	Feb 23	107	Feb 23	107	Aug 12	106	..
Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville—								
Louisv., New Alb. & Chi. 1st 6s, 1910	118½	Jun 9	114½	Jan 17	116¾	Aug 4	116	..
Chi., Ind. & Louisv. refdg. g. 6s, 1947	108½	May 17	92	Jan 10	100	Aug 9	..	..
Do., refunding g. 6s, 1947	119½	Jun 9	104	Jan 4	113	July 7	..	..
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—								
Mil. & St. P. 1st 7s, $ gold, R.D., 1902	171½	Jun 9	160⅜	Jan 7	170½	July 25	169	..
Do., 1st Iowa & D. 7s, 1899	168¼	Apr 10	163¼	Feb 16	168¼	Apr 10	169	..
Do., 1st C. & M. 7s, 1903	170	Aug 4	160½	Jan 10	170	Aug 4	169	..
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul con. 7s, 1905	171½	Jun 9	160	Jan 3	170½	Aug 3	169	..
Do., 1st I. & D. ext. 7s, 1908	171	Jun 17	161	Jan 11	170	July 6	169	..
Do., 1st Southwest. Div. 6s, 1909	122¼	Jun 8	112⅜	May 13	121⅝	July 5	120	..
Do., 1st LaC. & Dav. 5s, 1919	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120	Aug 2	120	..
Do., 1st So. Minn. Div. 6s, 1910	123¼	May 12	118¼	Jan 11	120¼	Aug 8	120½	..
Do., 1st H. & D. Div. 7s, 1910	132¾	May 25	129	Jan 19	132½	May 25	..	..
Do., do., 5s, 1910	..	....	..	....	109½	Dec 7, 98	112	..
Do., Chi. & Pac. Div. 6s, 1910	123	May 2	121½	Feb 24	123	May 2	121¼	..
Do., 1st C. & Pac. W. g. 5s, 1921	124	May 26	118¾	Jan 3	122	Aug 11	121½	..
Do., Chi. & Mo. Riv. Div. 5s, 1926	125⅜	Jun 16	118½	Jan 19	123	Aug 1	121	..
Do., Mineral Point Div. 5s, 1910	112½	Apr 18	110	Mar 14	112	Aug 3	112¼	..
Do., C. & Lake Sup. Div. g. 5s, 1921	122½	Jun 1	122½	Jun 1	122¼	June 1	119	..
Do., Wis. & Min. Div. g. 5s, 1921	123	Jun 19	119	Apr 8	120¾	July 17	120	123
Do., terminal g. 5s, 1914	118¾	May 18	115	Feb 6	118¼	May 18	113	..
Do., Far. & So. assu. g. 6s, 1924	137½	Jul 18	137½	Jul 18	137½	July 18	..	..
Do., con. sinking fund 5s, 1916	..	....	..	....	106½	Jul 9, 97	..	..
Do., Dak. & Great So. g. 5s, 1916	118½	May 12	112¼	Feb 9	115½	July 17	114	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, Series A, 1989	114⅞	May 4	108¾	Jan 11	112¼	Aug 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 19, 98	..	..
Mil. & North. 1st, main line 6s, 1910	121	Jun 10	121	Jun 10	121	July 25	121	..
Do., 1st con. 6s, 1913	126	Jan 30	125	Jul 10	125	July 10	125	..
Chicago & Northwestern con. 7s, 1915	145¾	Jul 11	142⅞	May 4	143½	Aug 10	143	..
Do., gold 7s, 1902	115	May 24	111¼	Jun 3	112½	Aug 8	112½	..
Do., do., registered	114	Apr 14	113	Jan 13	114	Apr 14	..	..
Do., sinking fund 6s, 1879-1929	122½	Mar 13	116	Jan 6	118	July 17	..	120
Do., do., registered	116	Jun 14	116	Jun 14	116	June 14	..	120
Do., sinking fund 5s, 1879-1929	110¼	Mar 10	106¼	Apr 12	109	July 21	109½	110½
Do., do., registered	109	Feb 3	105¾	Mar 28	105¾	Mar 28	..	..
Do., sinking fund deb. 5s, 1933	123	Jan 30	121¼	May 4	122¾	Aug 7	122	123
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	119¾	De 27, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 6s, 1909	111½	Mar 28	108	May 12	110	July 10	..	110⅝
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109½	Mr 19, 98	..	..
Do., debenture 5s, 1921	118	Feb 9	117¼	May 22	118	July 18	..	121
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	117¾	Feb 7, 98	..	..
Do., extension 4s, 1886-1926	109	Feb 1	106	Apr 7	109	July 31	108	109
Do., registered	106⅞	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	106¾	Feb 20	..	..
Do., gen. 3½s, 1987	110¼	Jun 24	102½	Jan 3	110	July 20	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	103	No 19, 98	..	..
Escanaba & Lake Sup. 1st 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	107¾	My 26,98	..	..
Chicago & Milwaukee 1st 7s, 1898	..	....	..	....	102¼	Ap 12, 98	..	..
Winona & St. Peters 2d 7s, 1907	124	Jun 19	124	Jun 19	124	June 19	..	..
Milwaukee & Madison 1st 6s, 1905	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	117½	Feb 6	..	..
Ottumwa, C. F. & St. P. 1st 5s, 1909	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	111	Jan 3	113	..
Northern Illinois 1st 5s, 1910	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	113	Apr 24	114	..
Iowa Midland 8s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Oct 21,98	..	..
Mil., L. S. & West. 1st g. 6s, 1921	143	Jul 7	139¼	May 3	141½	Aug 9	140	143
Do., conv. deb. g. 5s, 1907	..	....	..	....	105½	Fe 24, 97	..	..
Do., ext. and imp. sk. fd. g. 5s, 1929	125¼	May 23	117⅝	Feb 1	124	July 24	..	126
Do., Michigan Div. 1st g. 6s, 1924	..	....	..	....	138	De 13, 98	..	145⅝
Do., Ashland Div. 1st g. 6s, 1925	146	Jul 6	140	Mar 6	146	July 6	..	..
Do., incomes, 1911	114½	Jun 17	114¼	Jun 17	114½	June 17	..	..
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific 6s, 1917	136¼	Jun 27	131½	Jan 10	134	July 7	133½	..
Do., do., registered	134½	May 19	132	Jun 6	133½	June 13	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1988	110¾	May 17	104⅝	Jan 4	106⅞	Aug 10	106½	107
Do., do., registered	107½	Apr 6	105⅜	Mar 7	107⅞	Apr 6	..	..
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge 1st 4s, 1905	98½	Apr 27	98	Jan 9	98½	May 1	..	..
Do., 1st 2½s, 1905	86	Jul 20	83	May 9	86	July 20	86½	89
Do., extension 4s, 1905	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	98½	May 18	..	..
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 5s, 1923	114	Apr 25	109½	Jan 12	114	June 27	112	114
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	100	Ap 15, 97	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.		Bid.	As'd.
Chi., St. P., Min. & Om. con. 6s, 1930	141	May 11	136	Jan 9	138	Aug 10	138	..
Chi., St. P. & M. 1st g. 6s, 1918	138	Mar 27	134½	May 8	134½	June 21	136	..
St. P. & Sioux City 1st g. 6s, 1919	134	Jan 12	131	Apr 18	132¾	July 7	131	..
Northern Wisconsin 1st 6s, 1930	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	140	Mar 23	..	..
Chi. & Wn. Ind. 1st sk. fd. g. 6s, 1919	..	....	..	....	106	Jul 22,97	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1932	123	May 4	120½	Jul 11	123	July 25	..	125
Chicago Term. & Trans. 4s, 1947	102¾	Jun 5	93¼	Jan 3	99	Aug 12	99	99½
Chi. & W. Mich. Ry 5s, 1921, coupon off	99½	Jun 28	99¾	Jun 28	99½	June 28	..	..
Cin., Ham. & Dayton con.sk.fd.7s, 1905	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	Aug 10	120	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1937	..	....	..	....	103½	Mr 13, 97	..	..
Cin., Day. & Ironton 1st gtd.g.5s, 1941	113	May 5	112	Feb 9	113	May 5	..	..
City & Sub. Ry Balt. 1st g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	105¾	Apr., 95	..	..
Clev. & Can. Tr.Co. cts. for 1st 5s, 1917	91	Mar 30	70¼	Jan 25	91¼	Aug 3	91¾	94
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L. gen. g.4s, 1993	98	Jan 26	87¾	Jan 12	94¾	Aug 11	94¾	95
Do., Cairo Div. 1st g. 4s, 1939	97	Jun 20	95¾	May 27	97	June 20	..	..
St. Louis Div. 1st col. trust g. 4s, 1990	103⅞	Feb 3	99¾	Jan 7	102	July 31	102	103
Do., do., registered	99	May 4	99	May 4	99	May 4	..	..
Spring. & Col. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Oct., 95	..	..
White W. Val. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	87	Au 31, 98	..	..
Cin., Wab. & Mich. Div. 1st g. 4s, 1991	97	Apr 22	95	Feb 21	96½	Apr 24	96	..
Cin., Ind., St. L. & C. 1st g. 4s, 1936	104	Jan 27	102	Jan 3	104	Aug 4	104	..
Do., con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100	Nov., 94	..	..
Cin., San. & Cev., con. 1st g. 5s, 1923	118½	May 31	118½	May 31	118½	June 14	115	..
Ind., Bloom. & West. 1st pf. 7s, 1900	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	103½	Apr 29	..	..
Peoria & Eastern 1st con. 4s, 1940	88½	Jan 28	82¾	Apr 7	85	Aug 11	85	85½
Do., income 4s, 1990	33	Jan 10	22	Jan 3	29	Aug 4	29	30
C., C., C. & Ind. con. g. 7s, 1914	138½	Jul 6	135½	May 11	138½	July 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. g. 6s, 1934	137½	Jun 23	134½	Jul 6	134½	July 18	135	137
Cin. & Spfd. 1st M.C.G.C. & I.7s, 1901	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	108½	Feb 10	..	..
Clev., Lor. & Wheel. 1st con. g.5s, 1933	108½	Jul 20	108	Jul 11	108½	July 31	..	..
Clev. & Mahoning Val. g. 5s, 1938	134¼	Jun 16	128	Feb 15	134¼	June 16	..	..
Colorado Midland Ry 1st 2-3-4s, 1947	69	Jan 12	62	Jul 11	63	Aug 3	62	63
Do., 1st gold 4s, 1947	76	Jan 12	70¼	Mar 18	71	Aug 10	70	72
Colorado & Southern 1st g. 4s, 1929	90	Jun 13	85½	May 13	86⅜	Aug 12	86	86¼
Con. & Passumpsic Riv. 1st g. 4s, 1943	..	....	..	....	102	Dec., 95	..	..
Del., Lack. & West. 7s, 1907	126½	Jun 15	126½	Jun 15	126½	June 15	127	..
Syra., Bing. & N. Y. 7s, 1906	124½	Jun 7	121½	Jun 7	124½	June 7	124	..
Morris & Essex 1st 7s, 1914	144	Jan 26	142	May 4	142	May 17	..	..
Do., 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	109	De 23, 97	..	..
Do., 7s, 1871-1901	111	Mar 14	108½	May 3	108½	June 28	108	..
Do., 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1915	145½	May 1	143	Jan 20	143¼	July 18	139	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	140	Oct 28,98	..	..
N. Y., Lack. & West 1st 6s, 1921	142½	May 18	138	Feb 9	138	July 17	..	..
Do., construction 5s, 1923	118½	Apr 5	117	Feb 8	118½	Apr 5	..	..
Do., term and improvement 4s, 1923	108½	Jun 20	108½	Jun 20	108½	June 20	..	108½
Warren 2d 7s, 1900	..	....	..	....	108	Aug 1,98	..	..
Del. & Hud. 1st Penn. Div. 7s, 1917	..	....	..	....	146	Sep 13,98	146	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	143	May 4,97	..	..
Alb. & Sus. 1st con. gtd. 7s, 1906	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	120½	Apr 21	..	124½
Do., registered	122	Jun 6	122	Jun 6	122	June 6	..	..
Do., g. 6s, 1906	117¾	Feb 21	115	May 2	116	June 9	116⅜	..
Do., do., registered	117½	Jan 26	114½	Apr 17	116½	June 16	..	..
Ren. & Saratoga 1st 7s, 1921	153	Mar 20	150½	May 31	150½	May 31	150	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	141	May 6,98	..	..
Den. & Rio Grande 1st con. g. 4s, 1936	104	May 31	99	Aug 10	99	Aug 10	99½	100
Do., 1st g. 7s, 1900	109	Feb 20	105¼	May 4	105¼	May 25	..	..
Do., improvement g. 5s, 1928	108¾	May 25	102¼	Jan 3	105	Aug 10	104½	105½
Do., 1st con. g. 4½s, 1936	112⅞	Jun 13	108¾	Jan 9	109½	Aug 1	..	..
Denver Con. Tramway 1st g. 5s, 1933	92	Jan 24	90	Jan 19	92	Jan 24	..	..
Des Moines Union 1st g. 5s, 1917	108	Apr 27	107¼	Apr 25	108	Apr 27	..	..
Detroit & Mackinac gold 4s, 1995	70	Jul 20	68	Jul 12	70	Aug 9	68	70
Det., Mack. & Mar. ld.gt.3½s, Ser. A, 1911	24	Jan 17	17½	Mar 25	20	Aug 12	19	20
Duluth & Iron Range 1st 5s, 1937	112	Aug 3	105	Jun 13	112	Aug 8	..	..
Duluth, Red Wing & So. 1st 5s, 1928	..	....	..	....	92¼	Fe 11,98	..	..
Duluth, So. Shore & Atlantic g.5s, 1937	116	Jun 14	111¾	Jan 16	114	July 14	..	..
Elgin, Jol. & East. 1st g. 5s, 1941	110⅝	Jul 31	104¾	Jan 3	110⅝	July 31	108½	110⅞
Erie 1st ext. g. 4s, 1947	121	Jul 27	115¼	Feb 15	121	July 27	119	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1919	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	May 25	121	..
Do., 3d ext. g. 4½s, 1923	116¾	Jul 27	110¼	Jul 11	116¾	Aug 11	116	..
Do., 4th ext. g. 5s, 1920	123½	Mar 30	121	Jan 20	112	June 21	120	..
Do., 5th ext. g. 4s, 1928	108½	Apr 14	105	Apr 4

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
L. & N. L., C. & L.x. g. 4½s, 1931	..	....	..	....	103 Ja 18, 98	..	..
Louis. & Jef. Bridge gtd. g. 4s, 1945	98½	Jul 19	97¾	Jul 25	97¾ July 28	96	98
Manhattan R'way con. g. 4s, 1990	112⅜	Apr 3	95	Jan 3	109½ Aug 8	109⅜	110
Met. Elevated 1st g. 6s, 1908	121⅝	Jun 14	116	Jan 14	118 Aug 11	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1899	102⅜	Apr 1	100⅞	May 1	101⅞ July 21	..	..
Metro. St. Ry gen. col. tr. g. 5s, 1997	124	Jan 26	118⅜	Jan 4	120⅞ Aug 11	120½	121
B'way & 7th Av. 1st con. g. 5s, 1943	125¼	Jan 30	121	Jun 9	123 Aug 11	122⅞	..
Col. & 9th Av. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1993	127	Jan 14	123¾	Jan 3	126¼ July 20	126½	127½
Lex. Av. & Pav. F. 1st gtd.g.5s,1993	127⅛	Jul 31	124	Mar 2	127⅛ July 31	126½	127½
Mexican Central con. g. 4s, 1911	77	Jun 23	68¾	Jan 4	77 June 23	..	..
Do., 1st con. income g. 3s, 1939	25¼	Apr 27	16½	Apr 3	21 Aug 3	20	21
Do., 2d con. income g. 3s, 1939	14¾	Apr 27	9¾	Apr 18	12¼ Aug 12	12	13
Mexican Inter. 1st con. g. 4s, 1977	88¾	Feb 24	84½	Jan 6	87¼ Aug 12	..	..
Mexican National 1st g. 6s, 1927	..	....	..	....	90 Mar., 96	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, A, 1927	..	....	..	....	15 Dec 7, 98	..	..
Do., 2d income g. 6s, B, 1927	14	Apr 5	14	Apr 5	14 Apr 5	..	..
Mexican Northern 1st g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	100 Ja 30, 97	..	..
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st g. 7s, 1927	150	Apr 20	145	Jan 6	150 Apr 20	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1934	115⅝	Aug 11	110½	Jan 18	115⅝ Aug 11	115½	..
Do., 1st and refunding g. 4s, 1949	99¼	Aug 11	98	Jul 27	98½ Aug 11	..	..
Do., Iowa ext. 1st g. 7s, 1909	125	Jan 27	121	Jul 12	121 July 12	..	..
Do., Southwest. ext. 1st g. 7s, 1910	127	Jan 27	127	Jan 27	127 Jan 27	..	..
Do., Pacific ext. 1st g. 6s, 1921	..	....	..	....	128 De 12, 98	..	..
Mil. El. Ry & Light 1st con. 5s, 1926	105½	Feb 16	103¼	Feb 4	105½ Feb 16	..	..
Mo., K. & T. 1st g. 4s, 1990	96	May 25	91¾	Jan 3	93 Aug 12	93	93½
Do., 2d g. 4s, 1990	71	Jan 6	65¼	May 9	67¼ Aug 12	67	67⅝
Do., 1st ext. g. 5s, 1944	91¼	Apr 27	82	Jan 19	89 Aug 12	88	89
Mo., K. & T. of T. 1st gtd g. 5s,1942	91½	Aug 11	86	Jan 19	91½ Aug 12	90½	91½
Kansas City & Pac. 1st g. 4s, 1990	82	Jan 21	75¼	Jan 5	79 July 26	75	77
Dallas & Waco 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1940	95	Feb 27	85	Jan 21	95 Aug 10	..	..
Mo., Kan. & East. 1st gtd. g. 5s,1942	107½	Jul 13	101¼	Jan 3	105⅛ Aug 8	..	..
Missouri Pacific 1st con. g. 6s, 1920	121¾	Apr 28	108¾	Jan 9	118 Aug 11	118	118½
Do., 3d 7s, 1906	117	May 17	114	May 1	116 July 27	115	..
Do., trust g. 5s, 1917	100¼	Jul 14	91½	Jan 3	100 Aug 12	99¼	100
Do., 1st col. g. 5s, 1920	98¼	Jul 26	88	Jan 3	95⅜ Aug 12	95½	96½
Pacific R. of Mo. 1st ext. g. 4s, 1938	..	Jul 13	106	Feb 20	107¼ Aug 8	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1938	115	Apr 20	111¼	Jan 17	111½ July 10	111¼	..
St. L. & Iron Mount. 1st ext.4½s,1947	106¼	May 20	105½	Feb 6	106 July 24	..	..
Do., 2d ext. g. 5s, 1946	107½	Jan 16	105	May 20	106¾ July 19	..	..
Do., Arkansas Br. ext. g. 5s, 1935	106¾	Apr 6	105¾	Jan 16	106¾ Apr 6	..	..
Do., gen. con. ry & ld. grt.g.5s,1931	114⅜	Jul 14	105	Jan 3	113⅞ Aug 12	113¾	113⅞
Do., gen. con. stpd. gtd. g. 5s, 1931	111½	Jan 31	110	Jan 31	111½ July 5	..	..
Mobile & Ohio new g. 6s, 1927	130¼	May 9	125	Jan 9	127½ July 31	..	..
Do., 1st extension g. 6s, 1927	122	May 23	117	Feb 21	121¾ June 30	..	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, 1938	88	Feb 27	82½	Jan 4	87 Aug 11	86½	87½
Montgomery Div. 1st g. 5s, 1947	109¼	Jul 25	106	Jan 4	108 July 28	..	..
St. Louis & Cairo gtd. g. 4s, 1931	..	....	..	....	84 Apr., 96	..	..
Nash., Chat. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1913	132¾	Feb 14	131	Aug 7	131 Aug 7	..	..
Do., 2d 6s, 1901	..	....	..	....	105⅜ De 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st con. g. 5s, 1928	108⅜	Mar 28	105¼	Apr 22	107¼ Aug 9	107½	..
Do., 1st 6s, McM., M., W. & Al.,1917	..	....	..	....	108 Mar., 96	..	..
Jasper Branch 6s, 1923	115	Mar 22	115	Mar 22	115 Mar 22	114	..
No. O. & N. East. prior lien 6s, 1915	..	....	..	....	108½ Aug., 94	..	..
N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 1st 7s, 1903	117½	Jan 31	112	Aug 7	112 Aug 9	111⅜	113¼
Do., do., registered	117⅜	Jan 30	112	Jun 27	112 June 27	111⅜	113¼
Do., debenture 5s of 1884-1904	113¼	Jan 30	107½	Apr 28	109 Aug 7	109	..
Do., do., registered	113¼	Jan 28	113¼	Jan 26	113¼ Jan 26	109	..
Do., reg. debenture 5s of 1889-1904	..	....	..	....	108¼ Fe 21, 98	109	..
Do., debenture g. 4s, 1890-1905	105	May 3	103¼	Jun 26	103¼ June 26	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 98	..	..
Do., deb. certs., ext. g. 4s, 1905	107⅝	Feb 2	103	Aug 1	103 Aug 1	..	..
Do., registered	102¾	Aug 1	102¾	Aug 1	102¾ Aug 1	..	..
Do., gold 3½s, 1997	113¼	Jun 12	110¼	Jan 12	110⅞ July 31	110	111
Do., do., registered	112½	Apr 24	111½	Feb 17	112½ Apr 24	..	..
Michigan Cent. col. trust g. 3½s,1998	102	Jan 28	98	Jan 6	100¼ Aug 5	99	100
Do., do., registered	100	May 25	97½	Mar 15	100 May 25	..	..
Lake Shore col. g. 3½s, 1998	103	May 25	99¼	Jan 4	100½ Aug 10	99	100½
Do., registered	103	Jun 28	98	Jan 6	100 Aug 3	..	..
West Shore 1st g. 5s, gtd., 2361	117⅜	Jun 29	110¼	Jan 3	114 Aug 5	..	114¼
Do., registered	115¾	Jun 15	109¾	Jan 4	114¼ Aug 4	..	..
Beech Creek 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1936	..	....	..	....	108 No 5, 98	..	..
Do., registered	..	....	..	....	106 Jne 17,98	..	..
Clearf. Bit. Coal gtd. g.4s,Ser.A,1940	..	....	..	....	95 Jul 28,98	..	..
Do., do. registered	..	....	..	....	104 Jul 24,97	..	..
Harlem 1st 7s, 1900	108	Jan 12	103¾	Jun 14	104 July 11	104	..
Do., do., registered	106¼	Jan 27	103	May 10	104 June 27	..	..
N. Jersey Junc. R. gtd. 1st 4s, 1986	..	....	..	....	103 May 7,97	..	..
Rome, W. & O. con. 1st ext. 5s, 1922	132	Jan 18	128½	Apr 12	129 Aug 10	..	..
Do., Ter. R. 1st gtd. 5s, 1915	..	....	..	....	109 Jan., 97	..	..
Oswego & Rome 2d gtd. g. 5s, 1915	113	Apr 13	113	Apr 13	113 Apr 13	..	..
Utica & B. Riv. gtd. g. 4s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107 Au 13, 98	..	..
Mohawk & Malone 1st gtd. g. 4s,1991	..	....	..	....	100 Mar., 96	..	..
New York & Northern 1st g. 5s, 1927	123	Jun 16	123	Jun 16	123 July 14	..	..
Lake Shore & Michigan Southern—							
Detroit, Mon & Tol. 1st 7s, 1906	123	Jun 13	123	Jun 13	123 June 13	..	..
Lake Shore con. 1st 7s, 1900	107¼	May 4	103¾	Jul 8	103⅜ Aug 4	103¾	..
Do., do., registered	106¾	Feb 20	105¼	Jan 3	105¼ June 15	..	..
Do., con. 2d 7s, 1903	117¼	Mar 20	114¼	Jan 20	115 July 18	114½	..
Do., do., registered	116½	Jan 5	114¼	Jan 3	114¼ June 15	..	..
Do., g. 3½s, 1997	112⅞	May 5	106	Jan 3	110⅛ Aug 9	109¾	110¼
Do., do., registered	111	Apr 27	103	Jan 5	111 Apr 27	..	..
Cin. & Sp. 1st gtd., L. S. & M.7s,1901	..	....	..	....	108¼ Dec 1, 97	..	..
Mahoning Coal RR. 1st 5s, 1934	..	....	..	....	121 Oct 24,98	..	..
Michigan Central 1st con. 7s, 1902	112½	Apr 27	109	May 1	110⅝ Aug 10	..	..
Do., 1st con. 5s, 1902	103	May 6	103	May 6	103 May 9	..	..
Do., 6s, 1900	..	....	..	....	122 Fe 25, 98	..	..
Do., 5s, 1931	..	....	..	....	121¼ Jne 21,98	130	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	125½ Ja 20, 98	..	..
Do., 4s, 1940	..	....	..	....	106 Fe 25, 98	..	..
N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1937	108	Jan 26	105¾	Apr 3	107⅛ Aug 7	..	..
Do., do., registered	106½	Jul 19	105¼	Apr 19	106½ July 19	..	..
N.Y., N.H. & H. 1st registered 4s, 1903	..	....	..	....	104½ Oct 7, 97	..	..
Do., con. deb. certs., $1,000	191	Apr 21	173	Jan 6	187½ Aug 5	..	..
Do., do., small certs., $100	184	Apr 20	172	Jan 19	184 Apr 20	..	189
Housatonic con. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	126⅛ Au 26,98	..	..
New Haven & Derby con. 5s, 1918	..	....	..	....	125½ Feb 6, 97	..	..
N. Y. & New England 1st 7s, 1905	121½	Jun 20	117¾	Jul 6	117¾ July 6	117¾	..
Do., 1st 6s, 1905	115	May 11	113	Jul 29	113 July 29	113	..
N. Y., Ont. & Wn. con. 1st g. 5s, 1939	108⅞	May 25	106	Jan 4	108¾ May 27	..	..
Do., refunding 1st g. 4s, 1992	106⅞	Aug 5	103	Apr 12	106¾ Aug 12	106½	106¾
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	101½ No 30, 98	..	..
Nor. Pac. 1st g. 6s, 1921	120	Apr 11	114½	Jan 3	119½ Apr 12	..	..
Do., do., registered	112	Jul 20	112	Jul 20	112 July 20	..	..
St. Paul & Nor. Pac. gen. g. 6s, 1923	131¼	May 15	131¼	May 15	131¼ May 15	..	..
Do., do., registered certificates	132	Jul 28	132	Jul 28	132 July 28	..	..
Nor. Pac. Ry prior lien 4s, 1997	106¾	Jun 14	101⅝	Jan 5	102⅞ Aug 12	102¾	102⅞
Do., registered	104½	May 12	102	Jul 14	103⅜ Aug 1	..	..
Do., gen. lien g. 3s, 2047	70	Jan 21	66½	May 9	66⅞ Aug 12	66½	66¾
Do., do., registered	66½	Jun 17	65½	May 16	66½ June 17	..	..
Washington Central 1st g. 4s, 1948	96	May 5	90	Jan 27	95 May 11	..	..
Nor. Pac. Terminal Co. 1st g. 6s,1933	119	Apr 21	112	Jan 6	115½ July 27	..	..
Norfolk & Southern 1st g. 5s, 1941	107¾	Jun 22	107½	May 22	107¾ June 22	..	..
Norfolk & West. RR. gen. g. 6s, 1931	135	Jun 19	130	Feb 7	135 June 19	..	..
Do., New River 1st g. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	128 No 25,98	..	..
Do., improve. and ext. g. 6s, 1934	..	....	..	....	117½ Au 30, 98	..	..
Col., Con. & Ter. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1922	..	....	..	....	101 Fe 23, 97	106	..
Scioto V. & N. E. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1989	101	Apr 22	96¼	Jan 16	100 Aug 9	100	..
Nor. & West Ry 1st con. g. 4s, 1996	96	Mar 27	88½	Jan 7	96 Aug 12	94¾	95¼
Ogden. & L. Chan. 1st con. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	94 Apr., 96	..	..
Do., do., small	..	....	..	....	82 Feb., 87	..	..
Ohio River Railroad 1st g. 5s, 1936	..	....	..	....	102¼ Ja 26, 98	..	..
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	85 De 17, 97	85	87
Omaha & St. Louis 1st g. 4s, 1901	85	Feb 7	65	May 24	80 Aug 7	..	..
Ore. R. & N. 1st sink. fund g. 6s, 1909	114	Apr 28	100	Feb 10	112½ Aug 9	..	..
Ore. RR. & N. Co. con. g. 4s, 1946	105	May 31	100½	Jan 3	101¼ Aug 9	101	101½
Oregon Short Line 1st g. 6s, 1923	133¼	Jul 13	128	Mar 1	129⅜ Aug 3	..	130
Utah & Northern 1st 7s, 1908	..	....	..	....	121 Jne 18,98	..	..
Do., g. 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	102 My 24,97	..	..
Ore. Short Line 1st con. g. 5s, 1946	116	Jun 26	108	Jan 7	112½ Aug 12	112	113
Do., non-cum. inc. A 5s, 1946	96¼	Aug 3	85	Jan 7	97 Aug 11	..	..
Do., non-cum. inc. B and col. trust	76½	Aug 11	65½	Jan 4	76½ Aug 11	76	77
Pacif Coast Co. 1st g. 5s, 1946	108	Mar 16	103	Jul 26	105 Aug 10	104	105
Panama sk. fd. sub. g. 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	101¼ Dec., 90	105	..
Penn. Co. gtd. 1st g. 4½s, 1921	118	May 22	114½	Feb 15	115¾ July 27	114½	..
Do., do., registered	115⅓	Mar 9	115⅓	Mar 9	115⅓ Mar 9	..	..
Do., do., gtd. 3½s, tr. reg. cts., 1937	..	....	..	....	102 No 11, 98	..	..
P., C., C. & St. L. gtd.g.4½s,1940,Ser.A	118	Jul 14	114¼	Apr 13	118 July 14	117¼	..
Do., do., Series B, gtd., 1942	119	Jun 13	114	Apr 11	118½ June 30	117½	..
Do., do., Series C, gtd., 1942	..	....	..	....	113 No 23,98	113	..
Do., do., Series D, gtd. 4s, 1945	..	....	..	....	107 De 30, 98	107	..
Pitts., C. & St. L. 1st 7s, 1900	107⅞	Jan 6	105¼	Mar 15	105⅜ Apr 13	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	109¼ Ap 23, 97	..	..
Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st 7s, 1912	141	Mar 29	138⅜	Jan 6	141 Mar 29	..	..
Do., 2d 7s, 1912	140½	May 1	140½	May 1	140½ May 1	..	..
Do., 3d 7s, 1912	135	Jun 7	135	Jun 7	135 June 7	..	..
C., St. L. & P. 1st con. g. 5s, 1932	..	....	..	....	110¼ Jul 8, 97	..	..
Cleve. & Pitts. con. sink. fd. 7s, 1900	108	Apr 19	108	Apr 19	108 Apr 19	..	..
Do., gen. gtd. g. 4½s, Series A, 1942	121	Jul 5	121	Jul 5	121 July 5	..	..
Gd. R. & I. ext. 1st gtd. g. 4½s, 1941	113¼	Jun 2	113¼	Jun 2	113¼ June 2	..	..
Allegh. Val. gen. g. 4s, 1942	..	....	..	....	102 No 10, 97	..	..
Penn. RR. Co. 1st real est. g. 4s, 1923	..	....	..	....	108 My 12,97	..	..
U. N. J. R. & Can. Co. gen. 4s, 1944	..	....	..	....	115½ Fe 24, 98	..	..
Peo., Dec. & Ev. 1st g. 6s, 1920, t. r.	101	Feb 20	99	Jan 19	99¾ June 29	..	..
Do., Evans. Div. 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	100 De 23, 97	..	..
Do., do., eng. Trust Co. certs	97	Jan 28	93½	Apr 3	94½ July 29	..	..
Do., Trust Co. cts. for 2d g. 5s,1926	..	....	..	....	17 My 23,98	..	..
Do., do., 1st installment paid	..	....	..	....	20 De 20, 98	..	..
Peoria & Pekin Union 1st g. 6s, 1921	126	Apr 28	126	Apr 28	126 Apr 28	..	..
Do., 2d g. 4½s, 1921	100½	Jul 18	100	May 9	100½ July 18	..	..
Pine Creek registered gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	137 No 17, 97	..	..
Pitts., Clev. & Tol. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	107½ Oct 26,98	..	..
Pitts. Junc. 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	121 No 26, 98	..	..
Pitts. & L.E. 2d g. 5s, Ser. A & B,1928	..	....	..	....	114 Mar., 93	..	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough. 1st gtd. 6s, 1932	..	....	..	....	117 Mar., 89	..	..
Pitts., Painv. & Fairpt. 1st g. 5s, 1916	90	Jun 24	90	Jun 24	90 June 24	..	..
Pitts., Shen. & L. Erie 1st g. 5s, 1940	116	Jul 17	113	Jan 5	116 July 29	..	..
Do., 1st cons. g. 5s, 1943	..	....	..	....	98 Jul 14,97	..	..
Pitts. & West. 1st g. 4s, 1917	100	May 24	98	Jan 5	100 June 8	99¼	100
Do., do., J. P. M. certificates	100¼	Jun 26	98½	Jan 31	99½ Aug 9	99½	100
Reading Co. gen. g. 4s, 1997	91¾	Jun 16	85⅜	Jan 7	88¼ Aug 12	88¼	88½
Do., do., registered	89½	Jun 29	86¼	Jun 1	88½ July 11	..	..
Rio Grande Western 1st g. 4s, 1939	102¼	Jun 30	91	Jan 4	98 Aug 11	98	98¼
Utah Central gtd. g. 4s, 1917	88¾	May 11	87½	Apr 20	88 June 27	..	87¾
Rio Grande Junc. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1939	104½	Jan 24	102¼	Feb 3	104 May 2	..	..
Rio Grande South. 1st g. 5-4s, 1940	74¼	Jun 20	72	Aug 11	73¾ Aug 12	72	74
St. Jo. & Gr. Isl. 1st g. 2-3-4s, 1947	84¼	Aug 2	79¼	Jul 11	84¼ Aug 2	..	..
St. L. & S. F. 2d g. 6s, Class A,1906	114¾	Mar 2	112¾	May 9	114 July 17	..	..

	Range for Year 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	Bid.	As'd.
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class B, 1906	115¼	Mar 25	112½	May 5	114 July 26	..	..
Do., 2d g. 6s, Class C, 1906	115	Mar 24	112½	May 5	114 July 14	..	..
Do., 1st g. 6s, Pierce C. & O., 1919	..	....	..	....	113¾ July, 96	..	..
Do., gen. g. 6s, 1931	126¾	Jun 27	122	Jan 3	123¾ Aug 11	123¼	124
Do., gen. g. 5s, 1931	112½	Jun 30	107	Jan 5	110 Aug 11	108¾	109¼
Do., 1st trust g. 5s, 1987	105½	Mar 27	100½	May 23	101 June 23	..	..
Ft. Smith & Van B. Bdg. 1st 6s, 1910	..	....	..	....	105 Oct 4, 97	..	..
St. L. & San Fran. RR. g. 4s, 1996	89	Jun 15	82	Jan 4	85½ Aug 11	85	85½
St. L. & S. F., S. W. Div. 5s, 1947	102	Mar 16	98	Jan 12	100 July 8	..	..
Central Division 1st g. 4s, 1929	95	Aug 11	95	Aug 11	95 Aug 12	94	96
St. Louis Southwest. 4s, cts., 1989	96½	Jul 8	84¾	Jan 4	95 Aug 12	94¾	95¼
Do., 2d g. 4s, inc. bond cts., 1989	66⅞	Aug 4	40¾	Jan 4	65¾ Aug 12	65½	66
St. Paul City Ry Cable con. g. 5s, 1937	112	Aug 4	108	Mar 7	112 Aug 4	..	..
St. Paul & Duluth 1st 5s, 1931	122½	Jan 19	120	Feb 8	120 Feb 8	119	..
Do., 2d 5s, 1917	115	Jan 20	113	Feb 8	113½ July 7	113	116
Do., 1st con. 4s, 1968	102	May 18	99	Aug 11	99 Aug 11	99	..
St. Paul, M. & M. 2d 6s, 1909	124½	Feb 20	121	Apr 3	122 June 7	121	123
Do., Dakota exten. g. 6s, 1910	125½	Jan 24	122	Jul 21	122 Aug 8	121	124
Do., 1st con. g. 6s, 1933	146½	Jun 21	138¼	Mar 8	143½ Aug 2	142	145
Do., do., registered	137¾	Feb 23	137¾	Feb 23	137¾ Feb 23	..	..
Do., do., reduced to g. 4½s	119½	Jun 29	112¼	Jan 5	117 Aug 9	115½	116½
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	106½ My 29,97	..	..
Do., Montana exten. 1st g. 4s, 1937	108½	Apr 14	104½	Jan 25	105½ Aug 10	104¾	106
Do., do., registered	104	Jan 24	104	Jan 24	104 Jan 24	..	..
Minneapolis Union 1st g. 6s, 1922	..	....	..	....	122½ Jan 13,98	..	..
Montana Central 1st gtd. g. 6s, 1937	137½	Jun 23	134¼	Mar 18	137½ Jun 23	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 97	..	..
Do., 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1937	117½	Jun 28	113½	Jan 4	117½ June 28	..	122
Eastern Minn. Div. 1st g. 5s, 1908	113¾	Mar 2	110¼	Apr 17	110¼ July 10	111½	..
Wilmar & Sioux Falls 1st g. 5s, 1938	120	Apr 11	115	Apr 10	120 Apr 11	..	..
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	115 Ap 24, 98	..	..
S. Fe, Pres. & Phenix 1st g. 5s, 1947	107⅞	Aug 9	95	Mar 13	107⅞ Aug 9	107	109
San F. & N. P. 1st s. f. g. 5s, 1919	..	....	..	....	100 Oct 20,97	..	..
Sav., Flor. & W. 1st con. g. 6s, 1934	125½	Feb 15	125½	Feb 15	125½ Feb 15	128	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, 1934	112	Mar 17	112	Mar 17	112 Mar 17	..	..
Seaboard & Roanoke 1st 5s, 1926	..	....	..	....	104¾ Feb 5, 97	..	..
Seat., L. S. & E. 1st g. 6s, 1931,ass.pd.	..	....	..	....	80 Ja 25, 98	..	..
Southern Pacific Co.—							
Gal., Harris. & S. A. 1st g. 6s, 1910	114	Apr 28	113¼	Jun 6	113¼ June 6	..	..
Do., 2d g. 7s, 1905	110½	Feb 3	110	Feb 27	110 Feb 27	..	..
Do., Mex. & Pac. Div. 1st g.5s,1931	105	Apr 28	100½	Jan 6	103⅝ Aug 11	..	..
Hous. & Tex. C. 1st, W. & N. 7s,1903	..	....	..	....	102 Nov., 94	..	..
Do., 1st g. 5s, interest gtd., 1937	113½	Jun 26	107	Feb 21	110½ Aug 11	110½	111¾
Do., con. g. 6s, interest gtd., 1912	112	Mar 17	111	May 31	111 May 31	112½	..
Do., gen. g. 4s, interest gtd., 1921	90	Feb 16	87½	Apr 27	88¼ Aug 12	88	89
Morgan's La. & Texas 1st g. 6s, 1920	..	....	..	....	114 No 17, 97	..	..
Do., 1st 7s, 1918	139	Jan 20	138	Jul 6	138 July 13	..	..
Ore. & Cal. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1927	105	Mar 18	97	Jan 3	105 Mar 23	99¾	102
San An. & Ar. P. 1st gtd. g. 4s, 1943	86	Feb 28	77½	Jan 6	79½ Aug 11	79½	80
Texas & New Orleans 1st 7s, 1905	..	....	..	....	116 De 14, 98	..	..
Do., Sabine Div. 1st g. 6s, 1912	..	....	..	....	106¾ No 17, 97	..	..
Do., con. g. 5s, 1943	106½	Jun 17	102	Jan 3	104 Aug 11	..	..
So. Pac. of Ari. gtd. 1st g. 6s, 1909-10	115	Jun 29	109¼	Jan 3	112⅜ Aug 12	..	..
So. Pac. of Cal. 1st g. 6s, 1905-12	122	Apr 20	122	Apr 20	122 Apr 20	110¾	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd. g. 5s, 1937	..	....	..	....	102½ No 11, 98	..	..
Do., do., 1st con. gtd.5s,1905-37,stpd	109¼	Apr 21	106	Jan 4	107¾ Aug 12	107½	..
Austin & Northw. 1st gtd. g. 5s, 1941	101	Apr 5	90	Jan 3	97¾ July 26	..	..
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st g. 6s, 1911	..	....	..	....	113⅞ No 23, 98	..	..
Gila Val., Globe & N. 1st gtd.g.5s,1924	105¼	Jul 21	104¾	Jun 30	105¼ Aug 2	..	..
Southern Rway 1st con. g. 5s, 1994	112½	Jun 29	103¼	Jan 3	109 Aug 12	109	109¼
Do., do., registered	..	....	..	....	98 Oct 31,98	..	..
Memphis Div. 1st gtd. 4-4½-5s, 1996	110½	Jun 13	107½	Jan 4	110½ June 13	..	..
East Tenn. reor. lien g. 4-5s, 1938	110	Jul 8	106	Mar 3	110 July 29	..	..
Alabama Cent. R. 1st g. 6s, 1918	..	....	..	....	112¼ Au 17,97	..	..
Colum. & Greenville 1st g. 5-6s, 1916	118¾	Jun 8	117	Mar 18	118¾ June 8	..	..
East Tenn., Va. & Ga. 1st 7s, 1900	105⅞	Jun 12	104¼	Feb 1	105⅞ June 12	98¾	..
Do., divisional g. 5s, 1930	118½	Jun 28	114½	Jan 14	116½ Aug 3	..	..
Do., con. 1st g. 5s, 1956	120	Jul 14	115	Jan 6	119¼ Aug 3	..	..
Georgia Pac. Ry 1st g. 5-6s, 1922	124½	Feb 2	119¾	Jul 28	119¾ July 28	..	..
Knoxville & Ohio 1st g. 6s, 1925	125	May 10	119	Jan 9	124½ May 19	..	..
Richmond & Danville con. g. 6s, 1915	126⅜	Jun 24	123	Jan 31	126⅜ June 24	123	125
Do., equip. sink. fund g. 5s, 1909	100	Mar 17	100	Mar 17	100 Mar 17	..	..
Do., deb. 5s, stamped, 1927	110	Jun 2	108	Apr 19	109 June 26	..	..
Va. Midland gen. 5s, 1936	116½	Jun 19	110	Jan 5	115¾

Outside Securities.

Continued from Page 1.

most active of the industrial stocks. Its course was somewhat irregular, and within the range of about 2 points the prices of both the common and preferred stocks fluctuated a good deal. In the latter a net gain of more than 2 points was shown by Saturday's closing bid, but only a fractional advance was made by the common stock, which closed at 23½ bid. The preferred stock ended the week at 74 bid. Inside buying and the prospect of an early dividend on the preferred stock were responsible for the advance in that issue. It is said that application will soon be made to list these stocks on the New York Stock Exchange.

None of the electric stocks was active, but several of these issues advanced several points. The largest gain among these stocks was made by Electric Boat common, which showed a net gain of 6 points for the week, closing at 19 bid. The preferred stock also had a much firmer market, and closed at 44 bid, while on the previous Saturday it had been offered at 45 without a bid. The transportation stocks were all quiet, and remained unchanged with the exception of New York Transportation, which gained one-quarter of 1 point. Both issues of Electric Vehicle advanced, the common closing at 100 bid with a net gain of 2 points, and the preferred at 118 bid, a net gain of 3 points.

No change has occurred in the local gas situation, and in the absence of any definite information in regard to the gas war the course of New Amsterdam Gas was irregular within a narrow range. At the end of the week the common stock showed a net loss of 1 point, but the preferred stock advanced slightly, and the bonds also showed some improvement. In all of these issues transactions were very light, and traders seemed disinclined to take any decided stand in regard to these issues. Friends of the stock continue to predict an early settlement of the very unsatisfactory conditions that exist at present in the local gas industry, but just what the form of the settlement will be seems as yet very much in doubt.

Amalgamated Copper ended the week with a net gain of 1 point, and an equal gain was made by Tennessee Copper, which closed at 20 bid. British Columbia Copper sold up to 12 and closed at 11⅞ bid, a net gain of 2⅜ points. It is more or less generally expected that a dividend will be declared on Amalgamated Copper during the present week. At the meeting of the Directors to be held it is expected, to-morrow, it is though that the first quarterly dividend of 2 per cent. will be declared. Amalgamated is naturally looked upon as the leader of the copper stocks, and it is expected that renewed activity in that stock would bring about a large increase in transactions in the other copper stocks.

The St. Louis securities and subscriptions were dull and somewhat irregular. On very small transactions the common stock advanced about 6 points to 30, and the preferred stock, about 4 points to 90. Reactions followed, and the common stock closed at 27 bid, and the preferred at 89 bid. The bonds declined a full point, and the price of the subscriptions declined one-half of 1 point. The Chicago and Alton subscriptions were dull, and the price declined fractionally. They sold at 113 and closed at 112½ bid.

American Air Power was made prominent by a sharp advance to 76¾, but this figure was not well maintained, and at the close 70 was the best bid for the stock, which showed no net change for the week. The sharp advance in this stock seemed almost entirely the result of manipulation. New England Gas and Coke stock sold up to 31⅞, and closed at 29 bid, a net gain of 4 points. The bonds gained 2 points net, closing at 81½ bid.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call during the week loaned at 2½@4 per cent., closing on Saturday at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4 per cent. for sixty days and 4½@5 per cent. for longer periods. Commercial paper rates, 4½@4¾ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for choice single names, and 5½@6 per cent. for others.

The Bank of England gained £303,425 bullion during the week, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities, which in the previous week was 43.89, became 44.78 per cent. The rate of discount was unchanged at 3½ per cent. The Bank of France gained 2,975,000f. gold and lost 3,900,000f. in silver.

Foreign exchange market firmer. Posted rates were $4.83½ for sixty days and $4.87 for demand. Actual rates were $4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.86@$4.86¼ for demand, $4.86¾ for cable transfers, and $4.81½@$4.82¾ for commercial.

In Continental Paris francs were quoted at 5.21⅞ less 1-16 for long and 5.19⅞ for short; reichsmarks at 94 1-16@94⅛, and 94 13-16, and guilders at 39⅝ and 40 1-16.

New York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30c discount. Boston—5@2½c discount. San Francisco—Sight, 10c premium; telegraphic, 12½c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 50c discount; bank, 50c premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, 75c per $1,000 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Cincinnati—Between banks, par@50c discount; over counter, 50c premium. St. Louis—10c discount.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Following are the latest quotations for securities not listed or inactive on the Stock Exchange. These quotations are compiled from reports made to The New York Times by many of the most active and reputable commission brokers. Information is solicited from all persons interested. Address FINANCIAL EDITOR, THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlantic Avenue con. m. 5s	112	115
Atlantic Avenue gen. m. 5s	107	..
Atlantic Avenue imp. 5s	95	100
Bleecker St. & F. Ferry stock	36	41
Bleecker St. & F. Fy 1st 7s	102	104
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	220	240
Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	105	110
Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	115	118
Broadway Surface 1st 5s	115	120
Broadway Surface 2d	105	106
Brooklyn, Bath & W. E. 5s	101	..
Brooklyn City R. R. 1st m. 5s	117	..
Brooklyn City Railroad	246½	247½
Brooklyn City & New. 1st	116	120
Brooklyn El. bonds	103	103⅝
Buffalo Crosstown 5s	112	113
Buffalo Street Railway stock	100	103
Buffalo Street Ry. 1st consols	116	..
Central Crosstown	250	270
Central Crosstown 1st 6s	125	..
Central Park, N. & E. River	100	..
Central Park, N. & E. R. 7s	111	113
Christopher & Tenth Street	170	175
Cleveland Electric con. 5s	105	107
Coney Island & Brook. stock	359	..
Coney Island & Brook. 1st 5s	108	106
Consolidated Traction of N. J.	65	67
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s	111	114
Columbus (Ohio) stock	100	102
Columbus (Ohio) 5s	111	115
Columbus Crosstown 1st 5s	103	104
D. D., E. B. & B. stock	150	165
D. D., E. B. & B. 5s	118	125
D. D., E. B. & B. 5 p. c. scrip	102	105
Eighth Avenue Railroad	385	..
Eighth Avenue 6 per cent. scrip	108	..
42d St. & Grand St.	400	420
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	84	88
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 1st	117	119
42d St., Man. & St. N. Av. 2d	89	92
Kings County El. 4s, (new)	93½	94
Nassau Elec. 1st 5s, (Bklyn)	115	..
Nassau Electric 4s	96	97
New Orleans Tr. com., (new)	21	22
New Orleans Tr. pf., (new)	97	99
Ninth Avenue	170	180
North Jersey Street Railway	36	37⅛
North Jersey Street Ry. 4s	94	95
North Shore Traction, com.	15	16
North Shore Traction pf.	85	87
Orange & Passaic Val. bonds	103½	104½
Rochester Railway	20	24
Rochester Railway con. 5s	107	110
Sixth Avenue stock	203	220
Second Avenue 1st m. 5s	109	110
Second Avenue consol. 5s	115	120
South Ferry 1st 5s	110	113
Steinway R R. Co. 6 p. c. 1st	115	116
Twenty-third Street	390	405
Twenty-third Street deb. 5s	106	108
Union Railway	190	200
Union Railway 1st 5s	113	116
United Traction, Providence	104	105
United Trac., Prov., bonds	114¾	115½
Worcester Traction common	33	35
Worcester Traction pf.	105½	107

Ferry Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Hoboken Ferry, new	53½	55
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s	95	95½
Metropolitan Ferry 5s	110	112
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry	38	40
N. Y. & Brooklyn Ferry 5s	95	95½
Union Ferry	45½	46½
Union Ferry bonds	103	104

Trust Companies, &c.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Surety	215	225
Atlantic	200	225
Bond & Mort. Guar. Co.	295	310
Brooklyn	415	..
Central	1990	2010
City	375	385
Colonial	415	..
Continental	310	..
Farmers' Loan & Trust	1435	1460
Fifth Avenue	395	..
Franklin	310	..
German-American	35	..
Guaranty	640	..
Hamilton	205	..
International Banking & Trust	160	175
Kings County	345	..
Knickerbocker	360	..
Lawyers' Surety	102	108
Lawyers' Title Insurance	145	155
Long Island Loan & Trust	250	260
Manhattan	235	..
Manufacturers', Brooklyn	300	..
Mercantile	850	..
Metropolitan	420	..
Nassau	175	..
N. Y. Security & Trust	600	..
N. Y. Life Ins. & Trust	1450	..
People's	305	320
Produce Exchange, (new stock)	200	205
Real Estate Trust Co.	300	..
Standard	225	..
State	400	..
Title Guarantee & Trust	395	405
Trust Company of America	..	297
Union	1400	..
U. S. Mortgage & Trust	510	..
United States	1600	..
Washington	300	..
Williamsburg	220	230

Insurance Companies.

	Bid.	Asked
Citizens'	115	120
Commonwealth	100	106
Continental	512	..
Eagle	245	250
Empire City	90	100
Farragut	110	..
German-American	515	..
Germania	275	..
Greenwich	165	170
Hamilton	105	110
Hanover	175	185
Home	210	230
Kings County	180	..
Nassau, Brooklyn	155	..
New York	100	110
Niagara	180	..
North River	140	..
Pacific	150	160
Peter Cooper	115	125
Phenix, Brooklyn	195	205
Rutgers	..	100
Stuyvesant	70	80
United States	117	123
Westchester	300	..
Williamsburg City	430	..

Banks.

	Bid.	Asked.
America	445	..
American Exchange	185	..
Astor National	400	..
Bowery	285	305
Broadway	344	..
Butchers & Drovers'	85	..
Central	180	190
Chase	400	..
Chatham	305	318
Chemical	4100	..
Citizens'	140	..
City	1975	2050
Colonial	240	..
Columbia	160	..
Commerce	265	275
Continental	130	140
Corn Exchange	360	380
East River	135	..
Eleventh Ward	165	..
Fifth Avenue	2750	3100
Fifth National	225	..
First National	3250	..
Fourth National	191	..
Fourteenth Street	145	165
Gallatin	375	..
Gansevoort	..	85
Garfield	1500	..
German-American	115	..
Germania	380	..
German Exchange	240	260
Greenwich	165	..
Hamilton	125	..
Hanover	730	..
Hide & Leather	117	..
Home	135	..
Importers & Traders'	535	..
Irving	165	..
Leather Manufacturers'	210	..
Liberty	225	..
Lincoln	750	..
Manhattan	250	..
Market & Fulton	225	..
Mechanics'	200	..
Mechanics & Traders'	..	101
Mercantile	195	..
Merchants'	175	..
Merchants' Exchange	120	..
Metropolis	415	..
Mount Morris	240	..
Mutual	140	..
Nassau	152½	..
National Union	330	..
New Amsterdam	420	..
New York	245	..
New York County	1500	..
New York National Exchange	116	..
Nineteenth Ward	100	..
Ninth National	90	95
North America	180	..
Oriental	190	205
Pacific	170	..
Park	700	..
People's	200	..
Phenix	107	114
Plaza	450	..
Produce Exchange	130	..
Republic	190	..
Riverside	190	..
Seaboard	245	..
Second National	550	..
Seventh National	160	..
Shoe & Leather	103	108
State of New York	125	135
Twelfth Ward	130	..
Union Square	210	230
Western	325	..
West Side	300	..
Yorkville	210	..

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit 6s	101	102½
Amalgamated Copper	98	98¼
American Air Power	70	74
American Bank Note Co.	49	52
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	7
American Press Association	85	96
American Soda Fountain	5	10
American Soda Fountain 1st pf.	45	50
American Soda Fountain 2d pf.	10	15
American Typefounders'	49	51
American Graphophone	125	130
American Graphophone pf.	130	140
Anderson Tobacco	10	12
Asphalt Company of America	14	15
Barney & Smith Car	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.	80	85
Barney & Smith Car 6s	106	107
Beet Sugar	30½	31¼
Beet Sugar pf.	81	82
Bliss, E. W.	132	140
Bliss, E. W., pf.	125	130
British Columbia Copper	11⅞	12
Carter-Crume pf.	60	80
Celluloid Company	88	92
Central & South American Tel.	113	114
Central Fireworks	13	15
Central Fireworks pf.	57	60
Chesebrough Mfg.	340	350
Ches. & Potomac Tel. stock	75	80
Chicago & Alton subs.	112½	113
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new,) w. i.	96	97
Consolidated Car Heating	48	55
Consolidated Fireworks com.	10	..
Consolidated Fireworks pf.	65	..
Cramps' Ship and Eng. Bldg.	81	85
Distilling Company of America	18½	19½
Distilling Co. of America pf.	56	57
Eastman Kodak Co.	100	110
Electric Boat	19	20
Electric Boat pf.	44	46
Electric Vehicle	100	102
Electric Vehicle pf.	118	125
*Electro-Pneumatic, ass't paid	2½	2⅝
Empire & Bay State Tel.	76	..
Erie & Western Trans.	85	95
Flemington Coal & Coke	24⅜	25
General Carriage	34¾	37½
General Chemical	50	..
General Chemical pf.	98	100
General Electric Automobile	10	15
Gorham Mfg. Co. pf.	116	120
Havana Commercial	20	30
Havana Commercial pf.	69¼	70
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling	15	20
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	45	54
Hecker-Jones-Jewell M. bonds	94	97
Hoboken Land & Imp.	110	..
Hoboken Land & Imp. 5s	105	..
Hudson River Telephone	110	115
Illinois Transportation	5¼	5½
International Power	..	77
International Pump	25	26
International Pump pf.	73½	74½
J. B. Stetson com.	75	..
J. B. Stetson pf.	115	..
Journeay & Burnham com.	5	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	25	..
Lanston Monotype	90	95
Lorillard pf.	115½	117½
Madison Square Garden stock	..	5
Madison Square Garden 2d 6s	25	35
Markeen Copper	9⅝	10
Mergenthaler Linotype	203	205
Mexican 5s	100¼	100⅝
Michigan Pen. Car bonds	106¼	107½
Mosler Safe Co. pf.	..	100

Industrial and Miscellaneous—Continued.

	Bid.	Asked.
National Gramophone, ex div.	87	90
National Salt	44	45
National Salt pf.	73	76
National Wall Paper deb. stock	70	80
New England Transportation	10	10½
N. Y. Biscuit bonds, 6s	110½	114
N. Y. Transportation	24¾	24½
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	180	190
Nicaragua Construction, new	..	10
Old Dominion Steamship	90	..
Otis Elevator	32	34
Otis Elevator pf.	93	95
Penn. Salt Mfg.	100	..
Phil. & Wil. Steamboat	132	140
Pittsburg, Bessemer & L. E.	22½	23¼
Pratt & Whitney com.	4½	8
Pratt & Whitney pf.	40	50
Procter & Gamble	370	380
Procter & Gamble pf.	190	200
Republic Iron & Steel	23½	23⅞
Republic Iron & Steel pf	74	74½
R. I. Perkins Horseshoe pf.	25	..
Royal Baking Powder	99	99½
Rubber Goods	31	31½
Rubber Goods pf.	89	90
Safety Car Heating & Light	145	150
St. Louis subs	131¾	132¼
St. Louis com., when issued	27	29½
St. Louis pf., when issued	89	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued	93	94½
Simmons Hardware com.	140	145
Simmons Hardware pf.	125	130
Singer Mfg. Co.	525	575
Standard Coupler	..	39
Standard Oil.	472	474
Susquehanna Coal 6s	120	..
Swift & Co.	101¼	102
Swift & Co. 1st 6s	108	110
Tennessee Copper	20	20¼
Texas & Pacific Coal	62	66
Texas & Pacific Coal 1st	110	..
Trenton Potteries com.	7	13
Trenton Potteries pf.	..	55
Trow Directory	55	65
*Union Copper	25	32
Union Steel & Chain	29	30
Union Steel & Chain pf.	69	70
Union Typewriter com.	25	26
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	115	117
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	122	124
United Shoe Machinery com.	37	37½
United Shoe Machinery pf.	26	26½
United States Envelope 1st 6s	111	112½
United States Glass	33	35
United States Glass pf.	80	85
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar	⅝	¾
Westinghouse Air Brake	440	450
Worthington Pump pf.	108	110

*Selling dollars per share. Par value $10.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Baltimore Consolidated	67¾	68¾
Baltimore 1st 5s	111	113
Bay State	2¼	2¼
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st, with int.	82	84
Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	8	9½
Central Union Gas bonds	106½	107½
Chicago Consumers' 1st 5s	108	109
Chi. Eq. Gas L. & F. 1st 5s	103½	106
Chi. P. Gas & C. 1st 6s	..	..
Chi. P. Gas & C. 2d 6s	106	108
Chi. P. Gas & C. con 6s	118	126
Chicago P. Gas refunding 5s	104½	106½
City Gas (Norfolk, Va.)	45	50
City Gas, (Norfolk, Va.) 1st 6s	101	..
Consolidated Gas of Newark	58	60
Consol. Gas of Newark bonds	105	106
Consolidated Gas of N. J.	21	24
Consolidated Gas (N. J.) bonds	87	90
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City)	100	105
Con. Gas (Jersey City) bonds	108	110
Essex & Hudson Gas	43	45
Fort Wayne (Ind.) stock	..	65
Fort Wayne (Ind.) 1st 6s	76	79
Grand Rapids stock	103	105
Grand Rapids bonds	103	105
Ind. Nat. & Ill.	48	52
Ind. Nat. & Ill. 1st 6s	67	70
Indianapolis stock	107	115
Indianapolis 1st 6s	105	107
Lafayette (Ind.) stock	..	65
Lafayette 1st 6s	77	82
Logansport & Wab. Val. stock	48	52
Logansport & Wab. Val. 1st 6s	67	70
Madison (Wis.) Gas	81	83
Madison (Wis.) 1st 6s	107	111
Mutual of New York	200	310
New Amsterdam	31¾	32
New Amsterdam pf.	58	59
New Amsterdam 1st 5s	101	101½
New England Gas & Coke	29	29½
New England G. & C. bonds	81½	82½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. bonds	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.	55	56
N. Hudson L., H. & P. Co. bds.	107	100
Ohio & Indiana stock	48	52
Ohio & Indiana bonds	67	70
St. Joseph (Mo.)	42	45
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s	93	95
St. Paul Gas stock	52	54
St. Paul Gas bonds	88	91
Standard Gas, New York	112	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.	135	145
Standard Gas, New York 1st	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock	5	13
Syracuse Gas 5s	..	82
Western Gas Co., Milwaukee	99¾	101½
West. Gas Co. bonds, Milw'kee	108	110
Williamsburg 1st 6s	101	103

Guaranteed Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.
Atlanta & Charlotte	127	..
Bald Eagle Valley	200	..
Boston & Providence	300	..
Cayuga & Susquehanna	200	..
Columbus & Xenia	215	218
Delaware & Pound Brook	175	185
Detroit, Hillsdale & S. W.	102	..
Erie & Pittsburg	155	165
Fort Wayne & Jackson pf.	138	..
Gold & Stock Tel. Co.	120	..
Grand River Valley	113	..
Inter-Ocean Tel. Co.	120	..
Kansas City, St. L. & C. pf.	150	..
Kal., Allegan & G. Rapids	145	..
Louisiana & Mo. R. pf.	175	..
Naugatuck	252	265
New York & Harlem	380	..
N. Y., Lackawanna & Western	133	135
Northwest Tel. Co.	115	..
Norwich & Worcester pf.	208	..
Old Colony	205	..
Oswego & Syracuse	209	..
Pacific & Atlantic Tel.	70	..
Peoria & Bureau Valley	182	..
Pitts., McK. & Yough.	140	..
Providence & Worcester	275	..
Rome & Clinton	125	..
Troy & Greenbush	140	..
Utica & Black River	175	..
Utica, Chen. & Sus. Valley	150	154
United N. J. R. R. & C. Co.	275	275½
Valley of New York	112	..

THE WEEK'S TRANSACTIONS.

On the Stock Exchange for the week ended Saturday, Aug. 12, total transactions included 2,108,620 shares of stock, $8,310,550 bonds, with $65,000 Government and no State bonds.

In detail the week's dealings, compared with those of the corresponding week last year, are:

STOCKS.	Aug. 13,'98.	Aug. 12,'99	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$2,535,976	$2,108,620	$427,356
Banks	75	.....	75
Mining	100	425	*325

*Increase.

BONDS.	Aug. 13,'98	Aug. 12,'99.	Decrease.
R. R. & M.....	$21,241,150	$8,310,550	$12,930,600
State	149,400	.....	149,400
Government	957,900	64,800	839,100

THE WEEK'S CHANGES.

Following is a list of the stocks in which there were last week net changes of 1 per cent. or more:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Sug. Ref. pf...2¼
Am. Steel Hoop.....4¾
Am. Steel Hoop pf...3¾
Am. Linseed pf.....4½
Am. Steel & Wire...4½
Am. Steel & Wire pf.2⅝
Am. Sugar Ref.....3½
Am. Tobacco.....1⅝
A., T. & S. F. pf....1⅝
Anaconda Copper....2½
Brunswick City.....2¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy.1⅝
Chi. Gt. West. pf., A.2½
Chi. Gt. West. deb..1⅜
Chi., Ind. & Louis...1½
Chi., Mil. & St. P....1⅞
Chi. & Northwest....1
Chi., R. I. & Pac....1⅝
Colorado Fuel & Iron.....3½
Col. Fuel & Iron pf...1
Col. & Hock. Coal...1¼
Consol. Gas.....6
D. S. S. & A. pf.....2
Federal Steel.....1½
General Electric.....1
Hocking Valley pf...1
Iowa Central pf.....1½
Laclede Gas.....1
Mexican Central.....1½
Minn. & St. Louis...7⅝
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf.2½
Mo., K. & T. pf....2¾
Nat. Lead.....2¾
Nat. Steel 1¾
Nat. Steel pf.....4½
N. J. Central.....1½
Northern Pacific.....1½
Pacific Coast.....5
People's Gas, Chi....2½
P., C., C. & St. L...3½
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.2½
Pressed Steel Car....2¾
Reading 1st pf.....1½
Reading 2d pf.....1½
St. Paul & Duluth...2
Southern Pacific.....1
Southern Ry. pf.....1½
Tenn. Coal & Iron...6½
Union Pacific.....1½
U. S. Leather.....3½
U. S. Leather pf.....2½
Union Bag & Paper...2¼
Union Bag & P. pf.3¼

Stocks Declined.

American Coal 1
Consol. Ice.....2¼
Del., Lack. & W....1¼
N. Y. Air Brake.....3
O. R. R. & N. pf....1
St. J. & G. I. 1st pf..2
U. S. Rubber pf.....1

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Net changes in bond quotations for the week of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Chi. & Erie 1st...1⅜
C., I. & L. ref. 5s...3
Col. Fuel & Iron 5s..2½
Int. & Gt. North. 3d.1⅝
K. C., P. & G. 1st..2½
O. S. L. Line, Inc. A...1
O. S. L. Line, Inc. B..1½
Pacific Coast 1st.....2
Tenn. C. & I., B. 6s.1

Bonds Declined.

Chi. Term. Tr. 4s...1
Col. Mid. 1st 4s.....1
Den. & R. G. 4s.....1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st..1½
Mo. Pacific coll. 5s..1⅜
Wabash 1st.....1⅛
W. N. Y. & P. 1st..1½
W. N. Y. & P. gen..2¼
W. N. Y. & P. inc...1½

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

Monday, Aug. 14.

Erie Telegraph and Telephone Company—Dividend payable.
Little Chief Mining Company—Special meeting.
Norfolk and Western Railway—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Tuesday, Aug. 15.

American Radiator Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Boston Elevated Railroad—Dividend payable.
Buffalo, Rochester and Pittsburg Railroad—Dividend payable on preferred.
Cambria Steel Company—Dividend payable.
Chicago Union Traction Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Car Heating Company—Dividend payable.
Consolidated Ice Company—Dividend payable on common.
Empire State-Idaho Mining and Development Company—Dividend payable.
Jefferson and Clearfield Coal Company—Dividend payable on preferred.
Mexican Northern Railroad—Books close.
New England Telephone and Telegraph Company—Dividend payable.
People's Gas Light and Coke Company of Chicago—Books close.
Proctor & Gamble Company—Dividend payable on common.
Pullman's Palace Car Company—Dividend payable.
Quincy Mining Company—Dividend payable.
Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company—Dividend payable.
St. Paul Gas Light Company—Dividend payable.
Twin City Rapid Transit Company—Dividend payable.
United States Envelope Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Wednesday, Aug. 16.

Boston and Maine Railroad—Books close.
Glucose Sugar Refining Company—Books close for dividend on common and preferred.
New York Air Brake Company—Special meeting.
Standard Oil Company of New Jersey—Books close.

Friday, Aug. 18.

Fort Wayne and Jackson Railroad—Books close for dividend on preferred.

Saturday, Aug. 19.

Consolidated Rubber Tire Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.
Park Steel Company—Books close for dividend on preferred.

BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New York City Associated Banks, issued Saturday, showed an increase in the reserve of $6,284,775. The banks now hold $14,395,375 more than the legal requirement. The changes in the averages show a decrease in the loans of $6,395,200, an increase in specie of $6,388,800, a decrease in legal tenders of $100,200, an increase in deposits of $15,700, and an increase in circulation of $146,900.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New York banks for the last two weeks and the corresponding date last year:

	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 5, '99.	Aug. 13, '98.
Loans	$746,685,300	$753,080,500	$650,411,200
Specie	171,963,600	165,574,800	160,224,400
Legal tenders.	54,911,400	55,011,600	57,076,100
Net deposits.	849,918,500	849,902,800	760,754,000
Circulation ..	13,902,700	13,755,800	14,231,100

The following shows the amount of reserve held above the legal requirements:

	Aug. 12, '99.	Aug. 5, '99.	Aug. 13, '98.
Specie	$171,963,600	$165,574,800	$160,224,400
Legal tenders.	54,911,400	55,011,600	57,076,100
Total reserve ...	$226,875,000	$220,586,400	$223,300,500
Reserve required ag'st deposits ...	212,479,625	212,475,800	190,188,650
Excess of reserve above legal req'rements	$14,395,375	$8,110,600	$33,111,850

The following table shows the amount of surplus reserve held by the New York Clearing House banks at the end of each week in the present year and the corresponding week in 1898 and 1897:

	1899.	1898.	1897.
Jan. 7.....	$23,530,375	$22,264,575	$43,991,450
Jan. 14.....	28,263,075	25,968,775	52,172,525
Jan. 21.....	34,693,675	31,275,200	57,067,800
Jan. 28.....	39,232,025	35,659,450	59,148,250
Feb. 4.....	37,452,675	34,781,925	54,540,050
Feb. 11.....	35,511,825	32,437,050	51,638,225
Feb. 18.....	34,373,825	25,688,450	55,665,950
Feb. 25.....	30,334,900	22,959,325	57,520,975
March 4.....	24,578,125	20,523,500	55,536,925
March 11.....	23,203,000	22,721,425	52,863,550
March 18.....	19,074,175	28,060,100	48,108,975
March 25.....	18,657,425	33,851,475	48,895,750
April 1.....	15,494,850	35,720,800	47,668,575
April 8.....	15,018,825	35,720,800	47,668,575
April 15.....	19,471,525	37,346,075	46,966,900
April 22.....	24,175,900	43,525,100	49,257,900
April 29.....	25,524,075	44,504,675	48,917,425
May 6.....	19,351,950	43,916,475	44,065,975
May 13.....	27,137,625	46,997,225	44,490,500
May 20.....	34,631,525	50,715,250	45,968,950
May 27	43,933,725	53,704,800	46,616,100
June 3	42,710,600	52,249,700	45,320,825
June 10.....	36,352,100	53,841,100	47,001,475
June 17.....	30,068,200	50,272,800	48,390,950
June 24.....	25,697,800	62,206,250	49,239,150
July 1.....	14,274,550	62,013,550	41,384,875
July 8.....	5,062,475	53,345,300	41,361,375
July 15	10,698,750	49,365,825	46,086,900
July 22	12,655,600	48,012,600	47,361,575
July 29	10,811,125	44,904,475	45,730,150
August 5.....	8,110,600	39,893,000	41,002,125
August 12....	14,395,375	33,111,850	38,882,725

The following shows the surplus reserve at this time for a series of years:

1899.....	$14,395,375	1894.....	$67,002,900
1898.....	33,111,850	1893.....	*16,545,375
1897.....	38,882,725	1892.....	18,774,450
1896.....	9,400,175	1891.....	17,617,225
1895.....	41,268,825	1890.....	655,725

*Deficit.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Aug. 13.—On the Stock Exchange last week Americans showed little change until yesterday, when a general reaction ensued, due to realizations. Among the declines were Louisville and Nashville Railroad shares, which fell ⅝; Central Pacifics, ⅞; Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul, ¾; Erie firsts, ⅝; New York Central and Hudson River, ¾; Denver and Rio Grande, ½; Illinois Central, ½, and Reading firsts, ½. Other American railroad securities fell from ⅛ to ⅜ points.

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the Port of New York for the week ended Friday last, as compared with the corresponding week last year. In the case of the exports of general merchandise the returns are for the week ended Tuesday:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$9,586,652
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	7,597,848
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	318,563,991
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	270,053,122

Exports of General Merchandise.

Week ended Aug. 8, 1899.....	$6,130,474
Week ended Aug. 9, 1898.....	7,635,530
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	275,875,740
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	296,286,591

Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug 11, 1899.....	54,705
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	1,084,817
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	8,742,439
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	70,416,508

Exports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$7,425
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	12,000
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	25,800,737
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	4,701,597

Net Exports of Gold.

From Jan. 1, 1899.....	$17,058,298

Net Imports of Gold.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$47,280
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	1,072,817
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	65,714,906

Imports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$65,705
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	6,528
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	2,356,935
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	1,493,720

Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$782,806
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	895,493
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	29,377,693
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	27,413,953

Net Exports of Silver.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$717,101
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	888,965
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	27,021,758
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	25,920,233

Total Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	120,410
Week ended Aug 12, 1898.....	1,091,345
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	11,099,374
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	71,910,228

Total Exports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$790,231
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	907,493
From Jan. 1, 1899.....	55,178,430
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	32,115,550

Total Net Exports of Specie.

From Jan. 1, 1899.....	$43,400,235

Total Net Imports of Specie.

Week ended Aug. 11, 1899.....	$53,840
Week ended Aug. 12, 1898.....	183,852
From Jan. 1, 1898.....	39,794,673

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were last quoted on the Stock Exchange at 60¼@60¾c.

Bar silver in London declined 1-16d during the week to 27 11-16d per ounce, but recovered again on Saturday to 27¾d. In New York the quotation fell from 60¼c to 60⅛c, rallying again to the higher figures. Mexican dollars were 48c bid.

INACTIVE STOCKS—LAST TRANSACTIONS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

The following table gives the range of prices in 1899 for stocks in which there have been no dealings during the past week. Where no sale has occurred this year the last recorded transaction is given:

Closing Aug. 12 Bid.	Asked	STOCKS.	Amount Outstanding.	Last Dividend	Range in 1899. Highest.		Lowest.		Last Sale.	
113	115	**Adams Express**	$12,000,000	June 1, 1899 2	118¾	Feb. 28	108¾	Jan. 16	*115	Aug. 4, 1899
190	..	Albany & Susquehanna	3,500,000	July, 1899 3½	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11	*206½	May 11, 1899
..	..	American Bank Note	.....	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*43	Mar. 5, 1898
..	..	American Spirits Mfg. pf	6,866,000	....	41⅛	Mar. 13	20	June 1	*27½	July 20, 1899
..	..	Ann Arbor	3,250,000	....	18	July 19	14	Apr. 20	18	July 19, 1899
..	..	At. & Charlotte Air Line	1,700,000	Mar. 6, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*121	Nov. 28, 1898
8	9	**B. & O. Southwest.** pf., tr. r..	19,767,300	....	9½	Apr. 12	7¾	June 23	8¾	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Beech Creek	5,665,000	July, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	100	Oct. 31, 1898
106¾	..	Boston Air Line pf	1,426,000	July, 1899 2	..	.....	..	.....	106¾	Oct. 19, 1898
137	140	Brooklyn Union Gas Co	15,000,000	June 1, 1899 3	160	Mar. 17	135	June 5	*141	Aug. 2, 1899
..	..	B'lyn Wharf & W. pf.,Series B.	5,000,000	....	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15	21	Feb. 15, 1899
..	..	Bur., Cedar Rap. & Northern..	5,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	110	Jan. 31	100	Jan. 17	*110	May 22, 1899
..	..	**Canadian Pacific**	65,000,000	Apr. 1, 1899 2	90½	May 31	84⅜	Mar. 15	*98	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Capital Traction	12,000,000	July 1, 1899 75c	*92	May 26	85	Feb. 29	*92	May 26, 1899
..	..	Central Coal & Coke	1,500,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20¾	Oct. 13, 1898
..	..	Chicago & Alton	18,764,000	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	175½	Mar. 25	168	Jan. 11	171	April 5, 1899
..	..	Chicago & Alton pf	3,479,500	Mar. 1, 1899 1¾	*190	Feb. 10	*192	Jan. 30	*198½	Feb. 15, 1899
127	127½	Chi. & Eastern Ill. pf	5,830,700	July 1, 1899 1½	126	Aug. 2	112¾	Jan. 3	126	Aug. 2, 1899
193	198	Chi. & Northwestern pf	22,396,600	July 6, 1899 1¾	200	June 27	188	Jan. 19	196	July 20, 1899
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	102½	May 22, 1897
..	..	Chicago Stock Yards pf	6,500,000	July 1, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	120	June 4, 1898
186	190	Cleveland & Pittsburg	11,243,700	June 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 28	184⅜	Mar. 6	*188¼	June 28, 1899
5	6	Colorado Midland	3,420,200	....	8¾	Jan. 7	7	Feb. 6	*5	July 27, 1899
..	..	Col. & Hock. Coal & Iron pf..	336,700	....	30	June 9	*10	Feb. 25	30	June 9, 1899
179	..	Commercial Cable	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¾	180	Jan. 26	180	Jan. 26	180	Jan. 26, 1899
50	56	Consolidation Coal	10,250,000	Feb., 1899 2	56	Mar. 23	52	Mar. 7	52½	May 1, 1899
85	90	Consolidated Ice pf	3,500,000	July 15, 1899 1½	97	Mar. 13	87	July 5	87½	July 31, 1899
105	125	**Des Moines & Ft. D.** pf	763,000	Aug. 1, 1899 7	110	June 13	80	Jan. 3	110	June 20, 1899
400	..	**Eighth Avenue**	1,000,000	July, 1899 3¾	..	.....	..	.....	*362½	Oct. 3, 1898
95	98	Erie Tel. & Tel	5,000,000	May 15, 1899 1	99	July 5	*92¾	Jan. 14	97¼	July 15, 1899
30	32	**Flint & Pere Marquette**	3,298,200	....	32¼	May 15	17	Jan. 4	29	July 27, 1899
57	60	Flint & Père Marquette pf	6,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1	65	May 19	43½	Jan. 3	58	July 26, 1899
..	..	**Gold & Stock Tel**	5,000,000	July, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*108½	Dec. 14, 1897
..	..	Green Bay & Western	2,500,000	Feb. 15, 1899 1½	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23	*30	Mar. 23, 1899
..	..	**H. B. Claflin** 1st pf	2,600,300	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*101	June 6	*99½	Jan. 31	*101	June 6, 1899
..	..	H. B. Claflin 2d pf	2,570,600	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28	*100	Feb. 28, 1899
..	..	Harlem	8,638,650	July 1, 1899 2	*390	Mar. 14	*360	Jan. 25	*390	Apr. 12, 1899
..	..	Hawaiian Sugar	10,000,000	....	120½	May 2	57½	Jan. 3	*105	May 20, 1899
102	..	**Illinois Central** leased line..	10,000,000	July, 1899 2	*103	July 13	*99¾	June 12	*102	July 24, 1899
10½	15	**Kanawha & Michigan**	9,000,000	....	15	Mar. 22	7¾	Jan. 13	*9½	July 27, 1899
3½	5½	Keokuk & Des Moines	26,000,000	....	5½	Feb. 1	3	May 9	3½	June 20, 1899
..	..	Keokuk & Western	4,500,000	Jan. 1, 1899 1	*32	Jan. 25	*30½	Jan. 16	*32	Jan. 25, 1899
50	53¼	Knickerbocker Ice (Chi.)	4,000,000	July 1, 1899 1½	63½	Feb. 23	45	Apr. 7	50	Aug. 3, 1899
74	76	Knickerbocker Ice pf. (Chi.)...	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 3	84	Feb. 17	72	June 24	75	Aug. 3, 1899
95	100	**Laclede Gas** of St. Louis pf..	2,500,000	June 15, 1899 2½	102½	May 18	95	Mar. 9	98½	Aug. 5, 1899
201½	210	Lake Shore & Mich. Southern..	49,466,500	July 28, 1899 3½	208	Jan 24	196½	Jan. 5	201¾	June 30, 1899
10	22	**Manhattan Beach**	5,000,000	....	30	Apr. 25	5	Feb. 25	16	June 29, 1899
58	75	Maryland Coal pf	1,876,000	July 1, 1899 2½	60	Apr. 25	58	Apr. 24	60	Apr. 25, 1899
..	..	Mergenthaler Linotype	10,000,000	June 30, 1899 5	..	.....	..	.....	*152	May 31, 1899
55	58	Met. W. S. El., Chi., pf	9,000,000	....	58	June 6	44½	May 5	57	Aug. 1, 1899
23	24½	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	14,000,000	....	37½	May 18	8¾	Jan. 24	24	Aug. 2, 1899
64	66	Minn., St. P. & S. S. M. pf....	7,000,000	....	72	May 18	39	Feb. 10	64½	Aug. 5, 1899
..	..	**Nash., Chat. & St. L.**	10,000,000	Nov. 1, 1898 1	..	.....	..	.....	*72½	Nov. 21, 1898
..	..	National Linseed Oil	1,000,000	....	9¼	Jan. 14	3½	June 9	3½	June 9, 1899
..	..	National Starch Mfg	5,000,000	....	8⅞	May 3	4½	Mar. 17	*5½	May 9, 1899
50	60	National Starch 1st pf	3,000,000	May 1, 1898 2	50	Mar. 18	43	April 20	43	Apr. 20, 1899
10	20	Nat. Starch Mfg. 2d pf	2,500,000	Jan., 1896 6	23	Feb. 9	13	Mar. 17	*15	Apr. 4, 1899
..	..	N. Y., Lack. & Western	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 1¼	133	June 7	120½	Jan. 27	*131	July 27, 1899
..	..	New York Mutual Gas	3,500,000	July 10, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*350	Nov. 16, 1897
13	14	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis	14,000,000	....	19¾	Jan. 23	12	June 20	13	July 18, 1899
65	75	N. Y., Chi. & St. Louis 1st pf..	5,000,000	Mar., 1898 2	79	Jan. 23	65	Mar. 7	68	June 29, 1899
31	35	N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf	11,000,000	....	41	Jan. 23	29½	May 4	34½	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	New Jersey & New York Tel	5,000,000	July 15, 1899 1½	..	.....	..	.....	*124	Jan. 28, 1897
69	..	Norfolk & Southern	2,000,000	July 10, 1899 1	70½	June 2	70	May 15	70½	June 2, 1899
..	..	**Omaha & St. Louis**	621,900	....	*5	May 26	*5	May 26	*5	June 26, 1899
86	89	**Pacific Coast** 1st pf	1,515,500	Apr. 17, 1899 2½	90	Feb. 20	84½	Apr. 18	*83	July 18, 1899
..	..	Panama	7,000,000	Jan. 3, 1896 2	.....	.....	.....	.....	*95	Sep. 22, 1897
..	..	Park Steel Co. pf	5,000,000	June 1, 1899 1¾	*110	June 26	*110	June 26	*110	June 26, 1899
375	..	Pennsylvania Coal	5,000,000	Aug. 1, 1899 4	*375	June 17	*362	Feb. 16	*375	June 17, 1899
..	..	P. Lorillard pf	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 2	121	Jan. 16	*117	May 16	*117	May 16, 1899
186	190	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago	19,714,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	*188¼	June 9	180	Jan. 10	*188¼	June 9, 1899
..	..	Pitts., McKeesport & Yough...	4,000,000	July, 1899 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3	*137	Mar. 3, 1899
8	10	**Quicksilver** pf	4,291,300	May 15, 1899 ½	14	Apr. 13	8	Jan. 7	*11½	July 26, 1899
191	..	**Rens. & Saratoga**	10,000,000	July 1, 1899 4	*194	May 11	*187	Feb. 14	*193	June 28, 1899
30	38	Rio Grande Western	10,000,000	Sep. 30, 1898 2	43½	Feb. 3	25½	Jan. 4	*36	May 3, 1899
76	79	Rio Grande Western pf	6,500,000	Aug. 1, 1899 1¼	80	June 8	66	Jan. 3	79	July 24, 1899
130	..	Rome, Watertown & Ogdens..	10,000,000	May 15, 1899 1¼	130½	Jan. 26	129¾	Mar. 1	*131¼	June 5, 1899
5	5¾	**St. J. & Grand Island**	4,400,000	....	6	Jan. 9	3¾	June 24	6	Aug. 4, 1899
170	185	St. Paul & Omaha pf	12,646,800	Feb. 20, 1899 3½	182	June 29	170	Jan. 16	182	June 29, 1899
60½	61	Silver Bullion certificates	.....	....	65	Apr. 28	60	Apr. 21	60¼	June 29, 1899
200	..	Sixth Avenue	2,000,000	July 1, 1899 3½	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 2	*200	Mar. 10, 1899
..	..	Standard Dis. & Dis	16,000,000	....	25¼	Jan. 14	12½	June 2	*13	July 20, 1899
..	..	Stand. Dis. & Dis. pf	8,000,000	July 10, 1899 1¾	82½	Jan. 10	57½	June 28	61	July 12, 1899
..	..	Standard Gas	5,000,000	June 30, 1899 1	..	.....	..	.....	*147	Jan. 22, 1898
..	..	Standard Gas pf	3,721,100	June 30, 1899 3	..	.....	..	.....	*144½	Jan. 24, 1898
..	..	Southern & Atlantic Tel	559,525	July, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	100	Feb. 17, 1898
..	..	**Tenn. Coal & Iron** pf	1,000,000	July 15, 1893 1	145	Mar. 28	111	Jan. 4	*140	Aug. 3, 1899
..	..	Texas Central	2,649,400	....	..	.....	..	.....	10	July 13, 1897
..	..	Texas Central pf	1,324,500	Jan. 16, 1899 4	..	.....	..	.....	*40½	Feb. 5, 1897
185	190	Third Avenue	12,000,000	May 31, 1899 1¾	242	Feb. 27	166½	Jan. 25	*185½	Aug. 3, 1899
..	20	Toledo & Ohio Central	6,500,000	Nov. 15, 1893 1	25	Jan. 25	20	Jan. 21	20	Apr. 4, 1899
..	40	Toledo & Ohio Central pf	3,705,000	July 25, 1896 1¼	42	Mar. 22	35	Jan. 25	42	Apr. 3, 1899
65	67	Twin City Rapid Transit	15,010,000	....	73	Apr. 17	38	Jan. 3	66	Aug. 4, 1899
..	..	Twin City R. T. pf	2,602,200	July 1, 1899 1¾	141	Feb. 24	117½	Jan. 6	*138	July 24, 1899
..	..	**Union Ferry**	3,000,000	July 1, 1899 ½	..	.....	..	.....	64	July 13, 1897
..	..	United N. J. R. R. & Canal	21,240,400	July 10, 1899 2½	..	.....	..	.....	*215½	Mar. 15, 1897
..	..	Utica & Black River	2,223,000	June 1, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	165	Oct. 20, 1897
189	200	**Wagner Palace Car**	20,000,000	....	*188¼	July 31	181	July 17	*188¼	July 31, 1899
..	..	Warren Railroad	1,800,000	July, 1899 3½	..	.....	..	.....	*174	Nov. 11, 1898
..	..	Western Union Beef	13,600,000	Nov. 23, 1897 2	..	.....	..	.....	$	Apr. 18, 1898
..	..	Westinghouse Elec. & Mfg	8,813,096	....	..	.....	..	.....	*98	Sep. 23, 1898
..	..	Western Gas	4,000,000	July 20, 1899 3	98¼	Jan. 24	93¾	Mar. 6	*98	Mar. 15, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central 2d in. paid..	8,067,900	....	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27	8¼	June 27, 1899
..	..	Wisconsin Central pf., t. r....	2,549,200	....	5	Mar. 15	1⅞	May 26	3	June 14, 1899

*Sales of less than 100 shares.

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TREASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Following is a statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 12th day of August, 1899:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$159,419,954.25		
Gold bullion	129,063,172.58		
		$288,483,126.83	
Outstanding gold certificates	$57,606,419.00		
Less gold certificates in Treasury	15,299,450.00		
		42,306,969.00	*$246,176,157.83
Standard silver dollars		$408,255,965.00	
Outstanding silver certificates	$407,740,504.00		
Less silver certificates in Treasury	4,325,311.00		
		403,415,193.00	4,840,772.00
Silver bullion		.....	758,493.74
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$9,100,098.00		
Silver bullion of 1890, (cost)	83,766,182.00		
		$92,866,280.00	
Less outstanding Treasury notes	.....	92,866,280.00	
United States notes	.....	$36,017,524.00	
Outstanding currency certificates	$20,405,000.00		
Less currency certificates in Treasury	400,000.00		
		20,005,000.00	16,012,524.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$824,525.00		
National bank notes	3,349,521.34		
Fractional silver coin	5,258,340.91		
Fractional currency	81.41		
Minor coin	216,141.31		
Deposits in National banks	77,890,835.13		
Bonds and interest paid	3,705,455.69		
		$91,244,900.79	
Less National bank 5 per cent fund	$9,169,044.76		
Outstanding checks and drafts	5,518,935.18		
Disbursing officers' balances	64,192,247.79		
Post Office Department account	4,791,391.88		
Miscellaneous items	2,239,582.23		
		85,311,201.84	5,933,698.95
Available cash balance, including gold reserve			$273,721,646.52

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Y'r.
Customs	$576,125.68	$8,691,102.23	$25,662,556.44
Internal revenue	739,705.81	9,828,830.94	38,151,405.64
Miscellaneous	72,304.39	1,022,382.54	3,782,611.68
Total receipts	$1,388,135.88	$19,542,315.71	$67,596,573.76
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	535,000.00	4,701,000.00	18,204,489.81
War	250,000.00	6,125,000.00	25,416,080.06
Navy	50,000.00	1 700,000.00	6,790,245.40
Indians	135,000.00	615,000.00	1,186,754.88
Pensions	700,000.00	8,355,000.00	21,280,674.80
Interest	200,000.00	1,900,000.00	7,078,845.38
Total expenditures	$1,870,000.00	$23,396,000.00	$79,957,090.33
Excess of expenditures over receipts	481,864.12	3,853,684.29	12,360,516.57
Receipts last year—			
Customs	677,597.21	6,939,048.09	22,108,729.05
Internal revenue	754,925.46	11,022,968.53	37,193,665.82
Receipts from all sources last year	1,441,702.67	18,740,549.53	62,587,658.11
Expenditures last year	1,643,000.00	25,188,000.00	99,451,475.44

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

Deposits under act July 14, 1890	90,000.00	274,500.00	1,210,820.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	31,955.00	501,958.00	1,704,603.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$537,531,788.00	$100,500,256.00	$638,031,994.00
This fiscal year	2,078,122.00	989,564.00	3,067,686.00
This month	571,706.00	329,856.00	901,562.00
This day	56,618.00	65,105.00	121,723.00

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Aug. 12	$903,780,544	$47,310,779
Aug. 5	1,029,869,475	54,447,146
July 29	875,946,085	57,845,059
July 22	980,471,913	55,532,502
July 15	1,196,806,402	63,665,319
*July 8	1,026,944,953	64,469,370
July 1	1,167,838,116	66,853,468
June 24	945,738,533	62,452,896
June 17	1,137,462,946	66,904,470
June 10	1,039,293,504	56,814,127
*June 3	954,342,888	56,274,997
May 27	1,237,015,611	69,939,059
May 20	1,245,292,959	69,891,513
May 13	1,094,833,511	77,221,284
May 6	1,439,472,965	72,052,491
April 29	1,201,119,369	67,732,655
April 22	1,302,919,610	77,752,588
April 15	1,424,346,265	82,334,464
April 8	1,553,060,641	77,373,938
April 1	1,263,839,167	60,915,694
March 25	1,247,937,065	74,448,286
March 18	1,246,322,759	67,781,545
March 11	1,201,879,387	76,573,526
March 4	1,392,090,599	74,099,201
*Feb. 25	1,173,231,495	50,387,272
*Feb. 18	905,777,922	50,387,272
Feb. 11	1,133,485,998	54,866,284
Feb. 4	1,328,431,208	70,245,718
Jan. 28	1,404,429,885	67,281,634
Jan. 21	1,409,245,846	80,172,987
Jan. 14	1,251,904,989	72,624,846
Jan. 7	1,160,345,613	65,442,570
Dec. 24	1,022,436,939	48,476,273
Dec. 17	1,119,883,255	50,824,952
Dec. 10	954,918,136	54,514,911
Dec. 3	1,001,138,114	51,224,114
*Nov. 26	835,864,457	39,902,287
Nov. 19	1,095,708,461	49,312,197
*Nov. 12	847,498,507	46,118,724
Nov. 5	870,393,371	49,345,459
Oct. 29	791,118,985	46,483,441
Oct. 22	793,330,565	50,873,324
Oct. 15	819,890,109	56,955,370
Oct. 8	889,055,649	49,631,052
Oct. 1	774,094,931	41,009,268
Sept. 24	814,737,560	50,621,265
Sept. 17	851,162,633	48,805,691
*Sept. 10	670,077,648	38,606,001
Sept. 3	838,054,779	45,586,209
Aug. 27	762,047,004	40,032,328
Aug. 20	843,316,542	44,082,593

*Five days.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Linseed closed at 56¼, the fraction being the gain over the opening. It sold to 55½ during the day. Tin Plate preferred closed at 80, having opened at 88¼; the common closed at 42½, representing the loss of half a point during the day. Match, on a few sales, advanced from 136½ to 139½ at the close. Biscuit was in demand at yesterday's prices.

Import of Specie Port of New York Aug. 5 to 11 inclusive.

Steamer.	Where From.	Amount.
American Gold Coin—		
Curityba	Savanilla	$200
American Silver Coin—		
Advance	Colon	200
Foreign Gold Coin—		
Advance	Colon	200
Foreign Silver Coin—		
Prins Willem II	Port au Prince	2,700
Advance	Colon	2,000
Andes	Aux Cayes	200
Andes	Port au Prince	5,100
Andes	Jeremie	892
Andes	Cape Haitien	850
Finance	Colon	2,540
Gold Bullion—		
Patria	Hamburg	4,614
Menominee	London	37,966
Adirondack	Cartagena	550
Alleghany	Cartagena	360
Finance	Colon	10,815
Silver Bullion—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	8,808
Patria	Hamburg	1,915
Menominee	London	34,020
Silver Ore—		
Vigilancia	Vera Cruz	4,233
Advance	Colon	2,247
Total		$120,410

Specie Exports from the Port of New York from Aug. 7 to 12 Inclusive.

Date.	Steamer.	Destination.	Amount.
Aug. 8	Lahn	London, S. B.	$89,520
Aug. 8	St. Louis	London, S. B.	246,580
Aug. 9	Irrawaddy	Port Spain, S. C., (Mex.)	1,131
Aug. 9	Advance	Colon, G. C., (U. S.)	500
Aug. 9	Aug. Victoria	London, S. B.	18,450
Aug. 11	La Champagne	Paris, S. B.	89,000
Aug. 11	Campania	London, S. B.	202,490
Aug. 11	Adirondack	Port Limon, G.C., (U. S.)	2,000
Total			$649,671

Too Late for Last Week's Statement.

July 8	Auchenarden	Port Natal, S. B.,	$708
Aug. 4	Etruria	London, S. B.	127,335
Aug. 4	Etruria	London, S. C., (S. A.)	3,600
Aug. 4	Maranhense	Manaos, S. C., (Peru)	4,700
Aug. 5	Olinda	Vita, G. C., (Fr.)	4,925
Total			$790,939

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INDUSTRIAL EXCHANGE BIDS.

The following bids for securities were made on the Industrial Exchange yesterday:

American Biscuit bonds, 108; Binghamton Gas, 92½; Fern. Coal Co., 15.00; Journeay & Burnham, 5.00; Journeay & Burnham pf, 25.00; Marshall Mill, 65; New York Biscuit bonds, 110½; Retsof bonds, 75; Retsof stock, 15.

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